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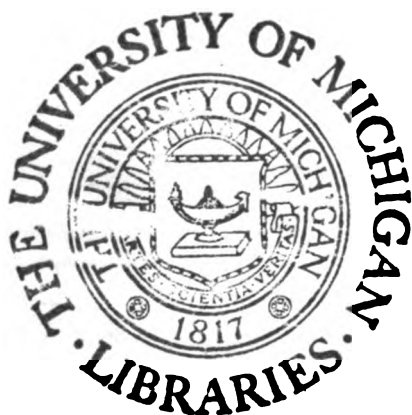
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THE  
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OF  
1833.

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PART I.

*MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, WHO HAVE  
DIED WITHIN THE YEARS 1832-1833.*

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No. I.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD PELLEW,

VISCOUNT EXMOUTH (1816), AND BARON EXMOUTH OF CAN-  
ONTEIGN, COUNTY OF DEVON (1814); A BARONET (1796);  
ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE; VICE-ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND;  
KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILI-  
TARY ORDER OF THE BATH; KNIGHT OF THE SPANISH  
ORDER OF KING CHARLES III.; KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF  
THE ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND AND OF MERIT OF NAPLES,  
AND OF THE ORDER OF WILHELM OF THE NETHERLANDS;  
KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL SARDINIAN MILITARY ORDER OF  
ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS, AND KNIGHT OF THE  
SARDINIAN ORDER OF ANNUNCIATION; DOCTOR OF THE  
CIVIL LAW; HIGH STEWARD OF YARMOUTH; ONE OF THE  
ELDER BRETHREN OF THE TRINITY HOUSE; PRESIDENT  
OF THE LIVERPOOL SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, AND  
BETHEL UNION; A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MARINE,  
NAVY CHARITABLE, AND NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE  
SOCIETIES, ETC. ETC.

BY the death of this distinguished officer, the Royal Navy  
of England has been deprived of, perhaps, its ablest seaman.

Like many others of our most celebrated commanders, Lord Exmouth was the architect of his own fortune. Born to no inheritance, he raised himself to great and well-merited reputation by the steady application of all his powers to the duties of his profession, supported by that undaunted and indefatigable spirit which carried him triumphantly through every service of difficulty or danger in which he was engaged.

His immediate ancestor was George Pellew, of Flushing, near Falmouth, Esq., who married Judith Sparrow, by whom he had three sons: viz. first, John; second, Israel, who married Gertrude Trefusis, the descendant of a very ancient family in Cornwall, and a relation of Lord Clinton; and third, Samuel, who married Constance Longford, by whom he had issue, first, Samuel Humphrey; second, Edward, the subject of this memoir; third, Israel, a Vice-Admiral of the White, who died in 1832; fourth, John, an officer in the army, who was killed at Saratoga; and fifth, Catharine, wife of the son of the Vice-Admiral of Sweden.

Edward Pellew was born 19th April, 1757, at Dover, where his father then commanded the government packet-boat. At his death, in 1765, the young sailor was deprived of his natural patron, and had to struggle against those difficulties in attaining a nautical education which are now removed by a liberal public provision for such as are destined for the King's service. At the age of thirteen he began his career at sea in the *Juno* frigate, commanded by Capt. Stott, with whom he sailed to the Falkland Islands, and afterwards accompanied him in the *Alarm* to the Mediterranean; where, some misunderstanding arising between Captain Scott, himself, and another Midshipman, the two latter were cruelly sent on shore at Marseilles, and obliged to return to England by land.

At the opening of the war with the American colonies, he became Midshipman of the *Blonde* frigate, with Captain Pownoll; and was detached, in February, 1776, to serve under the late able and intelligent Admiral Schank (then a

Lieutenant), to take part in the struggle for naval supremacy on Lake Champlain. During this arduous service they cut down trees from the neighbouring forests, and in a few weeks converted them into vessels of war, with which they succeeded in driving the force under General Arnold from the lake; and, in giving this effectual support to the British army, Mr. Pellew gained great credit from his Admiral, whose testimony deserves to be recorded:—

“H. M. S. Eagle, New York, 20th Dec. 1776.

“SIR,—The account I have received of your gallant behaviour from Captain Charles Douglas, in the different actions upon Lake Champlain, gives me much satisfaction, and I shall receive pleasure in giving you a Lieutenant’s commission when you may reach New York.

(Signed) **HOWE.”**

“*To Mr. Edward Pellew,  
Commanding the Carleton schooner, Lake Champlain.*”

With this rank of acting Lieutenant, which could not be confirmed till he returned to England, he continued to co-operate with the army under General Burgoyne, and shared in all the toils and dangers of the disastrous campaign of 1777. A letter from that General may properly be inserted here, to show the high sense which was entertained of his services.

“Camp at Saratoga, 14th Oct. 1777.

“DEAR SIR,—It was with infinite pleasure General Phillips and myself observed the gallantry and address with which you conducted your attack on the provision-vessel in the hands of the enemy. The gallantry of your little party was deserving of the success which attended it, and I send you my sincere thanks, together with those of the whole army, for the important service you have rendered them on this occasion.

(Signed) **JOHN BURGUYNE.”**

“*Lieut. Edward Pellew, Royal Navy.*”



The éclat of this little exploit was speedily merged in the unfortunate issue of the battle of Saratoga, and the subsequent surrender of the whole British force to the American army under General Gates. Soon after the convention was signed, Mr. Pellew, being released on his parole, returned to England, bearing a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, expressing such high commendation "of his gallantry and merit during two severe campaigns," that on his arrival he was immediately confirmed in his rank of Lieutenant.

After serving some time in the *Licorne*, Captain Bellew, he was appointed first Lieutenant of the *Apollo* frigate, under his old Commander, Captain Pownoll, who, in the spring of 1780, while closely engaged with an enemy's ship of equal force, fell mortally wounded, and shortly expired in the arms of his attached friend and follower. His last words were, "Pellew, don't give his Majesty's ship away." Nor were they uttered in vain; for, immediately assuming the command, he continued the action with such determined resolution, that his opponent fled from the contest, and, having gained the neutral anchorage of Ostend, thus disappointed him of his prize. This gallant service was promptly rewarded by the following letter from the Admiralty: —

" Admiralty Office, 18th June, 1780.

" SIR, — After most sincerely condoling with you on the loss of your much lamented patron and friend, Captain Pownoll, whose bravery and services have done so much honour to himself and country, I will not delay informing you, that I mean to give you immediate promotion, as a reward for your gallant and officer-like conduct.

(Signed)      SANDWICH."

*" Lieut. Edward Pellew,  
H. M. S. Apollo, Sheerness."*

Being appointed to command the *Hazard* sloop-of-war, he was very actively employed in her till March, 1782, when he removed to the *Pelican*, in which, on the 31st of May, 1782,

he attained the rank of Post-captain, by the spirited services mentioned in the following letter : —

“ Admiralty Office, 25th May, 1782.

“ SIR, — I am so well pleased with the accounts I have received of your gallant and seamanlike conduct in the sloop you command, in your spirited attack on three privateers inside the Isle of Bass, and your success in driving them all on shore, that I am induced to bestow on you the rank of a Post-captain in the service to which your universal good character and conduct do credit; and for this purpose I have named you to the command of the Suffolk.

(Signed) KEPPEL.”

“ *To Capt. Edward Pellew,  
H. M. S. Pelican, Plymouth.*”

The cessation of hostilities having restored him and others of his gallant comrades to the more peaceful occupations of home, he remained on shore until 1786, when he proceeded, in command of the *Winchelsea* frigate, to Newfoundland, and remained on that station till 1789. In the following year he was appointed to the *Salisbury*, bearing the flag of Admiral Milbanke; and was at length paid off in December, 1791.

At the commencement of the war of the French Revolution, Captain Pellew was among the first officers who were called into active service, being appointed, on the 11th Jan. 1793, to command *La Nymphe* frigate of 36 guns. Being by descent a Cornishman, his popularity in the neighbourhood of Falmouth, where he resided, enabled him to man his ship principally with miners, and put to sea with his usual activity; but he had no opportunity of proving their spirit until the summer of that year, when, having prevailed on his brother to accompany him as a volunteer, he sailed from Falmouth on the evening of the 17th June, and before the day closed, when off the Start, they descried a large vessel, to which they gave chase, and followed her through the night. At daybreak next morning she appeared again, standing towards them; and on her approach proved to be the French

frigate *La Cléopâtre*, of equal force. All was silent until the ships came within hail: Captain Pellew then ordered his crew to man the shrouds and give three cheers, with "*Long live King George the Third!*" The French Captain ordered his rigging, in the same manner, to be manned; and, coming forward on the gangway, waved his hat, exclaiming "*Vive la Nation!*" which his crew accompanied with three cheers. Captain Pellew's putting on his hat was the signal for *La Nymphe* to begin the action. One more desperate was never fought: they were engaged, throughout, yard-arm and yard-arm. The sails and rigging were so much intermixed during the engagement, that the crew of *La Nymphe* actually went from their own yards to those of *La Cléopâtre*, and cut the men from their quarters. At length a shot from the British frigate carried away the enemy's mizen-mast, and another her wheel; so that she became ungovernable, and fell on board her opponent. The gallant French Captain was cheering on his crew to board *La Nymphe*, when he was shot dead before them, by which they were so disheartened, that his Second vainly endeavoured to rally them, and Captain Pellew, seizing the advantage, ordered his men to board *La Cléopâtre*, which was carried after a short struggle. He proceeded with his prize directly to Portsmouth, and was received with acclamations on entering the harbour, this being the first important capture made since the declaration of hostilities. As such it was distinguished by peculiar reward; Captain Pellew, on being presented to the King, on the 29th June, 1793, received the honour of knighthood, and he had the further satisfaction of seeing his brother advanced to the rank of Post-captain for his voluntary services in the action.

Sir Edward was now removed to the command of the *Arethusa*, of 44 guns, attached to the squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren. In this ship he was present at a number of encounters, both with batteries on shore, and with the enemy's vessels at sea.

Early on the 23d of April, 1794, while cruising off Guernsey, in company with the *Flora*, the *Melampus*, *La Nymphe*,

and *La Concorde*, four sail were discovered standing out to sea ; and, as day broke, they were clearly perceived to be French. The wind, by fortunately changing two points, enabled the British to gain the weather-gage, and bring them to close action, while at the same time it precluded the possibility of their gaining their own shore. The battle was maintained on both sides with great resolution for three hours, when two of the enemy's ships, *La Pomone*, of 44 guns, and *La Babet*, of 22 guns, struck to the *Flora* and *Arethusa*. The other English frigates pursued the remainder of the French squadron and captured *L'Engageante*, of 38 guns.

On the 23d of August, the squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren, cruising off Brest, fell in with, and drove on shore near the Penmark Rocks, *La Félicité*, French frigate of 40 guns, 18-pounders ; and soon after two corvettes, *L'Espion* and *Alert*, mounting 18 guns, 9-pounders. They at first took shelter under cover of three batteries in *Hodierne Bay* ; but, being hard pressed, cut their cables and ran ashore. The boats of the squadron were ordered under Sir Edward Pellew to set fire to them ; but finding them filled with wounded men, incapable of being removed, his benevolent spirit revolted at their destruction, and, he preferred to abandon the ships rather than debar these poor fellows from the relief afforded to them in their extremity by their countrymen on shore.

In October following, he was cruising off *Ushant*, with a small squadron under his own command, consisting of the *Arethusa*, *Artois*, *Diamond*, and *Galatea* frigates. On the 21st of that month, he discovered a large French frigate, and immediately gave orders for a chase. The enemy, being to leeward, was cut off from the land, and after sustaining an action of forty minutes with the *Artois*, obliged to surrender.

At the commencement of 1795, Sir Edward was again serving under Sir J. B. Warren ; whose squadron, on the 18th February, fell in with, off the Isle of *Oleron*, a French frigate and twenty sail of vessels under her convoy, which were pursued half way up the *Pertuis d'Antioche*, in sight of

the Isle of Aix. The tide of flood then setting strong up, and the wind being right in, the British ships were obliged to haul off; notwithstanding which, they captured a national schooner of eight brass guns, and seven merchantmen; and destroyed eleven others. These vessels were chiefly laden with provisions and clothing for the French fleet and army. The frigate under whose escort they were, was *La Néréide*, of 36 guns. In the ensuing month, Sir Edward again commanded a squadron, and took and destroyed fifteen out of a fleet of twenty-five sail of coasters; the remainder he obliged to seek refuge among the rocks near the Penmarks.

But justly as his conduct in command was entitled to distinction, nothing gained him more deserved honour than that union of prompt resolution with constitutional philanthropy which personally endeared him to his followers. Twice already, when captain of the *Winchelsea* frigate, this heroic spirit had been signally displayed by his leaping from the deck, and thus saving two of his drowning sailors. A more conspicuous example of this noble feeling was shown at the commencement of the year 1796. On the 26th of January of that year, the *Dutton* East Indiaman was driven by stress of weather into Plymouth. The gale continuing with increased fury, it was deemed advisable, for greater safety, to make for Catwater; but the buoy placed as a mark upon the reef off Mount Batten having been sunk or broken adrift by the late storms, of which the Plymouth pilots were not aware, the ship touched on the tail of the shoal, and lost her rudder. Thus disabled and ungovernable, she fell off, and grounded under the citadel, near the Barbican; the sea continually breaking over her, which occasioned her to roll so prodigiously, that at one jerk all her masts went by the board, and fell towards the shore, the ship heeling off with her side to seaward. As many as were active and able got safe on shore, with the captain and officers; but there still remained a considerable number of seamen, soldiers and their wives, on board. Captain Pellew observing that the gale rather increased than abated, and knowing that a single rope from the ship to the shore was

all the communication they could have with it, and that the flood tide would make a complete wreck of the vessel, earnestly entreated some of the numerous spectators to accompany him, by means of this rope, on board, that he might rescue the crew from the fate that impended over them. The shore was crowded with people of all descriptions, among whom were pilots and other seafaring men, to whom Captain Pellew offered any money, if a single individual would follow his directions. The scene was tremendous; the gale every moment increased, and one and all were appalled; when at length Mr. Edsell, the Port Admiral's Signal Midshipman, came forward, and nobly volunteered his services. Captain Pellew and he were accordingly fastened to the rope, and hauled on board. As they had not dared to make it completely fast on shore, lest the rolling and jerking of the ship should break it, it may easily be conceived that, by the rising and falling of the rope, these brave adventurers were at times high above, and at others under the water. Being at length got on board, they sent a hawser to the shore, to which travellers and hawling lines were affixed; and by this means the whole of the crew were saved.

The following is the hero's own modest account of this act of benevolence, extracted from a private letter written by him many years afterwards—when he was Commander-in-chief in the North Seas:—

“ Why do you ask me to relate the wreck of the Dutton? Susan (Lady Exmouth) and I were driving to a dinner party at Plymouth, when we saw crowds running to the Hoe; and learning it was a wreck, I left the carriage to take her on, and joined the crowd. I saw the loss of the whole five or six hundred was inevitable without somebody to direct them, for the last officer was pulled on shore as I reached the surf. I urged their return, which was refused, upon which I made the rope fast to myself, and was hauled through the surf on board,—established order, and did not leave her until every soul was saved but the boatswain, who would not go before me. I got safe, and so did he, and the ship went all to pieces;

but I was laid in bed for a week by getting under the main-mast (which had fallen towards the shore): and my back was cured by Lord Spencer's having conveyed to me by letter his Majesty's intention to dub me baronet. No more have I to say, except that I felt more pleasure in giving to a mother's arms a dear little infant only three weeks old, than I ever felt in my life; and both were saved. The struggle she had to entrust me with the bantling was a scene I cannot describe:—nor need you, and, consequently, you will never let this be visible."

It is due to the merits of a deserving officer, to supply one omission in this interesting letter. Soon after Sir Edward reached the wreck, a small boat belonging to an Irish brig got alongside, with two persons who greatly assisted him in this work of benevolence. One of these young men was the mate, whom Captain Pellew on the following day received into his own ship, and thenceforward became his steady friend and patron. It is almost unnecessary to add, that this officer is now Captain Coghlan, R.N.

For the manly conduct displayed by Sir Edward on this occasion, the Corporation of Plymouth presented him with the freedom of that borough. On the 5th March, in the same year, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, as Sir Edward Pellew, of Trevery, in Cornwall. About the same time, Sir Edward proceeded on a cruise in the *Indefatigable*, a cut-down 64, mounting 46 guns; with four frigates under his command.

On the 9th of April, the squadron fell in with, and captured, a fleet of French merchantmen, and drove *La Volage*, of 26 guns, on shore. Four days after, *L'Unité*, of 38 guns and 255 men, was taken. On board her were Madame Le Large, wife to the governor of Rochefort, with the whole of her family and domestics; her son, an ensign of the frigate, Sir Edward, with great feeling and politeness, suffered to return to France in a neutral vessel, taking the parole of the young man not to serve until exchanged.

On the morning of the 20th, whilst the squadron was lying

to under the Lizard, waiting till the prize had got safe into Falmouth, a large ship was observed standing in for the land, which, when the private signal was made, tacked, and stood off. Sir Edward Pellew, certain of its being an enemy's frigate, immediately gave chase, in company with the Amazon and Concorde. About midnight, after a chase of fifteen hours, and having run one hundred and sixty-eight miles, the Indefatigable, by her superior sailing, got alongside of the enemy, and brought her to close action, which continued without intermission, under a crowd of sail, for one hour and forty-five minutes. At this time the enemy's ship, whose commander defended her with great bravery, had her mizen-mast and main topmast shot away. In this situation the Indefatigable unavoidably shot ahead; her mizen top-mast and gaff being gone, and the main topsail rendered useless, with her running rigging cut to pieces, she had no sail to back, until new braces could be rove; neither did Sir Edward Pellew think it prudent to throw his ship in the wind, lest he should be exposed to a raking fire; he therefore remained at a proper distance ahead of the enemy, until he might be enabled to renew the attack. Just at this moment the Concorde ranged up under the enemy's stern, and Captain Hunt was preparing to rake her, when she fired a gun to leeward, and surrendered. She proved to be the French national frigate, *La Virginie*, of 44 guns, 18 pounders on the main deck, and nines on the quarter deck and forecastle, manned with 340 men, and commanded by M. Bergeret, Capitaine de Vaisseau, from Brest, bound on a cruise off the Lizard. When taken possession of, her hull was a complete sieve, and four feet water in her hold. It is remarkable that in this action the Indefatigable had not a man hurt. *La Virginie*, on the contrary, had 15 killed and 27 wounded, 10 of them badly.

The year 1797 afforded fresh proofs of the vigour and enterprise of Sir Edward Pellew. On the 13th January, while cruising to the S. W. of Ushant, in company with the Amazon frigate, commanded by Captain Reynolds, he perceived a large ship in the N. W. quarter, steering under an easy sail



towards the coast of France. At this time the wind blew hard at west, with thick hazy weather. Chace was instantly given. At four P.M. the *Indefatigable* had gained sufficiently upon the strange ship for Sir Edward to distinguish very clearly that she had two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports shut, and that she had no poop. At a quarter before six he brought the enemy to close action, which continued to be well supported on both sides near an hour, when the *Indefatigable* unavoidably shot : ahead at this moment the *Amazon* appeared astern, and gallantly supplied her place ; but the eagerness of Captain Reynolds to second his friend had brought him up under a press of sail, and, after a well-supported and close fire for a little time, he also unavoidably ran ahead. The enemy made an ineffectual attempt to board the *Indefatigable*, and kept up a constant and heavy fire of musketry till the end of the action, frequently engaging both sides of the ship at the same time.

As soon as Sir Edward Pellew had replaced some of the disabled rigging, and brought his ship under a proper sail, and the *Amazon* had reduced hers, they commenced a second attack, placing themselves, after some raking broadsides, upon each quarter, often within pistol shot. This attack lasted without intermission for five hours ; when the *Indefatigable* was obliged to sheer off, to secure her masts. The enemy also lost her mizen-mast ; and having expended nearly all her shot, latterly returned the fire of her opponents with shells ; still making a formidable resistance, though steadily pursuing her course for Brest.

About twenty minutes past four in the morning, the moon, shining rather more brightly than before, showed to Lieutenant Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the forecastle, a glimpse of the land, which he had scarcely reported to Sir Edward Pellew, before the breakers were seen. At this time the *Indefatigable* was close under the enemy's starboard bow, and the *Amazon* as near her on the larboard ; not an instant could be lost—every life depended upon the prompt execution of orders : nothing could equal the activity of her brave crew,

who, with incredible alacrity, hauled the tacks on board and made sail to the southward. Before daylight they again saw breakers upon the lee bow, and wore to the northward. Not knowing exactly on what part of the coast they were embayed, the lingering approach of daylight was most anxiously looked for; and soon after it opened: the land was seen very close ahead; the ship was again wore in twenty fathoms water, and stood to the southward. A few minutes after, the *Indefatigable* discovered and passed within a mile of the enemy who had so bravely defended himself; the ship was lying on her broadside, and a tremendous surf beating over her. The miserable fate of her brave crew was perhaps the more sincerely lamented by those of the *Indefatigable*, from the apprehension of their suffering a similar misfortune, having at that time four feet water in the hold, a great sea, and the wind dead on the shore.

Sir Edward Pellew was now able to ascertain his situation to be that of Hodierne Bay, and that their fate depended upon the possible chance of weathering the Penmark Rocks, which, by very skilful seamanship, and by the uncommon exertions of her fatigued and exhausted crew, in making all the sail they could set, was happily accomplished at eleven o'clock; passing about a mile to windward of them.

The *Amazon* was not so fortunate; when the *Indefatigable* had hauled her wind to the southward, she had hauled hers to the northward: Captain Reynolds, notwithstanding every effort, found his masts, yards, rigging, and sails so miserably cut and shattered, with three feet water in his hold, that it was impossible to work off the shore; in this condition, a little after five in the morning, the *Amazon* struck the ground. The crew (excepting six, who stole away the cutter, and were drowned) saved themselves by constructing rafts, and upon their landing, they were, of course, made prisoners.

In this gallant action, which commenced at a quarter before six P.M., and lasted (excepting at short intervals) until half past four A.M., the sea was so high that the people in both ships were up to their middles in water on the main deck. Some of the guns on board the *Indefatigable* broke their

breechings four times over; others drew the ring-bolts from the sides; and many, from getting wet, were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading. The loss sustained was only 19 wounded on board the *Indefatigable*; among the number, Mr. Thompson, the first Lieutenant. The *Amazon* had 3 men killed, and 15 badly wounded. The enemy's ship proved to be *Les Droits des Hommes*, of 80 guns, commanded by Captain *ci-devant* Baron Le Cross. She was on her retreat from the disastrous expedition to Bantry Bay; and had on board 1750 men, including soldiers; 1350 of whom perished.

In the following year the success of the *Indefatigable* and the western squadron was remarkably shown by the capture of fifteen of the enemy's cruisers. In 1799 Sir Edward Pellew removed into *L'Impétueux*, of 74 guns, and served in the Channel fleet.

In June, 1800, he was sent by Earl St. Vincent, with a squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line, one of 50 guns, nine frigates, a sloop of war, and a cutter, having on board a detachment of troops under the command of Major-General Maitland, to co-operate with the French royalists and Chouans, in Quiberon Bay and the Morbihan. But the issue of this enterprise, though not so disastrous and fatal as that which had formerly taken place under Sir John B. Warren, was not attended with any important or permanent success. This was owing entirely to the circumstance of the Royalists being much less formidable than they had represented themselves to be. The forts on the south-west end of Quiberon were silenced and destroyed; several vessels were cut out and captured; but this was nearly the sum total of the result of this expedition.

As so little could be effected at Quiberon, Sir Edward Pellew and General Maitland resolved to make an attack on Belleisle. If this had been done as soon as the plan was matured, it probably would have succeeded; but some delay took place from unforeseen circumstances: the enemy were alarmed and prepared; and on the morning of the 19th

June, General Maitland received information that 7000 troops were assembled on the island. Nothing now could be attempted against Belleisle; the small island of Houat was, indeed, taken possession of for a short time; but this also was abandoned, and the Major-General proceeded for the Mediterranean, where, it was thought, his force might be more beneficially employed.

After the close of this expedition, Sir Edward Pellew was employed with his squadron in the blockade of Port Louis, on which station one of his Lieutenants, to whose brave conduct we have already alluded, the present Captain Coghlan, performed a most gallant exploit in capturing *Le Cerbère*, French brig of war.

In the ensuing autumn, Sir Edward, still in the *Impétueux*, was again attached to the squadron of his old commander, Sir J. B. Warren, in an expedition against Ferrol; and superintended the disembarkation of the troops, which were landed under his directions, without the loss of a single man. Two days afterwards they were reembarked with equal order and success; after which the squadron proceeded to Vigo, thence to Lisbon, and ultimately returned to Plymouth. He was afterwards placed under the orders of Admiral Cornwallis; and, as Commodore of a division of line-of-battle ships, blockaded the French squadron at Rochefort.

In 1801 he received the honorary rank of Colonel of Marines.

In consequence of the peace of Amiens, Sir Edward Pellew experienced a temporary respite from his professional labours. At the general election in 1802, wishing to obtain a seat in Parliament, he presented himself as a candidate for Barnstaple, in Devonshire. He succeeded completely; for, after a very spirited contest, Mr. Wilson, one of the former members, was thrown out; the numbers being,

William Devaynes, Esq.	-	-	269
Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.	-	-	160
Richard Wilson, Esq.	-	-	85
John Cleveland, Esq.	-	-	71

On leaving the hustings, Sir Edward was conducted to a barge, fixed upon wheels, ornamented with laurel, and adorned with colours. This vehicle, manned with a number of prime seamen, with white shirts, and oars in their hands, and steered by a Lieutenant of the navy, in full uniform, then *got under weigh*, amidst the cheers of the populace.

Mr. Wilson petitioned the House of Commons against Sir Edward's return, alleging a breach of the treating act. Some actual payments of three or four guineas a man were proved; but as these appeared to have been made to non-resident voters, for the purpose of defraying their travelling expenses, the Committee, which had been appointed to try the merits of the election, determined that the sitting member had been duly elected.

Sir Edward does not seem to have taken any very active part in the business of the House; but, on the 15th March, 1804, when an inquiry was moved for, respecting the naval defence of the country, with the view of censuring the administration of Earl St. Vincent, he, instead of contenting himself with a silent vote, delivered his opinion, at considerable length, in favour of that nobleman. He rose in the debate immediately after the Hon. Admiral Berkeley, who had accused the Admiralty of negligence, and had compared the armed vessels which had been sent to the coast of France to so many cockle-shells. The manner in which Sir Edward treated the subject riveted the attention of the House, and drew forth the particular praise of Mr. Wilberforce, who followed him.

On the resumption of hostilities, Sir Edward was appointed to *Le Tonnant*, of 80 guns\*, and hoisted a broad pendant in command of five sail of the line, with which he blockaded the French force at Ferrol. Being soon after advanced

\* When appointed to *Le Tonnant*, Sir Edward Pellew advertised for a schoolmaster to instruct the young gentlemen of that ship; and, as an inducement to a person of respectability to apply for the situation, offered to pay out of his own purse a yearly stipend of 50*l.* in addition to the salary allowed by government.

to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, he received the chief command in the East Indies, and, hoisting his flag in His Majesty's ship *Culloden*, of 74 guns, proceeded to that station on the 10th of July, 1804.

The reduced state of the French marine at the Isle of France presented no hope of any general action, although the activity of their frigates and inferior cruizers gave constant occupation to Sir Edward's squadron. In February, 1805, Captain Lambert, in His Majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*, fell in with and captured off Vizagapatam, after a very hard-fought action, *La Psyche*, of 32 guns, commanded by the Admiral's former antagonist, Captain Bergeret, who did not surrender until half his officers and men were killed and wounded.

The meeting of the Admiral and his gallant prisoner on the *Culloden's* quarter-deck was highly interesting. They embraced with lively feelings of sympathy; and the manly tears then shed found an honest welcome in every heart which witnessed the interview. Three years after, the *St. Fiorenzo* had the good fortune to capture another French frigate, *La Piémontaise*, of 46 guns, off Ceylon. The chase continued, with a running fight at intervals, for three successive days, when she was at length brought to close action; but Captain Hardinge (who now commanded her, and had, on a former service, gained much distinction), was killed at the second broadside; and after a very bloody contest the victory was won by his brave first Lieutenant William Dawson.

These and several privateers were the captures made from the French in India. The Dutch, then under their dominion, were more unfortunate. About the middle of November, 1806, Sir Edward proceeded towards Batavia, and on the 27th of that month arrived in the roads, with a squadron, consisting of four sail of the line, two frigates, and a brig. Having previously captured the Dutch East India Company's armed vessel, *Maria Wilhelmina*, the *Terpsichore* frigate, preceded by the *Sea Flower* brig, led through the very intricate navigation of those parts. On discovering the approach of the British force, the Dutch national frigate *Phoenix*, two

armed ships, and four brigs, followed by the merchantmen, immediately ran on shore, the William corvette having first struck to the *Terpsichore*, on passing *Onrust*. The shoal water preventing Sir Edward's ships from anchoring sufficiently near to fire with effect upon the batteries, or on the ships on shore, the boats of the squadron assembled alongside of the *Terpsichore*, which, with another frigate, had been placed as near as possible to cover them, and were led in to destroy the enemy's vessels, by Captain Fleetwood Pellew, the Rear-Admiral's son, under a heavy fire from them and the batteries. The crew of the *Phoenix* immediately abandoned her; and, on boarding, she was found to have been scuttled. Her guns, however, were instantly turned on the other ships, whilst the boats were destroying the remainder; after which, she also was set on fire and burnt. Two line-of-battle ships had quitted the anchorage, or they must inevitably have shared the same fate. The whole of the vessels destroyed and taken in Batavia Roads upon this occasion, including the merchantmen, amounted to about thirty; and, what was more highly gratifying, the loss of men on the part of the British, though exposed to the continued fire of the enemy, was only one killed and four wounded.

Sir Edward subsequently sailed up to Griessee, on the coast of Java. On his approach (on the 11th of December, 1807), the commodore of the Dutch ships (a wretched American) fled from his duty; and thus deserted, the governor gladly compounded for the safety of the town by surrendering two line-of-battle ships and an old frigate which lay dismantled and aground; and these being set on fire, Sir Edward returned to Madras. The conquest of the Danish settlements in the East was among the last of his successes on that station.

On the 28th of April, 1808, Sir Edward was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Sir Edward retained the chief command in the East Indies until the early part of the year 1809. Previous to his departure, he received an address from the merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters of Bombay, expressive of their

acknowledgments for the protection he had afforded to the trade of that port. In February, 1809, he set sail for England, having under charge a valuable convoy of Indiamen. Off the Isle of France they encountered a violent hurricane, in which four of the richest ships foundered with all on board, and the flag-ship had well nigh suffered the same fate, had not the great exertions of the Admiral and his fine crew carried them safe through the gale, and enabled them to reach England with the surviving ships, just five years from the date of his departure.

A few months after his arrival, he was recalled into active service as Commander-in-Chief of the fleet then blockading the Scheldt, and hoisted his flag on board the *Christian the Seventh*, of 98 guns. While intent on watching the movements of the French fleet at Flushing, many anxious months passed, without gratifying his very sanguine hopes of a battle, until the spring, when the Admiral was appointed to the more important and interesting command of the Mediterranean fleet, and, hoisting his flag in the *Caledonia*, of 120 guns, proceeded to relieve Sir Charles Cotton on that station. The various successes achieved by the ships under his command throughout the Mediterranean are recorded elsewhere. But the great wish of his heart was a general action. Twice, indeed, the *Caledonia*, with a part of his squadron, had a partial engagement with the rear of the French fleet, while exercising off Toulon, which served but to whet his appetite for a decisive battle. How long and earnestly Sir Edward maintained the blockade of the enemy's superior force at that port unconscious that their imperious master had forbidden them to attack him — how well he provided for the perfect equipment and supply of his own fleet, which was necessarily employed at very distant points throughout that extensive station, every officer employed in his high disciplined fleet can bear ample testimony. But less generally known to those under his command, was the anxious and incessant occupation of his mind in upholding the patriot cause on the eastern coast of Spain, and co-operating with the British forces employed



in that quarter, while at the same time he was engaged in measures for reviving the loyal spirit of the southern provinces of France in favour of their rightful sovereign, and in endeavouring to detach the Italian states from their alliance with Napoleon. At length the progress of events once more united the great powers of Europe, which, in the course of the war, had successively yielded to the rule of the usurper; and while Sir Edward was preparing for the immediate attack of Genoa and Leghorn, he received the unexpected intelligence that the French Emperor was already a fugitive from his capital; and, shortly after, that he had been embarked as a passenger on board one of the Admiral's own frigates, on his way to Elba. Genoa meanwhile was invested by the British forces from Sicily, under Lord William Bentinck, supported by Sir Edward Pellew, with a considerable portion of his line-of-battle ships; but the siege had scarcely commenced, when on the second day the French Commandant proposed terms of capitulation; and a few days after, the joyous tidings of the treaty of Paris restored our soldiers and sailors to their own shores, this being the last exploit of that eventful war.

To mark the high approval of the Admiral's general conduct which was entertained by his Sovereign, he was, on the 14th of May, 1814, raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Exmouth of Canonteign, with the usual pension of 2000*l.* per annum. Upon his return to England, his Lordship was further honoured with the riband of the Bath, and, a year after, he received the Grand Cross of the same order.

On the escape of Napoleon from Elba (which all foresaw from the moment the Allied Powers appointed that island for his residence), a squadron was hastily despatched to the Mediterranean under the command of Lord Exmouth, who proceeded thither in His Majesty's ship *Boyne*, of 98 guns, and placing himself immediately in communication with the Bourbon interests in the south of France, and with the Austrian general in Italy, effectually prevented any hostile movement of the French fleet at Toulon, and mainly contributed to the

restoration of the legitimate sovereign of Naples. The decisive battle of Waterloo at length extinguished every hope of the fallen Napoleon, and peace was once more restored to Europe.

In the month of March, 1816, the British government directed Lord Exmouth to proceed to the several States of Barbary, and insist upon the liberation of all Christian slaves who were subjects of our allies. The negotiation was managed with much address, and when conciliation failed, he placed his ships with such judgment, to enforce compliance, as to obtain an unreserved engagement to comply with the terms of his proposition. This being accomplished, the Admiral set sail for England, but had scarcely been welcomed to his own home, when tidings were received that the Barbary Powers had violated all their engagements almost as soon as the British squadron had quitted the Mediterranean; and that the whole object of his negotiation must now be carried by force of arms. For this purpose another expedition was equipped without delay. Lord Exmouth hoisted his flag on board the *Queen Charlotte*, and on the 26th of July proceeded to Gibraltar, where he was joined by the Dutch Admiral Capellen, with six frigates, and thence sailed direct for Algiers.

In consequence of the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 26th of August. The next morning at day-break the British fleet, and the Dutch frigates by which it was accompanied, were advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as was intended. As the ships were becalmed, Lord Exmouth despatched a boat under cover of the *Severn*, with a flag of truce, and the demands he had to make, in the name of the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers. After a delay of three hours, during which the sea-breeze had enabled the fleet to reach the bay, the boat was seen returning with a signal flying, that no answer had been received. The Commander-in-Chief instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative,

the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored at the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance, and the other ships took their stations with admirable precision.

The battle commenced at a quarter before three P.M., by a shot fired from the shore at the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the main-mast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following, which were promptly returned, and a fire as animated and well supported as was ever witnessed kept up until nine o'clock, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven; when many of the barbarians' ships being in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, Lord Exmouth considered he had executed the most important part of his instructions, and made preparations for withdrawing the ships. After much warping and towing, by the help of a light air of wind, the whole came to an anchor out of reach of shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours' incessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket-boats, shared to the full extent of their power in the honours of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, &c. exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest, that no pen can describe. The sloops of war, which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion. The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the Royal Marine Artillery; and although crossing over the large ships, not an accident occurred. The Dutch Admiral Van Capellen, with his frigates, covered the British ships from the enemy's flanking batteries, on which he kept up a good fire.

The result of this dreadful conflict was:—The abolition,

for ever, of Christian slavery; the liberation of all slaves in the territory of Algiers; reparation to the British Consul for all losses sustained by him in consequence of his confinement; a public apology made by the Dey to the same gentleman; the recovery of 382,500 dollars for Naples and Sardinia; the destruction of four large frigates, of 44 guns each; five large corvettes, from 24 to 30 guns each; thirty gun and mortar-boats; several merchant brigs and schooners; a number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; and a great many gun-carriages, mortar-beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions: besides the store-houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part, and between 6 and 7000 Algerines killed and wounded. The total loss in the combined squadrons \* amounted to 141 killed, and 742 wounded; which,

\* The following is a list of the ships and vessels employed under the orders of Lord Exmouth, in the attack upon Algiers, Aug 27th, 1816, exclusive of the mortar-boats, &c.

	Guns.		Killed.	Wounded.
Queen Charlotte ...	108	{ Admiral Lord Exmouth, K.C.B. Captain James Brisbane	8	131
Impregnable .....	104	{ Rear-Admiral David Milne Captain Edward Brace	50	160
Superb .....	78	— Charles Ekins .....	8	84
Minden .....	74	— William Patterson .....	7	37
Albion .....	74	— John Coode .....	3	15
Leander.....	60	— Edward Chetham .....	17	118
Severa .....	50	— Hon. T. W. Aylmer .....	3	34
Glasgow.....	50	— Hon. Anthony Maitland ...	10	37
Granicus .....	42	— William Furlong Wise ...	16	42
Hebrus .....	42	— Edmund Palmer .....	4	15
Heron .....	18	— George Bentham .....	—	—
Mutine .....	18	— James Mould .....	—	—
Prometheus .....	22	— Wm. Bateman Dashwood ..	—	—
Cordelia .....	10	— William Sargent .....	—	—
Britomart .....	10	— Robert Riddell .....	—	—
Beelzebub } Infernal } Bombs. { Hecla } Fury }		— William Kempthorne .....	—	—
		— Hon. G. J. Perceval .....	2	17
		— William Popham .....	—	—
		— C. R. Moorsom .....	—	—
Total loss sustained by the British			128	690

according to the number of men employed, exceeded the proportion in any of our former victories.

This highly important service secured to his Lordship the distinguished approbation of his Sovereign, by whom he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount, on the 21st September, 1816. The several Powers whose subjects had been thus set free by this brilliant achievement, acknowledged the obligation by sending him their several insignia of knighthood; and he received the still more flattering testimonial of the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was presented by the City of London with a sword, accompanied by an appropriate speech from the Lord Mayor, and partook of a banquet prepared for him by the Ironmongers' Company, who are the trustees of an estate of 2,000*l.* per annum, bequeathed many years ago by one of their members, a Mr. Betton, who had had the misfortune to fall into the hands of pirates, for the ransom of British captives who may chance to be enslaved by any of the Barbary States.\* The officers employed under his orders at Algiers presented his Lordship with a piece of plate, of massy size and elegant workmanship, as a mark of their admiration of his conduct. It was made by Rundell and Co., and cost 1,400 guineas. The residue of the sum subscribed to purchase it was handed over to that excellent institution, "The Naval Charitable Society." Lord Exmouth had before received from the flag-officers and captains who served with him in the Mediterranean during the late war, a

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DUTCH SQUADRON.—Commanded by Vice-Admiral Baron Van Capellen.

Melampus .....	3	15
Frederica .....	—	5
Dageraad .....	—	4
Diana .....	6	22
Amstee .....	4	6
Endracht .....	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total	141	742
	<hr/>	<hr/>

\* The Company have religiously obeyed the injunctions of the humane testator, and commissioned a regular agent at Mogadore for the purpose.

handsome table ornament of the value of 500 guineas, which they requested him to accept as a token of their respect and regard. But even these honours were hardly more acceptable to a heart like his, than the spontaneous gratitude of the 1,200 Christians whom he had delivered from bondage.

On the demise of Sir John Thomas Duckworth, in the autumn of 1817, Lord Exmouth was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth; where he continued, with his flag in the *Impregnable* of 104 guns, until the 1st of February, 1821, when he finally retired from the active duties of his profession; and, except when attending his more important functions in the House of Lords, passed the remainder of his days at his beautiful retreat at Teignmouth. There, while enjoying repose in the bosom of his own family, he looked back on the chequered scene of his former services, with unmingled gratitude for all the dangers he had escaped, — all the mercies he had experienced, — and all the happiness he enjoyed. Retired from the strife and vanity of the world, his thoughts were raised with increasing fervour to Him who had guarded his head in the day of battle, and had led him safely through the hazards of the pathless sea. No longer harassed by the cares and responsibility of public service, religion, which he had always held in reverence, now struck deeper root in his heart, and nothing was more gratifying to the contemplation of his family and his most attached friends, than the Christian serenity which shed its best blessings on his latter days.

From the foregoing sketch of Lord Exmouth's active life, the principal features of his character may be readily traced. His talents, though peculiarly devoted to his profession, were distinguished by quick perception and prompt judgment, which, notwithstanding the defects of early education, were displayed, whether in speech or in writing, with a native force and eloquence highly characteristic, and wholly exempt from all tincture of affectation. The warmth of his heart shone forth in all his conduct; and, if sometimes its excess affected his temper, the ebullition was soon over, and rarely survived

the occasion which produced it. It should be remembered, that when he first entered the Royal Navy, a severity of discipline, and a coarseness of language and deportment prevailed among sea-officers, even of the highest rank, which is now almost (we wish we could say altogether) banished from the profession. No commander more cordially encouraged the growth of this better spirit among his followers than did Lord Exmouth. His steady patronage of those who depended solely on him for promotion, though often prejudicial to himself, was highly creditable to his heart, if not always rewarded with success. When such failures occurred, he would sometimes say, "If I desert them, nobody else will take them up,"—and in thus yielding to a benevolent feeling, he thereby lost much of the advantage of worldly policy, which seeks its own interest by the dexterous distribution of preferment. The selfish principle inherent in every human breast seems to have been early subdued in this generous man. Few parents are disposed to relinquish their possessions while living, but Lord Exmouth, as his children successively married, gave each so liberal a portion, that his fortune must have been greatly reduced many years before his decease. In this generous conduct he had the example of the illustrious Newton, who, when his friends remonstrated upon his giving away most of his possessions, calmly replied, "If I defer it till my death, they will not be mine to give."

As a Commander-in-Chief, Lord Exmouth kept a very hospitable though unostentatious table, from which a liberal portion was daily set apart for the sick, whom he visited with constant and unaffected kindness. His treatment of his guests was peculiarly frank and cordial, and while in all essentials he did the honours of reception with the true feelings of an English gentleman, there was a sufficient remnant of the blunt seaman of the old school to give a characteristic *naïveté* to his general deportment.

"The writer of this article," says an able and gallant biographer of his Lordship, in the *United Service Journal*, to whose narrative, and to "*Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*"

we are chiefly indebted for the materials of this little Memoir, "was a near observer of Lord Exmouth's character for the space of ten years, during which he had abundant opportunities of marking his conduct under every variety of circumstances and situation; and while he gladly avails himself of this occasion to express the grateful attachment to him which was generated by that long and intimate association, he can truly say that the qualities of the Admiral's head and heart never appeared to such advantage as when placed under the most trying and difficult emergencies. At such times his mind appeared at once to expand in proportion to the demand upon its powers. His manly aspect, his cool, collected manner, and encouraging expressions, spread a magic effect among his officers and men, who, while they obeyed him with zealous promptitude, looked up to him with unreserved confidence in his skill and intrepidity. Twice, when the Culloden (which bore his flag) was on fire, we witnessed his remarkable self-possession. He quietly assumed the direction, and allayed the sudden panic which this terrible disaster too often spreads among the crew. The same calm determination was equally conspicuous amidst the fury of the hurricane or the thunder of the broadside. All who have had the advantage of beholding the conduct of our lamented chief will cordially acknowledge that, on such occasions, Lord Exmouth had no superior."

Lord Exmouth was appointed Vice-Admiral of England, February 15th, 1832.

His Lordship had been for a considerable time suffering under severe illness, in the first stage of which he became quite delirious, and was wholly engrossed with the idea that he was then actually engaged in fighting the Dutch fleet. A few days before his death he appeared to feel himself better, and, in noticing the improvement, said, "I have lately been going to leeward, but now I think I am working to windward again." He expired at Teignmouth, on the 23rd of January, 1833, surrounded by his family, one of whom, the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, had arrived only a few minutes before.



Lord Exmouth married, May 28th, 1783, Susannah, second daughter of James Frowd, Esq., of Knowle, in Wiltshire; and by that lady, who survives him, had issue four sons and two daughters:—1. The Hon. Emma Mary, married in 1803 to Adam Sir Lawrence William Halsted, K. C. B.; 2. The Right Hon. Pownoll Bastard, now Lord Viscount Exmouth, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval Aid-de-camp to the King; he was born in 1786, and having been twice married, first in 1808 to Eliza Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. and G. C. B.; and secondly, in 1822, to Georgiana Janet, eldest daughter of Mungo Dick, Esq., has issue by both wives; 3. The Hon. Julia, who was married in 1810 to Captain Richard Harwood, R. N., and died in 1831; 4. The Hon. Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, a Captain R. N.; he married in 1816 Harriet, only daughter of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., by Elizabeth, now Lady Holland; and has an only surviving daughter; 5. The Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, Dean of Norwich, and a Prebendary of York; he married in 1820 the Hon. Frances Addington, second daughter of Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and has four daughters; 6. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, Vicar of Christowe; he married in 1826 Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Winthrop, M. D., and has issue.

The funeral of Lord Exmouth took place on the 6th of February at Christowe, in which parish the mansion and estate of Canonteign are situated. His Lordship had expressed a wish that his funeral should be conducted with the utmost privacy; but the desire to show respect to this brave sailor and excellent nobleman was so strong that a very numerous *cortège*, composed of the carriages of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, attended. The flags at Teignmouth on board the ships, and on all the flag-staffs, were struck half-mast, the shops were closed, and every possible demonstration of respect was exhibited. The British ensign, under which his Lordship had served and fought in every quarter of the globe, was used in lieu of a pall; and on the coffin was placed the flag (blue

at the main) which flew at the mast head of the Queen Charlotte during the arduous conflict at Algiers; several shots had passed through this honourable emblem of the departed nobleman's great achievement; the sword his Lordship wore on that occasion, hung with crape, was also placed on the coffin. His Lordship's four sons, his son-in-law Captain Harwood, and other near relations of his family, attended on the occasion, as did also Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Ekins, Captain the Hon. T. W. Aylmer, and Captain Parson, all of whom served under his Lordship at Algiers; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, Captain Bastard, Captain Hill, Captain Reynolds, and others of the Royal Navy; Mr. Bentinck, Rev. Mr. Carrington, Mr. Munro, Mr. Chichester, and many other gentlemen. On the conclusion of the solemnity, a young oak tree was planted, and named the Exmouth Oak, opposite the door of the vault.

## No. II.

## SIR GEORGE DALLAS, BART.

THIS highly respected and accomplished gentleman died at Brighton, on the 14th of January, 1833. He was descended from an ancient family long established at Cantra in North Britain, and was born in London, on the 6th of April, 1758. He was educated principally at Geneva, under the care of Mr. Chauvet, a distinguished minister of the Swiss Church, together with his brother, the late Right Honourable Sir Robert Dallas, who afterwards became a leading ornament of the British bar, and, in his high station of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, exemplified the noblest attributes of the judicial character. In this spot, so justly celebrated as a school of mental discipline, these highly gifted relatives early imbibed that taste for the cultivation of letters which gave, in both, so high a finish to their solid intellectual endowments. At the age of 18, Sir George (then Mr.) Dallas sailed for Bengal, as a writer in the service of the East India Company; and, having given proof of the most promising abilities, was, soon after his arrival in India, appointed to a station of some importance at Ramgur. He had previously acquired considerable celebrity by a sprightly and ingenious poem, descriptive of the adventures of an Indian voyage, and of the first impressions of a youthful mind on finding itself surrounded by objects so remote from European associations. This work, which abounded with the most lively images, and was written in a vein of pleasing versification, was afterwards published at Calcutta, under the title of "The India Guide;" and was dedicated to the celebrated Anstie; whose popular poem "The Bath Guide" had suggested to the author the idea of a similar undertaking. In the circles

of Calcutta it excited a peculiar interest, as well from the circumstance of its being the first publication which ever issued from the press of India, as from the vivid pictures it presented of social life and manners in the East.

From the post to which he was originally appointed, Mr. Dallas was soon promoted, at the express desire of Mr. Hastings, to the more momentous charge of superintendent of the collections at Raageshay. A selection so honourable to its object was amply justified by the ability and discretion with which he entered upon the performance of the duties attaching to an arduous and highly responsible situation.

The revenues of an extensive district, which for several years had been progressively declining, were raised by his management to an amount far exceeding the produce of any former year, while, by his prudent and judicious regulations, the prosperity of the Zemindars was equally improved. A masterly knowledge of the native languages, and a discriminating perception of the various peculiarities which diversify the Indian character, qualified Mr. Dallas in an eminent degree for administering, in a manner most satisfactory to his employers, the government confided to his charge. A singular suavity of deportment, at once acquiring the confidence of the natives, increased the utility of his public talents, and facilitated the operation of many schemes of improvement which he successfully carried into effect. Having presided for some years over these important interests with the highest credit and distinction, he was obliged, by the failure of his health, to solicit leave to return to England. He received on this occasion a signal proof of the estimation in which his character and services were held by the chief authorities of government, as will appear in the following extracts from the records of the East India Company.

“BENGAL CONSULTATIONS.”

“It having been moved in Council, and carried unanimously, That Mr. Dallas should be recommended to the particular notice of the Court of Directors for the public

service he had rendered to the Company; the Secretary, by order of the Board, acquainted Mr. Dallas with this resolution; and the following paragraphs were in consequence inserted in their general letter by the Deptford, dated January, 1786.

“ Par. 4. Mr. George Dallas having solicited our permission to return to England on account of the ill state of his health, we have complied with his request. In justice to this gentleman, and from the favourable opinion entertained by you of his conduct and abilities, he was considered as particularly deserving of promotion, and he was in consequence appointed by the Board, on the 26th of August, 1783, to the general superintendency of the collections of Raageshay; the revenues of which province, since they were committed to his charge, have been considerably improved. The collections in the course of the years they were under his management, have exceeded those of the same number of preceding years in no less a sum than 4,35,366 Sicca rupees, 54,417.

“ Par. 5. Mr. Dallas, during the course of six years that he has been employed in this branch of your affairs\*, has conducted himself at all times in the most irreproachable manner; there has not been an instance of a single complaint preferred against him. We with pleasure, therefore, recommend him to your favourable notice, as having justly merited the early distinction you were pleased to show him; and as a person who, from the knowledge he possesses of the native languages, is well qualified to be again useful to you whenever his health shall be so far restored as to enable him to return to your service.”

Having in consequence resigned his office, Mr. Dallas proceeded to Calcutta, where, shortly before he embarked for England, he distinguished himself in a remarkable manner by a speech which he delivered to a crowded audience on a subject of the deepest interest to the British residents in Asia.

\* Sir George Dallas also served five years in the Political, Commercial, and Judicial Departments.

A meeting had been appointed for the 1st of August, 1785, of the inhabitants of Calcutta for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the India Bill of Mr. Pitt. It was the first political meeting ever held in India, and the following account of the proceedings which took place at it appeared the next day in a Calcutta Journal, a press having been established in Bengal a short time previous to the date of this transaction.

“ Bengal Gazette, 1st August, 1785.—On Monday last a very numerous and respectable meeting of the British inhabitants in Calcutta was held at the Theatre, in consequence of a summons from the Sheriff, at the request of the Grand Jury, for the purpose of considering the late Act of Parliament relative to India. Mr. Purling being previously appointed Chairman by the general voice of all present, then opened the business of the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Dallas, who spoke on the occasion for very near an hour and a half. It is but barely justice to this gentleman to observe, that such uncommon powers as he displayed, so thorough and perfect a knowledge of our constitution in all its parts, the rapidity and eloquence of his ideas, the strength and accuracy of his reasoning, have seldom been so fortunately united in any man, especially in one so young. If we can judge from the effect which this first essay of his oratorical abilities has had, and the impressions it has left on the minds of all who heard him, we will venture to foretel, when he is emboldened by a little more practice in delivering his sentiments in public, that there will be few more shining characters in the British empire. We lament our inability to satisfy the curiosity of the public by entering into a detail of this gentleman's speech; the variety of matter he urged, the elegance of his language, and the brilliancy of his imagination, forbid any attempt of the sort; however, we are happy in knowing that it is to be published by desire of the Committee.” The triumphant success obtained by Mr. Dallas in his first attempt at public speaking created in him a passion for an art, which he afterwards practised with distinction, and of which the cul-

tivation continued to interest him to the latest period of his life. A Committee having been appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament, he was elected one of the agents deputed to present it. The thanks of the Committee were voted to him for his speech, and he afterwards appeared at the bar of the House of Commons with the petition; on which occasion his elder brother, who had been retained as counsel, spoke in support of it with a force of argument and eloquence which increased his reputation as one of the most accomplished advocates of the age. This display of kindred talents in defence of the same interests, by relatives so near in blood, was among the remarkable features of an era, alike distinguished by striking characters, and prolific in extraordinary events.

On arriving in England, Mr. Dallas found Mr. Hastings in a situation which engaged the sympathy of every generous mind, and appealed more earnestly to those who, like himself, were attached to that illustrious statesman by the ties of gratitude and affection. Anxious to counteract the false impressions which prevailed upon a subject at that time imperfectly understood, he published in 1789 a pamphlet in vindication of Mr. Hastings's character and services. His accurate knowledge of the political state of India eminently qualified him for the task he had undertaken; and, in this eloquent and instructive treatise, he traced with effect that splendid series of actions by which Mr. Hastings had consolidated in Asia the supremacy of the British fortunes. Between this period and the date of his next production, Mr. Dallas took a leading part in the debates at the India House, exhibiting on every question that came before the Court of Proprietors a masterly acquaintance with the principles of trade, and an extent of general information which gave him ever afterwards a decided influence in that assembly.

In 1793 he gave to the world "Thoughts upon our present Situation, with Remarks upon the Policy of a War with France;" a powerful appeal to the good sense and loyalty of the people, calling upon them by the most impressive arguments to oppose those fatal principles which the French Revolution

had engendered, and which were at that moment producing in the land where they originated their natural fruits of cruelty and injustice. The success of this work, which made a marked impression upon the public, and speedily went through several editions, was commensurate with the spirit of its execution. Its excellent tendency and the soundness of its reasoning excited the admiration of Mr. Pitt; and the perusal of it by all classes was thought by him so desirable an object, that it was reprinted at his suggestion in a form more accessible to the lower orders of the community. Animated by the same motives of patriotism and public spirit, he wrote, while on a visit to a relative in the north of Ireland, several treatises addressed to the inhabitants of that part of the kingdom, in which the signs of political convulsion were at the time unhappily apparent. To confirm the well-disposed in their allegiance, to point out to the disaffected the criminality of their conduct, and to unite the loyalty of Ireland in maintaining the ascendancy of the laws, was the aim of these valuable publications. From the clearness of their style, and energy of their language, they were well adapted to the purpose of their author; and, being widely circulated through the North of Ireland, were mainly instrumental in counteracting a seditious spirit which had sprung up in parts of Ulster, fostered by the arts of foreign emissaries, and disguising revolutionary projects with the plea of national independence. The first of these tracts was entitled "Observations upon the Oath of Allegiance, as prescribed by the Enrolling Act." Its more immediate object was to remove the scruples of many conscientious persons, who declined to take the oath of allegiance, under an impression that, besides binding them to the support of the Government, it abrogated their right to prosecute, by constitutional means, the repeal of any particular statute of which they might disapprove. Influenced by this feeling, great numbers had refused to join the armed associations which were formed for the protection of the country; and, as they assigned their objection to the oath as the cause of their refusal, this pamphlet was extremely



useful in explaining its real tendency and nature. It was followed by "A Letter from a Father to his Son, a united Irishman," in which the author, reasoning upon a single imaginary case, addressed, in fact, a conclusive argument against unlawful confederacies in general to a very numerous class of the population.

In the same year appeared the first of his powerful "Letters to Lord Moira, on the Political and Commercial State of Ireland," which, at the particular request of Mr. Pitt, having been brought out by numbers in the "Anti-Jacobin," were afterwards embodied in a separate work, and obtained in each form a popularity proportioned to their merit. These papers, deservedly admired for their point and elegance, have been since republished in a volume, entitled "Beauties of the Anti-Jacobin," and containing the most remarkable selections from the pages of that celebrated work.

The success and acknowledged utility of his political writings induced him to print, in 1798, a further "Address to the People of Ireland, on the present Situation of Public Affairs." In that year, by patent, bearing date the 31st of July, he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain. He sent to the press, in 1799, "Considerations on the Impolicy of treating for Peace with the present Regicide Government of France," and soon after came into Parliament as representative of the Borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

Sir George Dallas's parliamentary career, though not of long duration, was distinguished by several brilliant demonstrations of ability. Had his health permitted him to continue his legislative functions, he would doubtless have attained the highest honours of the Senate, being gifted by nature with great powers of elocution, and having, from the date of his first public appearance at Calcutta, sedulously cultivated the principles of an art for which he felt a decided predilection. His maiden speech was completely successful; and that which he delivered in defence of the treaty of El Arish made a forcible impression upon the House. On that occasion he

was warmly complimented by Mr. Canning, who requested to be personally introduced to him; and the Speaker having stopped him as he was passing the chair, congratulated him on the effect of a speech which he said was as eloquent as it was convincing. While in Parliament, Sir George Dallas published "A Letter to Sir William Pulteney, Bart., Member for Shrewsbury, on the Subject of the Trade between India and Europe." This letter, consisting of 100 quarto pages, is perhaps one of the most elaborate treatises that ever elucidated a commercial question. It was a profound analysis of the principles upon which a really profitable trade with India could be conducted; and took a detailed and comprehensive view of the resources of our Indian empire. It advocated the policy of admitting the free merchants of India to bring home in India-built ships the surplus produce of our possessions in which they were allowed to trade under the charter of the Company, and pointed out the benefits which would accrue to India from this partial relaxation of commercial restraint, as well as its inevitable tendency to increase the navigation of Great Britain. In recommending a more enlarged and liberal system of intercourse between this country and its Asiatic dependencies, Sir George Dallas was far from sharing that desire of general innovation, which has long been cherished by a portion of the public uninformed with respect to the nature and government of those invaluable possessions. No man upheld more strenuously the rights of the East India Company, or described with greater eloquence the blessings which it had been the instrument of conferring on the countries subject to its sway. Influenced, however, by a deep consideration of the benefits which would be conferred both on India and on Great Britain by granting the petition of the free merchants, he exerted, in the structure of this work, all the varied faculties of his mind. He had the gratification of receiving the highest eulogiums on its merit from the Chairman of the East India Company, from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Sir John M'Pherson, and other authorities, who, from long experience in the Company's affairs, were

most competent to pronounce upon a question in which such momentous interests were involved.

After the appearance of this publication, Sir George Dallas resigned his seat in Parliament, and passed some years in Devonshire, for the benefit of the climate. But, though comparatively retired from public life, he was a sagacious observer of political events, and availed himself of several opportunities which afforded scope for the exercise of his literary talents. His statesmanlike knowledge of the British interests in the East was shown in a defence, which he published in 1808, of the wars undertaken by the Marquis Wellesley in the Deccan and Hindostan. The policy of these wars had been severely arraigned, and represented, even by enlightened judges, as the fruit of an inordinate ambition, rashly sacrificing the resources of the empire in enterprises unproductive of advantage. The injustice of these opinions was fully demonstrated by Sir George Dallas; who, in a treatise fraught with the ablest deductions of political science, entered at large into the history of the Marratta states, proving that the wars which the Governor-General had terminated were in reality defensive measures; that they sprung from the hostile disposition of the confederate Marratta chiefs, and that, while they freed the Company's dominions from a state of immediate insecurity, they provided in their effects (the subsidiary treaties) a guarantee for the future tranquillity of India. Mr. Hastings was a warm admirer of this work; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent expressed, in a manner highly flattering to Sir George's feelings, his satisfaction that a subject of so great an interest had been treated with such conspicuous ability.

Shortly before the discussions which took place, in 1813, on the renewal of the East India Company's charter, Sir George Dallas published a very interesting tract on the religious conversion of the Hindûs. It appeared anonymously, under the title of "A Letter from a Field Officer at Madras," and, detailing an imaginary dialogue between a Brahmin and a Missionary, eloquently stated the principal considerations which occur to an enlightened mind on the prospect of extending

the propagation of the Gospel among the various nations of Hindostan. On the 21st of July in the same year, the proposals of Government for the renewal of the Charter were submitted to the Court of Proprietors, and Sir H. Inglis having moved a resolution, "that the Company should accept the Charter," Sir George Dallas seconded the motion in a speech which was received with acclamation by a crowded Court; and, taking a survey of the past and present position of the Company, enforced the necessity of co-operating in an arrangement which, although framed in a spirit of concession to the altered nature of the times, preserved unimpaired those sovereign functions by which alone the Company's administration could be maintained with benefit to the state. This eloquent exposition of his sentiments, which derived increased authority from his well-known experience in the affairs of India, produced an almost unanimous acquiescence in the Bill submitted to the Court.

The last, and not the least interesting of Sir George Dallas's published works, was his Biographical Memoir of his son-in-law Sir Peter Parker, Bart., Captain of His Majesty's frigate *Menelaus*.\* The death of this lamented young officer had awakened the sympathy of the public mind, and disposed it for the reception of a work illustrating the brilliant actions by which he had sustained the honour of a name so long renowned in the naval annals of his country. It was an affecting tribute of parental grief to the memory of one who was an ornament to his profession; a monument worthy of the hero whose exploits it was destined to record.

The works of Sir George Dallas were distinguished by an elegance of style, which united ease and perspicuity with the happiest graces of expression. When his subject admitted of ornament, his mind, imaginative and brilliant, displayed a richness and power of illustration which extensive reading had improved. His vast knowledge of the affairs of India

\* He was killed in action on the coast of America, on the 13th of August, 1814, while leading a detachment of his ship's company and marines to a successful attack on an American force encamped in the neighbourhood of Baltimore.

gave authority to his opinions on the policy best adapted to the condition of that interesting country. An eloquent defender of our civil and religious institutions, he never departed, in his controversial writings, from that elevation and dignity of sentiment which became the principles he had espoused. To the lighter branches of literature he contributed some admired productions; and while in public life he commanded respect by the solidity of his talents, he was highly gifted with those qualities which denote in society the tasteful accomplishments of their possessor.

The virtues of his domestic character awakened feelings of reverence and attachment that will long survive his loss. Generous and devoted in friendship, he attested, by many sacrifices, his exalted estimate of its obligations. There was an attractive sweetness in his manners which flowed from and represented the unbounded benevolence of his soul. A gentle and guileless nature exemplified in him that disposition so happily depicted by the poet—

“ His Eden with no serpent was defiled ;  
For all was pure, delicious all, and mild.”

Incapable of harsh or uncharitable opinions, he was wont to measure the principles of others by the noble rectitude of his own. A fervent but unaffected spirit of devotion breathed its influence over the tenor of his life; sustained him through the sufferings of a painful malady, and filled him with hope and resignation under the certainty of his approaching end.

Sir George Dallas married, on the 11th of June, 1788, the Hon. Catherine Blackwood, youngest daughter of Sir John Blackwood, Bart. and the Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye. Afflictions chequered the happiness of a union cemented by congenial virtues. The sorrows of the parent found relief in dedicating to the memory of his children compositions of affecting beauty. The tributes of regret to which his own loss has given birth, while they honour departed excellence, may equally soothe the grief of those to whom with his name he has bequeathed the model of a bright and blameless reputation.

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From a Correspondent.

## No. III.

## JOHN HERIOT, ESQ.

COMPTROLLER OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

**MR. HERIOT** was a lineal descendant from the family of the Heriots, of Trabroune, in East Lothian, of which the celebrated George Heriot, who built the Hospital at Edinburgh, called by his name, was a younger branch. George Heriot figures, too, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "The Fortunes of Nigel," where he is introduced as the confidential banker of James I. (which he actually was), and is designated by the facetious monarch, under the familiar title of "Gingling Geordie." The Heriots are of Saxon origin, and the name is still extant in some parts of Germany and the south of France.

The subject of this memoir was born at Haddington, on the 22d of April, 1760. His father was the Sheriff Clerk of the County of East Lothian; an office at that time, and in that country, held in much estimation, although the emoluments of it were probably not very considerable. It afforded, however, the means of living respectably; but, eventually, Mr. Heriot, sen. fell into bad health, and was obliged to leave the place, and remove into Edinburgh.

After having passed through the country schools of Dunse and Coldstream, the subject of this memoir was, in the year 1772, put to the High School of Edinburgh, in which he acquitted himself with great credit, and was then sent to the College. Various misfortunes, however, led to the breaking up of his father's little establishment in Edinburgh, and the family became dispersed. Thus, at seventeen years of age, young Heriot was thrown upon the world, without either pursuit or prospect. In those days, the system of education,

and more particularly in Scotland, was different from what it is at present. Boys were never allowed to mix with men; and, therefore, when circumstances drove them upon their own resources, they laboured under great disadvantages. There is a spring, however, in the youthful mind, which enables it to adapt itself to the most untoward condition; and the subject of our memoir possessed a natural address that, both then and in after-life, proved of essential service to him. He had the good fortune, too, at that time, of having an opportunity of improving it. An uncle of his was settled at Forres, in Morayshire, as a physician, and to him he paid a visit of three months, during which period he became intimately acquainted with all the respectable families in the vicinity. The head of one of these, Mr. Cumming, of Altyre, was so interested in his behalf, that he wrote to his friend, the Duke of Dorset, to request his Grace to procure a pair of colours for the young man. The application was unsuccessful, but the occurrence gave a military bent to Mr. Heriot's mind, which shaped the course of his future life.

After making many efforts, and undergoing the severest hardships in endeavouring to obtain a military appointment in Scotland, Mr. Heriot, in the latter end of the year 1778, determined upon visiting London. He arrived, without knowing an individual in this vast city, with only a single letter of introduction, which was to a lady, and with a sum of money in his pocket so small, that, had he not been accustomed to the greatest privations, he must have been overwhelmed with apprehensions for his present support. After a while, no opening for an establishment in life seeming to present itself, he resolved upon taking a step which, perhaps, only his despair and ignorance of the world, could completely justify or excuse. He wrote to a distinguished Captain in the Navy, describing his situation, and requesting him to endeavour to procure for him a commission in the Marines. Highly to his honour, the officer in question addressed a letter to Lord Sandwich, and obtained the desired object; and the noble Lord himself personally announced the fact to Mr.

Heriot, with a kindness and condescension which made an indelible impression on his mind.

With the friendly aid of the good lady to whom he had been recommended, Mr. Heriot contrived to get equipped; and on the 1st of January, 1779, he appeared for the first time upon the parade of the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth. But, as he could ill afford the expense of remaining on shore, he exchanged with a brother officer for sea duty, and embarked in the *Vengeance*, of 74 guns, commanded by the Hon. Captain Maitland. In this ship he proceeded, first to the coast of Africa, and afterwards to the West Indies. Captain Maitland here took the command of the *Elizabeth*, of 74 guns, and the *Vengeance* was assigned to Commodore Hotham. This, of course, occasioned a total change of officers, and Mr. Heriot was ordered on board the *Preston*, an old 50-gun ship. Not much liking her, he effected an exchange into the *Elizabeth*.

In that vessel, which formed one of the fleet under the command of Sir Hyde Parker (known familiarly in the navy by the designation of "Old Vinegar"), Mr. Heriot saw a little service; the *Elizabeth* being prominently engaged in an attack upon a French convoy, supported by the batteries of Port Royal, and four sail of the line, on the 19th of December, 1779; and, in the battle of the 16th of April, 1780, between the English fleet, under Sir George B. Rodney, and the French fleet, under Admiral Guicher, the *Elizabeth* maintained for a considerable time an unequal combat with two line-of-battle ships, and had 9 killed, and 16 wounded; among the latter of whom was Mr. Heriot. He was also in the battle, or rather skirmish, of the 19th of May, in the same year.

In July, 1780, Mr. Heriot exchanged into the *Brune* frigate of 32 guns, commanded by Captain (afterwards Sir Francis) Hartwell; and in that vessel encountered the dreadful hurricane which produced such devastation in the Island of Barbadoes, on the 10th of October, 1780. So providential did Mr. Heriot consider his escape on that occasion, that he kept the anniversary of the hurricane as a solemn festival for the



remainder of his life. In November, 1780, the *Brune* was sent with despatches to England, and was afterwards employed to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to Quebec. On her return she was paid off.

Having been promoted to a First Lieutenantcy of the Plymouth division, Mr. Heriot repaired to Plymouth, where he passed the whole summer of 1782; towards the end of that year, he was embarked on board the *Salisbury*, of 50 guns, and subsequently on board the *Alexander*, of 74 guns; but at the general reduction consequent upon the peace in 1783, he was placed on the half-pay list. His first act was to mortgage his half-pay, that he might assist his parents; a measure productive to him of much embarrassment and distress, but which he at the time gloried in; nor did any after-occurrence lead to a diminution of the feeling which it then inspired.

The next few years of Mr. Heriot's life were unmarked by any event that had not on it the impress of calamity. They were passed under very distressing circumstances, in a mere struggle for existence. During that period of sorrow and suffering, he wrote two novels: the composition of these relieved his mind from painful thought; and in one of them, "*The Half-pay Officer*," were detailed some adventures in which he had been personally engaged. They also produced a small fund, on which he lived for nearly two years.

When he reached his twenty-eighth year, he married. This was apparently a very imprudent step; but it may encourage others to become Benedicts to inform them that it was a step of which he never had occasion to repent; and that he was never afterwards without the means of respectable support, although it wholly depended on his own talents and exertions. His occupation was of a literary character; and he became insensibly connected with a newspaper: this arose from a casual introduction at the Treasury. He became known to Mr. Steele, when that gentleman was Secretary of the Treasury, at the time of the King's illness in the end of 1788, and the beginning of 1789. At that period a host of writers were arrayed

against the government, which certainly was not in that way very ably supported. Mr. Heriot was engaged to answer, by pamphlets and in the newspapers, some of the arguments on the other side, which he had the gratification of finding he was considered as having done satisfactorily. With the recovery of his Majesty his labours in that point terminated; but he was immediately re-engaged, with a handsome annual salary. "I shall only observe, with respect to the occupation in which I now became fixed," says Mr. Heriot, in a journal in his own hand-writing which now lies before us, "that no pay can be more honourable than that which is given in exchange for services, calculated, or at least aiming, to uphold the government and constitution of the country against those whose object it was to overturn both. This is the very principle of military pay and service; and it matters not whether a man achieve this object by his pen, or by his sword. It has been my fortune to use both weapons, with what success, it is not for me to say: but I have felt as little consciousness of dishonour in the use of the one as in the use of the other."

In the year 1791, we believe it was, the Sierra Leone Company was formed. A gentleman of the name of Dalrymple, whom Mr. Heriot had known intimately for some time, was appointed Governor, and induced Mr. Heriot to accept the office of Secretary. Many of the Directors of the Company were estimable men; but, as a body, they were incompetent to carry so great a scheme as the establishment of a new settlement into effect. A case having been put to them by Mr. Dalrymple, relative to the decision of a question of peace or war with the natives, it was resolved by them that this vital point should be determined by *the drawing of straws!* Mr. Dalrymple immediately sent in his resignation, and Mr. Heriot followed his example. The latter afterwards understood that it had been the intention of the Company to appoint him their Governor.

Mr. Heriot's pursuits now became wholly literary. He was employed in "The Oracle" at the same time that the late Sir James Mackintosh was retained by the proprietor of

that paper to translate the French journals. Having a difference with the proprietor, he left "The Oracle," and joined "The World," of which he became the sole and responsible editor; but, in a short time, tired of the drudgery of endeavouring to redeem a falling journal, he quitted it.

In the spring of 1792, Mr. Heriot was applied to by an artist of the name of Poggi, to draw up for him a narrative of the Siege of Gibraltar, and a detailed account of the celebrated sortie which was made by the garrison; to accompany a print of the sortie, from a drawing made by Mr. Poggi, of that glorious achievement. Having been furnished with several written documents not then published, and with a copy of Captain Drinkwater's Narrative, Mr. Heriot soon produced a good-sized volume, which Mr. Poggi got permission from his Majesty George III. to have dedicated to him.

"It was settled," says Mr. Heriot, in the manuscript journal which we have already mentioned, "that I should have the honour of presenting my volume to his Majesty on the first levee day; but by some mistake the intimation of this arrangement was not given to me in time, and I could not appear at the levee. Mortified at this mistake, I resolved to go next morning to Kew, at which place their Majesties, with the elder Princesses, were then residing; I took a post-chaise, and reached the Palace at Kew soon after eight o'clock. I was in the uniform of the marines (to which corps I had belonged), and was ushered into a room where I found the page in waiting. I communicated to him my business, and he immediately went up a hall, at the upper end of which he opened a door upon the left. In half a minute he came out again, and I saw the King following him close behind, peeping first over one shoulder of the page, and then over the other. The page beckoned me to approach, which I immediately did in the most respectful manner; and his Majesty's reception of me was most gracious, condescending, and encouraging. I felt at first, as probably every man feels if he would frankly own it, some little agitation of mind upon

being so near, and alone with, a personage filling the first situation on the face of the earth,—for such I hold the throne of England to be;—but the King's manner soon dissipated every unpleasant sensation, and inspired me with confidence and ease. He took the book very gracefully from my hand, and walked up the hall, but in such a way, speaking to me graciously all the while, that I found myself, without knowing it, walking up by his side. He stopped at a window at the top of the hall, looking into Kew gardens, and on one side was the breakfast-room door. He there stood, with me at his elbow, sometimes talking of Gibraltar, and sometimes adverting to other topics. Of the print which my volume was intended to illustrate, he observed, 'It is too black, it is too black.' He asked me, naturally enough,—for as I have stated I was in the uniform of the marines,—where I had served; and when I told him that I had been wounded in his Majesty's service, he directed towards me a look of peculiar kindness and complacency. His Majesty spoke much, and with great rapidity. His ideas seemed to flow too fast for utterance. I stood all the time so close to him, that his elbow sometimes very nearly touched my breast. He invited this near approach by pointing to something in the book. I was very much struck with the softness and beauty of the King's features. At a distance they seemed rather strongly marked; and that is the impression which a stranger would receive from viewing his head upon the coin, or seeing him across a theatre; but, when close to him, every feature is softened into the most pleasing species of beauty of which, perhaps, a man's face is susceptible; and this I conceive to arise very much from the cheerful and unclouded serenity of his virtuous mind. In his youth, I think the King must have been singularly handsome.

“After about twenty minutes conversation in the way I have described, his Majesty made me a most graceful inclination with his head, and went into the breakfast-room. He was dressed in a plain purple coat (there being then a court mourning), which was single-breasted, and buttoned

up to his chin ; and, but for the colour of his coat, and the star upon his breast, was as plainly clad as any private gentleman.

“ As I had a volume to present to the Queen likewise, I waited in the hall until she should come down stairs, which she did in about five minutes. I approached her, and held out my book, which, immediately stopping, she received most graciously. We were about the middle of the hall. She asked me if I was married ? if I lived in London ? and if I had any children ? While thus conversing, the three eldest Princesses came down stairs. They came up the hall to go to the breakfast-room ; and, as they passed, the Queen, in a captivating manner, said, ‘ Mr. Heriot, that is the Princess Augusta (who came down first), that is the Princess Elizabeth, and that is the Princess Royal (who was the last of the three).’ They each courtesied as they passed, and to each, of course, I made a very profound bow. The Queen then, graciously smiling upon me, courtesied, and followed the Princesses to the breakfast-room.

“ It is impossible to describe the pleasurable emotions which filled my heart from all that had passed. I stood gazing, in the most respectful attitude, upon the breakfast-room door, till it closed upon her Majesty ; and then, raised many degrees in my own estimation, from the benignity and condescension of which I had been the object, walking slowly down the hall, re-entered the waiting-room, where the page congratulated me on my very gracious reception, which he at a distance had witnessed.”

About this period the celebrated Edmund Burke, who, as is well known, had left his party from the commencement of the French revolution, went repeatedly to the Treasury, urging the propriety and necessity of Government having a newspaper, the principles of which the members of the Government could depend upon, and, in a great measure, direct. Those in authority concurred with him, that, under the extraordinary circumstances of the time, it might be highly beneficial to have such a mode of communication with the public.

Mr. Heriot had so recommended himself to one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, that he became his personal friend, That gentleman one day broached the subject to him, and proposed his undertaking the establishment of a daily paper. Although staggered at first by the immensity of the scheme, of which his experience in newspapers gave him some idea, it was too tempting, both to his ambition and to his interest, to allow him to hesitate for a moment. Funds were supplied to him by two individuals connected with the Government, but wholly out of their own pockets. Mr. Heriot set briskly to work ; a prospectus was issued in a few days, and on the 1st of October, 1792, "The Sun" appeared, and soon obtained an extensive, and, at that time, unparalleled circulation.

"The Sun" was no sooner established, than Mr. Heriot formed the plan of a daily morning paper, making the former a pedestal for the latter ; and on the 1st of January, 1793, appeared "The True Briton." The undertaking was a bold one ; but Mr. Heriot had the satisfaction of seeing it perfectly succeed. The two papers went on vastly well together ; and though the labour of editing two a day was no doubt very fatiguing, yet, with the assistance of able coadjutors, Mr. Heriot acquitted himself of his arduous task with great credit, until the year 1806, when he retired from its fatigues, and was appointed a Commissioner of the Lottery. In the year 1809, he was appointed Deputy Paymaster to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. He discharged the duties of this important post in a manner which obtained for him the high approbation of H. R. H. the Duke of York ; and on, his return to England, in the year 1816, he was appointed Comptroller of Chelsea Hospital.

In the year 1798, Mr. Heriot published an Account of the Battle of the Nile, drawn up from the minutes of an officer of rank in the squadron, which passed through several editions.

Mrs. Heriot died on the 26th of July, 1833. Mr. Heriot did not long survive her. His death took place on the 29th of the same month, as by sudden paralysis. They were

buried in the same grave, in the burying-ground of Chelsea Hospital, on the 2d of August.

Mr. Heriot had two daughters. The younger was residing with her husband at Trinidad; but intelligence of her death, on the 30th of June, 1833, arrived a few days after the decease of her parents.

Mr. Heriot was a man of inflexible integrity; a kind and affectionate husband and father; an active and sincere friend. He was warm and zealous in his political principles and attachments; and crowned a life of early vicissitude and early struggle with an old age of private contentment and public respect.

Among the papers of Mr. Heriot are several memorandum and commonplace books, containing original anecdotes, of which the following may not be considered unamusing specimens.

“One day, at a large dinner party, at which his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales, was present, a gentleman sitting next to Dr. Mosely, the physician of Chelsea Hospital, to whom he was a perfect stranger, abruptly asked the Doctor what wine he thought best for general drinking. ‘Sir,’ said Mosely, very gravely, ‘in *my* house, *port*; but in *yours*, *claret*.’ The Prince, who overheard the conversation, applauded the reply, and enjoyed it vastly.”

“Sir Samuel Hulse, walking in the Little Park, at Windsor, with George III., pointed to some fine ricks of hay, and observed to the King that it was excellent for his Majesty’s hunters, being of a very superior quality; and that his Majesty had a good stock of it. ‘Yes,’ said the King, ‘and to sell too—but not to the Master of the Horse; *his* is such *bad pay*!’”

“Admiral Lord Viscount Keith died lately at his seat in Scotland. He was writing letters after breakfast, and had written one to his brother-in-law, William Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court at Edinburgh, which he had enclosed in a frank, but not sealed, as he intended to add a letter to his daughter. While writing the latter, however, his

Lordship dropped down dead in a fit of apoplexy. It was necessary to announce this event to Mr. Adam ; and the person who did so put his letter into the cover which was found on the table ; and thus, to save sixpence, the deceased nobleman was made to frank an account of his own death ! ”

“ A curious circumstance occurred a day or two ago in the Royal Military Asylum. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, the Chaplain, had a catalogue of the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which he had lent to the Adjutant, Captain Lugard. Mr. Lawrence, the Assistant Surgeon, intending to go to the exhibition, sent to borrow Mr. Clarke’s catalogue. Mr. Clarke, who was much occupied at the time, hastily wrote upon a slip of paper, ‘ Let Mr. L. have Exhib. Cat.’ Captain and Mrs. Lugard were both from home ; and Miss Lugard, knowing nothing of the catalogue, thought Mr. Lawrence wanted one of their cats. A kitten of theirs had died a few days before, which Miss Lugard much regretted ; but she had the old cat caught and put into a bag, and sent to Mr. Lawrence. That gentleman’s astonishment may be conceived when his servant brought him a bag with a cat in it.”



## No. IV.

## VICE-ADMIRAL THOMAS BOYS.

**T**HE late Admiral Boys was descended from an ancient family, formerly of Bonnington, in Kent, and described by Philipott, in his *Villare Cantianum* (page 169.), as “the numerous and knightly family of Bois.” He was grandson of Commodore Boys, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, whose remarkable and providential escape from the *Luxborough* galley, when that vessel was destroyed by fire, A. D. 1727, is recorded in a printed narrative of the transaction (folio, London, 1787), and in a series of well-executed paintings, preserved in the above institution.

Admiral Boys was born on the 3d of October, 1763, and was the second son of William Boys, Esq., of Sandwich, surgeon, author of the *Collections for a History of Sandwich*, in two vols, 4to, a work well known to antiquaries, and highly prized by them.

His first voyage (before he was entered as a midshipman) was in 1777, in the *Speedwell*, with Captain J. Harvey, who afterwards died of his wounds received in the action of the 1st June. Lady Harvey, the wife of Admiral Sir Henry Harvey, K. B., the Captain’s brother, was Mr. Boys’s aunt; and a daughter of Sir Henry was married, in 1792, to her cousin Captain William Henry Boys, of the Royal Marines, the half brother to the subject of our present memoir. He next served in the *Vigilant*, from 1778 to 1780; under Captains R. Kingsmith, Sir Digby Dent, and Sir George Home, in the Channel and West Indies. From 1780 to April, 1782, he was with Captain Henry Harvey, then commanding the *Convert* at the Leeward Islands; the summer of that year was spent at Jamaica, in the *Formidable*, under Captain

Vashon, and in the autumn he returned to England in the *Montague*, Captain George Bowen, both which ships bore the flag of Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney. In December of the same year, Captain H. Harvey again took him out as Master's Mate in the *Cleopatra*, employed in the Channel; in August, 1783, he removed to the *Assistance*, Captain Bentinck, bearing the flag of Commodore Sir C. Douglas, at Halifax; where he received the commission of Lieutenant in the *Bonetta*, Captain R. G. Keates, in which he returned to England in the autumn of the same year.

From that date Lieutenant Boys remained unemployed until April, 1786, when he again joined Captain Henry Harvey in the *Rose*, employed on the Newfoundland station until the close of 1788. In 1790 he was appointed to the *Princess Royal*, Captain Holloway, the flag-ship of Admiral Hotham in the Channel, from which he was discharged in September, 1791. In December, 1792, he joined the same commanders in the *Britannia*, in which he was First Lieutenant at the period of Admiral Hotham's action with the French fleet off Genoa, March 14. 1795. In consequence, after acting for some time as Captain of the *Censeur*, one of the prizes on that occasion, he was promoted to *La Flèche* 18, with the rank of Commander. He shortly after witnessed a partial engagement with the French fleet off Toulon, when *L'Alcide*, one of their seventy-fours, was burnt, but a general action was prevented by adverse winds. The following graphic description of this "grand sight" is extracted from a letter to his father:—

"You will have heard of our late falling in with and pursuit of the French fleet: had they sought us and attacked us before we had been joined by the long-delayed reinforcement, matters might have turned out differently; but they waited until we had joined, and then, I fancy, not knowing our strength, came over close into Fiorenza Bay, where the whole of our fleet was lying. The sea-breeze, which at this season generally sets in during the day-time, prevented our immediately pursuing them, but in the evening we put to sea. We

saw nothing of them the next day, when it was my good fortune to speak a Ragusan vessel, not above sixteen hours from Toulon, which had passed through the enemy's fleet, and gave us exact intelligence of their number and situation. The next morning, after a squally, blowing night, our fleet at daylight found itself to windward of the enemy, and between them and Toulon, with the wind at N. W. After arranging our fleet, the Admiral wore and stood towards them, at first forming the line; but seeing their inferiority, and desire to get off, he made signal for a general chase. About ten there appeared the greatest probability of bringing them to a general action, they lying in disorder, almost becalmed, and our fleet going down on them with a fresh breeze from the N. W. But, on our van getting nearly up with them, we, in our turn, were becalmed; and they, getting a light wind from the eastward, drew out in some order, and crowded sail inshore. At length, the breeze reaching our ships, our van closed up with their rear. The Victory and Culloden behaved nobly, and one of their seventy-fours, L'Alcide, soon struck. Our van were still gaining on the enemy, and became much separated from the heavy ships in our rear, when, unfortunately the captured ship took fire: this occasioned some confusion in our centre and rear, who were close to her; and, several of our ships being obliged to tack to keep clear of her, the separation between our van and the body of the fleet was much increased. At this time the Admiral thought it necessary to make a signal to discontinue the engagement. Our loss was small, considering how warmly our van was engaged; about ten killed and thirty-six wounded in all. The French made a fair run of it, and did not fight so obstinately as on the 14th of March. The Alcide had about forty killed and wounded before she struck. About 300 were burnt or drowned, and about 290 saved.

“ This is the first action I ever had an opportunity of seeing at a distance. It was a grand sight; the one fleet running, and the other gaining on them, and engaging warmly as they arrived up: the Alcide burning fiercely in the middle

of our fleet, and at the same time a violent storm of thunder and lightning to the westward. It will never go out of my eyes, and, when I have time, I shall attempt to draw something like it."

From *La Flèche*, Captain Boys was removed for a short time as acting Captain to the *Fortitude* 74, and then returned home.

In the following year, 1796, he was appointed to the *Lacedemonian*, and sent to Martinique; and, while at the Leeward Islands, was made Post in the *Tourterelle* 30, July 3. 1796. In the same year he was removed to the *Severn* 44, and in 1798 to the *Aquilon* frigate, both employed on the Jamaica station; whence he returned in 1800, having there captured many of the enemy's vessels, and, among others, *La République Triomphante*, a French corvette, and several privateers.

He now remained unemployed for several years; but was appointed, in March, 1808, to the *Saturn* 74, serving on the coast of France, until June following. In October he was commissioned to the *Zealous*, another third-rate, in which he was actively employed for the ensuing six years on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, in the defence of Cadiz, in the embarkation of the British army before the battle of Corunna, and afterwards in the North Sea, and on the coast of France.

After fifteen months' inactivity, he was again appointed, in November, 1815, first to the *Malta*, and afterwards to the *Ramillies* at Plymouth, whence he sailed to the Medway, and afterwards to the Leith station, which was the scene of his highest actual command, as Commodore. His ship was paid off September 2. 1818; in 1819 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in 1830 that of Vice-Admiral.

Admiral Boys was distinguished by great coolness and presence of mind in dangerous and trying circumstances; the highest description of military courage. The soundness of his judgment also appeared in various instances; and it may be added, that he was eminently a peace-maker. The value

of this character in the service is well known, and is especially felt in the details of duty on board ship. By this disposition, he was, on a certain occasion, the means of preventing the most serious consequences, when one of the parties at issue was a person of some consideration; and it also manifested itself continually in healing the divisions arising from time to time in a man-of-war. On this subject, a friend whom he knew how to appreciate, writes, "As a peace-maker no one ever equalled him."

He was conspicuous, also, for great kindness and consideration for his officers and ship's crew, accompanied by an anxious desire and a great readiness and promptitude to make all suitable exertions for their promotion and professional success. Nor did this care for the benefit of those who had once served under him, overlook, after their decease, the widow and the orphan.

He made it a fixed rule to support authority. His principle was, that those who are employed ought also to be trusted. It was his plan, therefore, to interfere as little as possible in the details of service, with officers who commanded under him; always leaving to them, in ordinary cases, the mode of conducting duty, provided it was performed to his satisfaction. He took great delight in enlarging on the perseverance with which he acted on this system; — instancing a case where an officer under him chose to order a boat to be painted with "*pippin green*, and *Collingwood blush*," — an extraordinary combination of embellishment, but one which he did not think proper to disturb.

He was distinguished, also, by his observance and acknowledgment of the finger of Providence, especially in some hair-breadth escapes in the course of his professional adventures. On one occasion, when a vessel had been taken from the enemy, he was commanded, with others, to carry her into port; but, by some mistake in the list, another name was substituted for his; and, not without suspicions of foul play, he was forced to forego his appointment. The vessel, however, having been crippled in action, was lost ere she reached

her destination, and all on board perished. He manifested a similar trust in Providence, throughout the whole period of the national difficulties in our struggle with Napoleon; the news of every fresh disaster, in the shape of land victories over our Continental allies, only drew from him the expression, that matters would mend some day: and, when the tide first began to turn in our favour, at the commencement of the struggle in Spain, this was only in accordance with his general impression of what would sooner or later take place.

To other qualities which marked the character of Admiral Boys, we may add that he was quite of a disposition to be contented and satisfied with that degree of promotion and distinction which his king and country had awarded to his services. A friend, who thought he might have expected more, lamenting to him one day, in conversation, that he had never enjoyed an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a commanding officer in any general action, — and that, after all his long and toilsome services, he had not come in for a share of those honours which had been so liberally distributed towards the close of the war, — he made no reply; but, taking a piece of paper, wrote upon it a list of several young persons of his own standing, with whom he had sailed as companions, in one of the first ships in which he served; and, against the name of each a word or two, to show what had become of them. At the bottom of the list he wrote his own name, and opposite to it sketched a small flag. Thus, he knew how to look at the favourable side of the account, as well as the unfavourable; or, in other words, to consider not only how many were better off, but how many were worse off than himself. This paper he handed to the friend aforesaid.

It remains only to say a few words respecting his various attainments, professional and general. With regard to those of a professional kind, he had attentively and practically studied naval tactics, naval mechanics, and naval history. The writer had the honour of being present at an interview at Walmer Castle, when Admiral Boys called to pay his re-

spects to his present Majesty, then Duke of Clarence. His Royal Highness, himself better read than most men in the naval wars of England, was pleased to employ the greater part of a conversation of some length, on nautical topics; aware, probably, of his visiter's extensive and minute knowledge upon these subjects, and with great address gave the conference such a turn, as made it a very gracious and condescending, but at the same time a very acute and searching, cross-examination of the Admiral, and of his nautical information. The examination referred principally to some of our naval actions in the last century, the names of the ships engaged, the state in which they went into action, with other details equally particular, on all which points the Admiral came off with flying colours. The end was, that his Royal Highness appeared to be well satisfied with the result of the interview: the Admiral, who had been somewhat put upon his metal, withdrew, grasping the hand courteously extended to him, with a hearty "God bless you, Sir," the old naval benediction to a superior, and exclaiming, "It was the stiffest examination he had ever stood since he had seen service;" and the only other person who was present can testify, that if a candidate for university distinctions had acquitted himself with equal accuracy in Greek metres or in mathematics, he would have come off with honour in the Senate House.

The tactics of Admiral Boys were tried towards the close of the last war, when he was ordered to join the fleet in the Channel, with the line-of-battle ship which he then commanded as Captain, for the purpose of exercising, previous to going into harbour and being paid off. It is well known, that, on these occasions, if a ship loses her place in the line, by making too much or too little sail, &c., it is usual for the Admiral, when the error is noticed, to make her signal; and it of course becomes a matter of competition amongst the different ships to avoid this distinction, each wishing to have her own signal made as seldom as possible. Admiral Boys related, with great satisfaction, that his ship, on this occasion, had not her signal made once. In one instance he went for

a few moments into his cabin, but keeping a good look-out even there, he observed that something was getting wrong in his ship's distance, and instantly went upon deck and gave the necessary orders to make or shorten sail as the case required. The error had been already noticed by the Admiral, glasses were at work, and the ship's signal was seen ascending; but ere it was up, the correction of the error was also noticed, and the signal was hauled down again without having been hoisted. As Captain Boys had then been lying for some time at Leith, some of his brother officers on the occasion good-naturedly gave his ship the title of the "North Star," both in honour of her sailing, and also by way of intimating the supposed cause, namely, her having her crew consisting in a great measure of Scotch sailors, who are allowed at all hands to be among the best. But whatever merit was due to them upon this particular occasion, must be divided amongst about fifty men; for that was the whole number of Scotchmen which the ship happened at that time to bear upon her books. And afterwards, when she was paid off, her Commander had the satisfaction of observing, that, instead of wasting their wages in two or three days of drunkenness and profligacy, they made their bargain with the skipper of a small vessel that they had set eyes upon, at five shillings a head, and all shipped themselves off at once to Leith, taking their money with them in their pockets, for their parents, wives, or sweethearts.

Admiral Boys was distinguished for taste, both in poetry and in the fine arts. He appears to have written verses, French as well as English. Of all descriptive pieces in distinguished writers, he seemed chiefly to admire that awfully sublime passage of Dante, where the poet depicts the Venetian Ugolino, whom his enemies had starved to death, gnawing their bones in the regions below, and "his mouth uplifting from the fierce repast;" and the dream of the Roman General in Tacitus, when, surrounded by dangers, he saw the ghost of Quintilius Varus ("Ducemque terruit dira quies," &c., annal. i. lxv.). He was thoroughly well acquainted with Shakspeare; and one of the last literary amusements which



seemed to afford him interest, was turning over the leaves of Ayscough's Index, apparently with many a pleasing reminiscence. His ear was so accurate, that when he heard an opera, he generally brought away the most striking movements. And his taste in paintings was sufficiently manifested by his collection, which, though small, contained some excellent pieces, especially a portrait of James II. as Duke of York, which is generally allowed by artists to be a first-rate picture; while many of his own sketches manifest great skill and talent, and a remarkable knowledge of light and shade. Towards the close of his life, his judgment continued accurate long after his memory had failed. Yet, even in regard to the recollection of facts, his well-stored mind sometimes gave evidence in his latter days of most retentive powers; and once, when he was referred to for the explanation of something respecting the evacuation of Toulon, in Archenholtz, an able historian of Germany, he rectified some inaccuracies respecting the positions of the ships, with no small precision. His strength, however, and his faculties gradually declined; and at length, almost without a struggle, and to all appearance unconscious of the awful change which was taking place, he solemnly passed from this sublunary state to an unseen and eternal world. The Admiral departed this life at Ramsgate, of an apoplectic attack, on the 3d November, 1832, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 20th of April, 1791, Admiral Boys married Catherine, daughter of John Impett, Esq. of Ashford, Kent, by whom he had one son, the Rev. Thomas Boys, M. A.

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Principally from "The United Service Journal."

## No. V.

## SIR JOHN MALCOLM,

MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE SERVICE OF THE HON. EAST INDIA  
COMPANY; G.C.B.; K.L.S.; AND F.R.S.

THIS highly distinguished soldier and diplomatist was born on the farm of Burnfoot, near Langholm, on the 2d of May, 1769. This farm was granted to the paternal grandfather of Sir John, at a low rent, by the Earl of Dalkeith, in 1707; it subsequently became the residence of George Malcolm, the father of Sir John, who married Miss Pasley, daughter of James Pasley, Esq., of Craig and Burn, by whom he had issue seventeen children, fifteen surviving to maturity. His brothers, Sir Pulteney, Vice-Admiral, R.N., and Sir James, Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Marines, are both Knights Commanders of the Bath. Burnfoot is still inhabited by the Malcolms.

In the year 1782, young John Malcolm, then scarcely fourteen years of age, went out as a Cadet to India; where, on his arrival, he was placed under the care of his maternal uncle, the late Dr. Gilbert Pasley. He soon acquired an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the natives and with the Persian language. The first service of any moment in which he was engaged, was the celebrated siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, where his abilities attracting the notice of Lord Cornwallis, his Lordship appointed him to the situation of Persian interpreter to an English force, serving with a native Prince. In 1794, the state of his health, impaired by unintermitted exertions in the discharge of his public duties, obliged him to revisit his native country.

In 1795, he re-embarked on board the same ship with General Sir Alured Clarke, who was proceeding to Madras as second in Council, and Commander-in-Chief at Fort

St. George, and intrusted, in his way, thither, with the command of a secret expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, upon the arrival of the fleet in False Bay. General Clarke conferred upon Lieutenant Malcolm a conditional appointment, as his Aide-de-Camp, and employed him in procuring 400 recruits for the Madras army, from among the German troops who had been taken prisoners of war at the Cape. For these services he obtained the recorded approbation of that General and of the Madras Government, by whom he was appointed, 29th January, 1796, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and on the 21st January, 1798, to succeed Major Allan as Town-Major of Fort St. George. In September, 1798, Captain Malcolm was appointed Assistant to Captain Kirkpatrick, the resident at Hyderabad; in November following he was called from thence, by express summons, to Calcutta, where he arrived, charged by Meer Allum with some verbal communications to the Governor-General, Lord Mornington, of considerable importance. He immediately accompanied his Lordship on his way from Calcutta to Madras. In December, he quitted the Governor-General, and received instructions to proceed immediately to join the Nizam's contingent force; and the January following (1799) he was invested with the chief command of the infantry of that force, which continued to act under his direction during the campaign that terminated in the death of Tippoo Suldaun, and the surrender of his capital to the British army. During that campaign, he was not only political agent with the Nizam's army, and commanded all the regular troops of that Prince, but was, with Sir Arthur Wellesley, Colonel Close, and Major Agnew, one of a political commission: he had also charge of all the supplies from the Deccan. He was publicly thanked for his services on this occasion, particularly for the peculiar talent he had manifested for conciliating the Sirdars of the allied forces, and for directing their exertions to objects of general utility, in a manner foreign to their habits of service; for his ability in applying the unconnected power of resource possessed by the contingent force in aid of the general supplies of the

army ; and for the important assistance he had given with the corps of the Nizam's regular infantry under his command.

After the fall of Seringapatam, Captain Malcolm was appointed jointly with Captain (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro, Secretary to the Commissioners, to whom was entrusted the adjustment of the affairs and division of the territories of Mysore, and the investiture of the young Rajah with the government of the country.

Shortly after the termination of the Mysore war, and the arrangements of the conquered territory were completed, it was deemed expedient that a commission should proceed from the Supreme Government of India to Baba Khan, in order to ascertain the intentions and power of that Prince, and more particularly of Zemaun Shah ; and, under the apprehension that the latter was meditating the invasion of Hindostan, to engage the Court of Persia to act with vigour and decision against either him or the French, should either attempt to penetrate to India through any part of the Persian territories. For this service, involving the most essential interests of the East India Company, Captain Malcolm was selected, and ordered to quit Hyderabad in October, 1799, and proceed to Bombay, there to embark for Persia ; and, should the season admit of it, to touch at Muscat in his way thither, in order to endeavour to adjust any points relating to the British interests at that place, which the Bombay government should recommend to his attention.

On the 1st of February, 1800, Captain Malcolm reported to the Governor-General his arrival at Bushire, and his having concluded an agreement with the Imaun of Muscat, which provided for the future residence there of an English gentleman in the capacity of agent of the British Government. And on the 20th February, 1801, he transmitted to Bengal copies of two treaties which he had concluded with Persia, the one political, the other commercial. Captain Malcolm reached Bombay, on his return from Persia, 12th May, 1801, and arrived in Calcutta in September following, when he was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor-General ; who

stated to the Secret Committee, that " he had succeeded in accomplishing every object of his mission, and in establishing a connection with the actual government of the Persian Empire, which promised to British natives in India political and commercial advantages of the most important description."

On the decease of the Persian ambassador, Hajed Kulleel Khan, who was accidentally shot at Bombay, in 1802, Major Malcolm was immediately despatched to that presidency, invested with authority to conduct all affairs respecting the embassy from the King of Persia to the British Government, and to make every necessary communication to the King of Persia and his minister; also, with instructions to console, and, as far as possible, compensate the family and relations of the deceased ambassador, and to make the necessary arrangements for their return to Persia. The Bombay Government were instructed, upon this occasion, to receive Major Malcolm at Bombay with the honours due to an envoy to any foreign state, from the supreme British authority in India. In August, 1802, Major Malcolm quitted Bengal for Bombay, and returned in November, having, as is stated in a letter from Bengal to the Secret Committee, "completely succeeded in accomplishing the objects of his mission, without subjecting the Honourable Company to any considerable expense, or imposing any important permanent burthen on the Honourable Company's finances, &c."

In November, 1802, while Major Malcolm was at Bombay, Governor Duncan received a communication from the Peishwa, stating the extremity to which he was reduced by the intrigues of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and requesting an asylum in the British territory: before any answer was returned to this letter, it was judged proper to consult Major Malcolm, who, at the request of the Government, communicated to them his detailed sentiments on the conduct which he judged it advisable for them to pursue on that occasion.

Major Malcolm was nominated, in February, 1803, to the Residency of Mysore; and to act without special instructions;

and, in March following, Lord Clive, in a minute, adverting to the extensive acquaintance of Major Malcolm with Lord Wellesley's sentiments, relative to the political interests of the British Government in the then crisis of Mahratta affairs, states that he had, in compliance with his Lordship's wishes, determined to employ the abilities of Major Malcolm on such affairs of a political nature as the advance of the British troops into the Mahratta territory might give rise to. The Major was accordingly desired to proceed to the head-quarters of Lieutenant-General Stewart, who was recommended to repose that confidence in him "to which he was entitled by his great public services, by his distinguished zeal, and by his extensive experience."

Shortly afterwards, Major Malcolm joined the detachment of the army under Major-General Wellesley, at whose request he accompanied the force to Poonah, in order to assist the Major-General in the adoption of measures for the conciliation of the Peishwa's southern rajahs, Sirdaro and Jageerdahs, respecting which he prepared, and, in April, transmitted to Lord Clive, a memorandum, containing a full description of their political influence and numerical force. It is further to be observed, that the late Sir Barry Close conducted some of his personal discussions with the Mahrattas jointly with the assistance of Major Malcolm.

In January, 1804, Major Malcolm was sent from the camp of Major-General Wellesley, on a mission to the court of Dowlah Rao Scindia, with whom he concluded a treaty of defensive alliance and subsidy. On the 14th of May, Major Malcolm was compelled, by ill health, to quit Scindia's camp; but not till he had vindicated the honour of the British government, upon the occasion of an insult being offered to it by Scindia Dowlah. He obtained the particular commendation of the Governor-General for the "judgment and firmness he evinced on this occasion." Major Malcolm proceeded to Mysore, whence he was called to Calcutta with all possible despatch, in March, 1805, for the reasons assigned in the following extract of a letter from the Bengal Government to

the Surat committee. "The Governor-General deems it proper to intimate to your honourable committee in this place, that the Governor-General being desirous of receiving personally from Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, the president at Mysore, information on various points connected with the political interests of the British government, which that officer's employment in the field with Major-General the Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, and subsequently at the court of Dowlah Rao Scindia, has enabled him to acquire, had directed Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, in the month of March, to proceed to Fort William with the least practicable delay; and that, in consequence of Colonel Close's detention at Nagpore, and the probability that circumstances might occur to prevent the prosecution of his journey to the camp of Dowlah Rao Scindia, the Governor-General had determined to supply the eventual defect of Colonel Close's able agency at the court of Dowlah Rao Scindia, by despatching Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm to his highness's camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm arrived at the presidency of Fort William on the 15th of April, and the Governor-General having judged it proper, previously to that date, to invest him with the general control of military and political affairs in the Deccan, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm was directed to proceed to the head-quarters of the British army, eventually to be despatched to the court of Dowlah Rao Scindia, for the purpose of conducting such negotiations as might be prescribed directly by the orders of the Governor-General, or by the instructions of his excellency the Commander-in Chief, under the Governor-General's authority."

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, shortly after his arrival at the head-quarters of the Bengal army, received instructions from Lord Lake, to take charge of the office of the Governor-General's agent, vacant by the departure of Mr. Mercer, for Fort William; and from this time, June, 1805, to March, 1806, he continued with the Bengal army, occupied in the performance of the most active and responsible political duties; among which were the conclusion of a new treaty of amity

and alliance with Dowlah Rao Scindia ; a treaty of peace and alliance with Jaswunt Rao Holkar, and of amity with the Sikh chieftains, Rungeet Sing and Futteh Sing.

In consequence of the extra expenses he had been obliged to incur, during the various missions and diplomatic duties he had been called upon to perform in the preceding five years, the sum of 50,000 Sicca rupees with interest from the period (1812) of his quitting India, was presented to him in 1814.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm in March, 1807, arrived at Fort Saint George, on the way to the resumption of his Residency of Mysore, in the performance of the duties of which appointment he did not long continue ; the political state of Europe, and the increased power and extensive projects of Buonaparte, having, towards the close of the year, furnished fresh occasion for his employment as a diplomatist. Intelligence of the French design of invading India through Persia, and that the invaders would probably be supported in it by the Turkish and Persian states, reached the Governor-General, Lord Minto, late in 1807 ; in consequence of which, his Lordship appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm to be the Governor-General's political agent, and to be vested with plenipotentiary powers in Persia, the Persian Gulph, and Turkish Arabia. By this appointment, the powers of separate political agency possessed by the residents at Bagdad, Bussorah, and Bushire, were suspended ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm was authorised, at any time, when he might judge it to be expedient for the benefit of the public service, to take upon himself the powers of Resident at any of those stations. He was also, in addition to his powers as political agent, furnished with credentials as Envoy or Ambassador to the court of Persia, and to the Pasha of Bagdad, in the event of his finding it practicable or expedient to repair in person to either or both of those courts.

In April, 1808, Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm quitted Bombay for the Persian Gulph, and arrived at Bushire on the 10th of May, from which place he transmitted to the Bengal government a paper, represented by them to the Court of Directors



as "a very able historical review of the late intrigues of the French in Persia, and of the military operations of Russia on the north-west frontier of that kingdom." The ascendancy which the French Government had acquired in the councils of the Persian monarch having, however, rendered all attempts to procure the reception of the British mission unavailing, except through means which Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm stated at full length in his despatches he deemed derogatory to the British character, he resolved on immediately quitting Bushire, and returning to Calcutta (leaving his secretary, Capt. Pasley, to act on any emergency), for the purpose of affording the Governor-General, in person, full information respecting the then existing state of affairs in Persia, and of consulting with his Lordship upon the most expedient measures to be adopted in consequence thereof by the British Government in India. Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm's return was approved by the Bengal Government, though they did not concur in the propriety of some of his anterior proceedings. The Governor-General in Council observed, "Notwithstanding the total failure of our views in Persia, the general tone of his (Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm's) measures has vindicated the dignity and honour of the British Government."

The Bengal Government having, in November, 1808, determined to send an expedition to the Persian Gulph, consisting of a military force of about 2000 men, Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm was selected to conduct it, and vested with the same diplomatic powers as were conferred upon him in his former mission. In addition thereto, the separate commission of Brigadier-General, which had also been given to him on the former occasion, was ordered to be considered as still in force. When the expedition, in February, 1809, was on the point of sailing from Bombay, advices were received from Europe, which Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm conceiving might alter the views of the Bengal Government, he resolved to delay his departure until the arrival of further instructions. These having arrived towards the end of the month, and directing the entire abandonment of the expedition, the Governor-General highly

complimented him for his disinterested regard for the public service, in postponing his departure until apprised of his Lordship's sentiments regarding the expediency of prosecuting the expedition under the altered state of circumstances which had taken place.

The Brigadier-General now proceeded to his Residency at Mysore ; but, in October, 1809, the state of affairs in Persia being considered by the Governor-General to be such as again to require the presence of this officer, provided assurances were received of his suitable reception, he was reappointed envoy to the Persian and Arabian Courts. Upon his arrival at Bushire, in February, 1810, he assumed, in obedience to his instructions, the functions of Envoy Plenipotentiary on the part of the British Government in India to the Court of his Persian Majesty, where he met with a most gracious and distinguished reception. He remained, however, but a short time in the Persian camp, having requested leave to depart, on hearing the nomination in Europe of Sir Gore Ouseley to be his Majesty's Ambassador at the Persian Court. The King of Persia expressed his regret at his early departure, and instituted the Order of the Lion and Sun, to bestow it upon him.\* His Majesty presented him with the Star of this order ornamented with diamonds, and a sword, and also nominated him a Khan and Sepahdar of the empire. To the favourable impression made by him on the Persian prince may, indeed, be in a great measure ascribed much of the good understanding, both in a political and in a commercial point of view, which now so happily subsists between this country and Persia.

On the 6th of October, 1810, while at Bagdad, on his return from Persia, the Brigadier-General transmitted to the

\* The Order of the Sun, which was the first of this description in Persia, was presented to General Gardanne, the French Ambassador, and offered to Sir Harford Jones, envoy from his Britannic majesty ; who refused it, because it was created for the representative of an enemy. Sir J. Malcolm, on the same offer being made, declined it on the ground that Sir Harford Jones had done so ; when the king of Persia, declaring his first English friend must have a mark of his favour, instituted the Order of the Lion and Sun, which are the arms of Persia.

Bengal Government his final report on the affairs of that kingdom ; with an account of its geography, internal government, policy, resources, and condition, and accompanied by a map, geographical memoir, and abstracts of the merits of different officers employed under his orders. This report was acknowledged by the Government in the most flattering terms.

Brigadier-General Malcolm reached Bombay in November, 1810; in July, 1812, he returned to his native shores. He was met by the Court of Directors of the East India Company with the deepest regard and acknowledgment of his merits; and on the 15th December he received the honour of knighthood. He continued at home till 1816; and, during this period, the subject of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter having come under the consideration of Parliament, his evidence was required before Committees of the Lords and Commons.

Sir John Malcolm having arrived in Bengal early in 1817, he was immediately attached as the Governor-General's political agent, and, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to the force under Lieut.-General Sir T. Hislop, then about to commence important operations in the Deccan.

In the war which followed the defection of the Peishwa, Sir J. Malcolm was appointed to command the third division of the army. In September, Talyra was taken by surprise, under the orders of this officer; and, early in December, he joined Sir T. Hislop at Ougein. On the 21st of the latter month the battle of Mehidpoor was fought, and followed by the complete defeat and dispersion of the hostile army under Mulhar Rao Holkar, which was pursued for eight days by the cavalry and light horse under Sir J. Malcolm. The following remarks are from the General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the field of battle:—"His Excellency must notice the undaunted gallantry with which the charge was made upon the guns, under the conduct and direction of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm."—"The Commander-in-Chief would not feel himself justified were he to omit his warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Brigadier-General

Sir J. Malcolm, for the important assistance he derived throughout the day from that officer's judgment, experience, and personal exertions in conducting the assault on the left of the enemy's line." Sir T. Hislop, in his despatch of 29d December, further observes,—“Your Lordship is too well aware of the high professional character and abilities of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them. I shall, therefore, merely express my admiration of the style of distinguished conduct and gallantry with which the assault on the left of the enemy's position was headed by the Brigadier-General, and my warmest thanks for the great and essential aid I have derived from his counsels, as well previous to, as during, the action of the 21st inst.” Lord Hastings, adverting to the same event, in his General Order of 21st February, 1818, says, “The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm in the battle of Mehidpoor, and the admirable tact manifested by him in the subsequent negotiations, advanced the public interest no less than they distinguished the individual.” Mr. Canning, the President of the Board of Control, after moving the thanks of Parliament to Sir T. Hislop, went on to say, “And to Sir J. Malcolm, who was second in command on that occasion, but who is second to none in valour and renown. The name of that gallant officer will be remembered in India as long as the British flag is hoisted in that country.” The Prince Regent expressed his regret that the circumstance of Sir J. Malcolm's not having attained the rank of Major-General prevented his creating him a Knight Grand Cross; but his intention to do so was recorded; and in 1821 he received that, the highest honour which can be conferred upon a soldier by his sovereign.

The Rajah of Mysore, in acknowledgment of his obligations to Sir J. Malcolm, for his attention to the Mysore troops during the whole of the Pindarry war, presented him with a sword and belt, valued at 500 pagodas, which were taken by his Silladar horse from Mulhar Rao Holkar during the action.

Sir J. Malcolm, as already stated, continued in pursuit of

the fugitives after the battle of Mehidpoor, having under his command the larger part of the light cavalry and infantry, joined by a light detachment from the Bombay army, under Colonel the Hon. L. Stanhope. Coming up with the retreating force, he captured the whole of the enemy's bazaar, camels, 7000 bullocks, &c.; and, making prisoners of the men, he immediately disarmed them, and sent them about their business. Thus vigorously encountered, Holkar gave up the contest, and signed a preliminary treaty, which Sir J. Malcolm had sent to him, and, on the 13th June, 1818, Sir John negotiated, under the instructions of Sir T. Hislop, upon its basis, a treaty of peace with the vanquished chief, by which the latter made very considerable cessions and remunerations to the British Government, and pledged himself to a future co-operation with the British forces.

Lord Hastings, immediately after, employed Sir J. Malcolm in restoring and settling the distracted government and territories of Mulhar Rao, so as to render that government, in the hands of the British, an instrument for restoring the peace of India, of which it had, for a series of years, been one of the most active disturbers. In February, 1818, Scindia's general, Jeswunt Rao Bhow, and a Pindarry chief, Kurreem Khan, surrendered to Sir J. Malcolm. Several other Pindarry chiefs followed the example of the latter, and were, like him, treated with consideration and humanity. In this month, the division of the Deccan army, under Sir J. Malcolm, was separated therefrom, and placed, by order of the Governor-General, under his Lordship's immediate directions, with a view to the accomplishment of some ulterior arrangements. In April, the settlement of the district of Soondwarrah and suppression of the excesses of the freebooters therein, is mentioned by Lord Hastings as having been effected by this officer in such a manner as to entitle him to his entire approbation; and, on the 27th May, his Lordship expressed his perfect concurrence in the whole of Sir J. Malcolm's proceedings with respect to the occupation of the possessions of the late Peishwa (Bajee Rao) on the Nerbuddah. But the com-

plete suppression of that chieftain, to whose treachery was ascribed all that had given a character of importance to the war, was, in his Lordship's opinion, an object, at this time, of great moment, as leading, in connection with the extirpation of the Pindarries, to the entire pacification of India. To this object, therefore, the several divisions of the army in the field applied themselves, and, in the pursuit of it, Sir J. Malcolm very early obtained the most accurate information respecting Bajee Rao's movements; by which means he was completely surrounded on the 30th of that month, then retaining under his command a force which did not exceed 2000 horse, 800 infantry, and two guns. Thus circumstanced, he resolved upon negociation, and sent two vakeels to Sir J. Malcolm, who proposed a personal conference, which was agreed to. Its result was, the peaceable surrender to Sir J. Malcolm of the fallen prince, upon an agreement that he should be allowed to reside in the British dominions, and there to enjoy a revenue of eight lacs of rupees per annum. The surrender of Bajee Rao was followed by the entire dispersion of his followers.

The next service with which he was intrusted was the suppression of the mutiny of the Arabs in Bajee Rao's service, in which he completely succeeded.

After the termination of the war, Sir J. Malcolm continued in Malwah for the purpose of making arrangements with the neighbouring states, and establishing the Company's authority in that province and the other territories which had been ceded to them. Several treaties were concluded under his orders, in which were displayed his usual zeal and intelligence.

The ex-Rajah of Nagpore, who had been driven from his throne and capital in consequence of his treachery towards the British Government, continued at large, and, after wandering about the country, was admitted into Nagseerghur, of which the Killedar, Jeswunt Rao Sar, retained possession for some time after the general pacification of central India. Military operations were accordingly commenced against this

fortress in March, 1819; and, on the 10th April, it surrendered to the force under Brig.-Gen. Doveton, the ex-Rajah, Appa Sahib, having previously fled in disguise, with only one or two followers, and sought refuge beyond the Sutledge. Sir J. Malcolm's assistance in the reduction of this fortress was most handsomely acknowledged by Brig.-Gen. Doveton in the General Orders issued on the occasion.

During the remainder of Sir J. Malcolm's residence in Malwah, he was particularly employed in the settlement of a number of disarmed Pindarries, by the assignment to them of lands and other assistance, at a very trifling expense to Government; in the amicable adjustment of the conflicting claims of Scindia and Holkar, and those of numerous other princes and chiefs; in the compilation of notes of instruction to the several officers, civil and military, who were left by him in Malwah at the time of his departure. In August, 1821, Sir J. Malcolm proceeded by the way of Bombay to Calcutta, where he continued a short time, and then determined to return to England over-land for the benefit of his health. We extract from the General Orders issued on this occasion the following paragraph:—

“ Although his Excellency the Governor-General in Council refrains from the specific mention of the many recorded services which have placed Sir J. Malcolm in the first rank of those officers of the Hon. Company's service who have essentially contributed to the renown of the British arms and counsels in India, his Lordship cannot omit this opportunity of declaring his unqualified approbation of the manner in which Sir J. Malcolm has discharged the arduous and important functions of his high political and military station in Malwah. By a happy combination of qualities, which could not fail to earn the esteem and confidence both of his own countrymen and of the native inhabitants of all classes, by the unremitting personal exertion and devotion of his time and labour to the maintenance of the interests confided to his charge, and by an enviable talent for inspiring all who acted under his orders with his own energy and zeal, Sir J. Malcolm has been enabled,

in the successful performance of the duty assigned him in Malwah, to surmount difficulties of no ordinary stamp, and to lay the foundations of repose and prosperity in that extensive province, but recently reclaimed from a state of savage anarchy, and a prey to every species of rapine and devastation. The Governor-General in Council feels assured that the important services thus rendered to his country by Sir J. Malcolm, at the close of an active and distinguished career, will be not less gratefully acknowledged by the authorities at home, than they are cordially applauded by those under whose immediate orders they have been performed."

Upon his arrival at Fort St. George, he obtained from the Governor in Council of that presidency permission to repair to England; and, upon his quitting Madras, a General Order was issued, in which we find the following well-merited compliment: —

"His career has been unexampled; for no other servant of the Hon. Company has ever, during so long a period, been so constantly employed in the conduct of such various and important military and political duties. His great talents were too well known to admit of their being confined to the mere limited range of service under his own presidency. The exercise of them in different situations has connected him with every presidency, and rendered him less the servant of any one of them than of the Indian empire at large."

Sir John arrived in England in April, 1822, and, soon after, was presented with a superb vase, valued at 1570*l.*, as a testimony of respect, from the officers who acted under him in the Mahratta war of 1818 and 1889.

It was during this visit to England, too, that Sir John received a proud testimony of the favour of the East India Company, and acknowledgment of the utility of his public career, in the grant passed unanimously by a General Court of Proprietors, of 1000*l.* per annum, in consideration of his distinguished merits and services.

Sir John had quitted India with the determination to spend the evening of his life in his native country; but the solicit-



ations of the Court of Directors, and of his Majesty's Ministers for India affairs, induced him to again embark in the service of his country, where experience had so fully qualified him to act with advantage. In July, 1827, he was appointed to the high and responsible situation of Governor of Bombay, which post he continued to fill until 1831, when he finally returned to England, having effected, during the few years of his governorship, incalculable benefits for this country, our Indian territories, and every class of the inhabitants there. Upon his leaving Bombay, the different bodies of the people seemed to vie with each other in giving proofs of the esteem and high consideration in which he was held. The principal European gentlemen of Bombay requested Sir John to sit for his statue, since executed by Chantrey, to be erected in Bombay; the members of the Asiatic Society requested a bust of him, to be placed in their library; the native gentlemen of Bombay solicited his portrait, to be placed in the public room; the East India Amelioration Society voted him a service of plate; the natives both of the presidency and of the provinces addressed him as their friend and benefactor; and the United Society of Missionaries, including English, Scotch, and Americans, acknowledged with gratitude the aids they had received from him in the prosecution of their pious labours, and their deep sense of his successful endeavours to promote the interest of truth and humanity, with the welfare and prosperity of his country and his countrymen. These were apt and gratifying incidents in the closing scene of his long and arduous services in our Indian empire. But, whether at home or abroad, all parties who knew any thing of his career, civil and military, concurred in awarding him the highest praises.

Shortly after Sir John's arrival in England, in 1831, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Launceston, and took an active part in the proceedings upon several important questions, particularly the Scotch Reform Bill, which he strongly opposed. He frequently addressed the House at length; and his speeches were characterised by an intimate knowledge of the history and constitution of his country, though

neither voice nor delivery was much in his favour with that assembly, at once so popular and so fastidious. Upon the dissolution of Parliament, in 1832, Sir John became a candidate for the Dumfries district of burghs; but, being too late in entering the field, and finding a majority of the electors had promised their votes, he did not persevere. He was then solicited to become a candidate for the city of Carlisle, and complied; but it was at the eleventh hour; and, being personally unknown to the place, the result of the first day's poll decided the election against him. Sir John then retired to his seat, near Windsor, and employed himself in writing his work upon the government of India, which was published early in the spring of 1833, with the view of elucidating the difficult questions relating to the renewal of the East India Company's charter. One of his last public acts was his able speech in the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, and the introduction of his resolutions relative to the proposals of Government respecting the charter; which resolutions were, after several adjourned discussions, adopted by a large majority. His last public address was at a meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, for the Abbotsford subscription; and on that occasion, the sentiment with which he concluded a most animating appeal was, "that, when he was gone, his son might be proud to say, that his father had been among the contributors to that shrine of genius." On the day following he was struck with paralysis, from which he never recovered. His death took place in Prince's Street, Hanover Square, London, on the 31st of May, 1833.

As an author, the name of Sir John Malcolm will occupy no mean place in the annals of his country's literature. His principal works are:—*Observations on the Disturbances in the Madras Army in 1809*, in 2 parts, 8vo, 1812; *A Sketch of the Sikhs, a singular Nation in the Province of the Penjaub, in India*, 1 vol. 8vo, 1812; *the History of Persia, from the earliest Period to the present Time*, 2 vols. 4to; *Sketches of Persia*; *A Report on Molwa*, in 1 vol. 4to; *a Memoir of Central India*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1832; and his last work on the

Administration of British India, 1 vol. 8vo, 1833. Sir John had also been engaged for some time past in writing a Life, and editing the papers of Lord Clive; and we trust the work will yet be given to the public.

While employed in the diplomatic line of the Company's service, he concluded the following treaties: — With the Imaum of Muscat and King of Persia, in the year 1800; with Dowlut Rao Scindia, in 1804, and another in 1805; with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, a treaty of peace and alliance, in 1805; with the Sikh chiefs, Runjief Sing and Futteh Sing, a treaty of amity in 1806; and with Mulhar Rao Holkar; also with the Rajah of Dowleah, the joint Rajahs of Dewass, called the Powar chiefs, the Rajah of Doougerpore, the Rajah of Banswarrah, all Rajpoot chiefs, in the year 1818.

In person, Sir John Malcolm was tall and vigorous, and he took great delight in athletic amusements. Upon his public character it would be superfluous to pass any lengthened eulogium in this place, since that character, is so forcibly and faithfully sketched in the facts we have here briefly recorded. Let it suffice to say, then, that he was a true patriot; that the chief end and aim of his public life was to advance the prosperity of his country — to promote the happiness of every class of his fellow-creatures. Such is the conclusion which the records of his life enable us to draw; and his private character was in perfect keeping with it: he was warmly attached to his kindred and connections; as a friend, he was constant and devoted; and all his social qualities might be said to “lean to virtue's side.” Last, though not least of all, he was a sincere and devout Christian; and in every part of the world where it was his fortune to be placed, and under whatever circumstances, he never shrunk from any opportunity of evincing his deep regard for the religion of his country.

Sir John married, on the 4th of June, 1807, Charlotte Campbell, daughter of Sir Alexander Campbell, Baronet, who was Commander-in-Chief at Madras, by whom he has left five children; viz., Margaret, married to her cousin, the

present Sir Alexander Campbell; George-Alexander, a Captain in the Guards, whose regiment is now in Ireland; Charlotte-Olympia; Ann-Amelia; and Catherine Wellesley.

Sir John Malcolm's remains were interred, on the 7th of June, at St. James's, Westminster.

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“The United Service Journal,” and “The Carlisle Patriot,” have furnished the materials for the foregoing Memoir.

## No. VI.

MR. SAMUEL DREW, A.M.

LATE EDITOR OF "THE IMPERIAL MAGAZINE."

INDIVIDUALS who have raised themselves from obscurity to distinction, always attract our notice; but when that distinction has been attained in spite of obstacles apparently insurmountable, they become the especial objects of our curiosity. This feeling is not only laudable, but beneficial. Curiosity leads to knowledge; knowledge begets admiration; and admiration becomes an incentive to honourable effort.

Mr. Samuel Drew was born on the 3d of March, 1765, in an obscure cottage in the parish, and about a mile and a half from the town, of St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall; he was the second son of four children, of whom one died in childhood, one at maturity, and one, a sister, still survives. His parents were poor, but pious. His father, who earned a bare subsistence for himself and family by his daily labour as a husbandman, was a convert of Mr. John Wesley, whose society he joined in early life. His mother, whom he had the misfortune to lose before he was seven years old, was a decidedly religious woman, and of strong intellectual powers. Of her memory he always spoke with the deepest reverence and affection; and the pious lessons, which in his infancy he learnt from her, were never forgotten.

Such was the poverty of his parents, that, though they were fully aware of the importance of education, they could send their children to school for only a very short period. During his mother's life-time, and with her assistance, he was able to read easy words; and with the instruction of his elder brother, who had been a little while with a writing-master, he learnt

to form the letters of the alphabet. This was the extent of his education. On his mother's death, he was taken from school, and sent to work at a mill near his father's cottage, where tanners refine their ore. His wages were at first three-halfpence, and were afterwards advanced to two-pence per diem. This was left in the hands of the proprietor of the works, to accumulate; but, when it had amounted to six shillings, he became insolvent, and the poor labouring boy was thus unjustly deprived of his first earnings. When rather more than ten years old, his father bound him an apprentice for nine years to a shoemaker, in the adjoining parish of St. Blazey.

During his apprenticeship, Mr. Drew had occasional access to a little publication which was then popular in the western counties, called the "Weekly Entertainer." The narratives and anecdotes which it contained interested him; and their perusal prevented him from losing the little ability to read which he had acquired in his infancy; but the art of writing he appears at this time to have nearly lost. The treatment he received while an apprentice being such as his disposition could not brook, he left his master when about seventeen, and refused to return. His father compounded for the residue of the term, and procured him employment, and further instruction in his business, at Millbrook, near Plymouth, in which place and neighbourhood he continued about three years. At the close of the year 1784, or commencement of 1785, when about twenty years of age, he came to St. Austell, to conduct the shoe-making business for a person who was occasionally a bookbinder. With this employer he remained above three years; and then commenced business in that town on his own account.

It was shortly after Mr. Drew had taken up his residence in St. Austell, that he was the subject of those religious impressions, which induced him to become a decided and a devout Christian; and the same gracious influence which first led him to self-examination, appears to have been the means of forming those studious habits, and that resolution to

grapple with the difficulties of his situation, which were the foundation of his future celebrity. Previously to his entering on his twenty-first year he had evinced no serious feeling. He had gained a reputation among his shopmates and acquaintance for keenness of argument, and quickness at repartee ; but to the important matters of personal piety he had shown a degree of repugnance. His buoyant spirits, jocose manner, and vivacious disposition, led him, while his judgment was immature, to reject the solemn truths of religion, and even to ridicule those of his acquaintance who chose to embrace them. But the powerful current of his mind was now about to flow in a more suitable channel ; and the period had nearly arrived when, having a clear perception of their truth, his awakened energies would lead him to adopt and defend those doctrines of vital and practical godliness, to which he had hitherto expressed an aversion.

In the year 1784-5, the late Dr. (then Mr.) Adam Clarke was appointed to the East Cornwall Circuit, of which St. Austell was the central station, and the residence of the preachers. The preaching of Mr. Clarke and his colleagues aroused Mr. Drew's attention to the weighty subject of personal religion ; and the conviction thus begun in his mind was deepened and rendered effectual to his conversion by the illness and death of his elder brother, who was then twenty-two years of age. This young man had joined the Methodist society before his sickness ; but it was only upon his death-bed, and after great mental agony, that he found that " peace which passeth all understanding." To the circumstances connected with his brother's decease Mr. Drew was a witness : and the effect was so powerful, that in a very few weeks he had united himself with the Methodists, and engaged with his accustomed energy in their public labours for the welfare of mankind. His abilities being appreciated by Mr. Clarke and his coadjutors, they were soon called into exercise ; and, within a brief period, he was appointed to the charge of a class, and employed as a local preacher. He had now entered upon an extensive field of usefulness ; and in this field (except as a class-leader, which

office he resigned into other hands) he continued to labour until a few months before his decease.

The occasional perusal of books which were brought to the shop of his employer to be bound, awakened Mr. Drew to a consciousness of his own ignorance, and induced him (according to his own expression) "to form a resolution to abandon the grovelling views which he had been accustomed to entertain of things, and to quit the practices of his old associates." He had determined to acquire knowledge; and every moment he could snatch from sleep and labour was now devoted to the reading of such books as his limited finances placed within his reach. One of the difficulties which he had to encounter at this outset of his literary career, arose from his ignorance of the import of words. To overcome this, he found it necessary, while reading, to keep a dictionary constantly at hand. The process was tedious, but it was unavoidable; and the difficulty lessened at every step.

A new world was now opened before him. All its paths were untried; and in what direction to push his enquiries, he was yet undecided. Astronomy first attracted his attention; but to the pursuit of this, his ignorance of arithmetic and geometry was an insuperable obstacle. In history, to which his views were next directed, no proficiency could be made without extensive reading; and he had too little command of time and money for such a purpose. The religious bias which he had received tended, however, to give a theological direction to his studies; and from the apparently accidental inspection of Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, he acquired a predilection for the higher exercises of the mind.

In April, 1791, Mr. Drew married \*, being then in a creditable way of business. He was not yet an author, but had obtained a name for skill and integrity as a tradesman, and was held in respect by his neighbours.

\* Mr. Drew had seven children, who were the objects of his most affectionate regard. One died in infancy; the youngest son and daughter reside in London; the eldest daughter and three sons, in Cornwall. Their father lived to see them all married.



In the year 1798, he first laid the foundation of his *Essay on the Human Soul*; and it was while this essay was in its infant state, that a young gentleman put into his hands the first part of Paine's "*Age of Reason*," thinking to bring him over to the principles of infidelity. The sophistry of Paine's book Mr. Drew readily detected; and, committing his thoughts to writing, he published them in 1799. The little work was favourably received by the public; and it procured for its author the steady friendship of the Rev. John Whitaker, a clergyman of high literary reputation.

Upon the *Remarks on Paine's "Age of Reason,"* which first brought Mr. Drew before the public as an author, a writer in the "*Anti-Jacobin*" Review of April, 1801, observes, "We here see a shoemaker of St. Austell, encountering a staymaker of Deal, with the same weapons of unlettered reason, tempered, indeed, from the armoury of God, yet deriving their principal power from the native vigour of the arm that wields them. Samuel Drew, however, is greatly superior to Thomas Paine, in the justness of his remarks, in the forcibleness of his arguments, and in the pointedness of his refutations." Mr. Drew had the satisfaction of knowing, that his "*Remarks*" were the means of leading the young gentleman who put the *Age of Reason* into his hands to renounce those deistical principles to which he had hoped to proselyte Mr. Drew, and to embrace, with full conviction, the doctrines of Christianity. The *Remarks on Paine* having been several years out of print, were republished, in duodecimo, with the author's corrections and additions, in 1820.

Soon after the publication of the "*Remarks*," he sent to the press an *Elegy on the Death of a respectable Tradesman of St. Austell, who was drowned at Wadebridge, in Cornwall.* This was a piece of mere local and temporary interest, and it was his only metrical publication. It exhibited some tokens of poetic fancy; but it convinced the author, and his more judicious friends, that poetry was not his *forte*.

About the same period, Mr. Drew appeared as a controversial writer. The Rev. Mr. Polwhele had just then published

"Anecdotes of Methodism," a variety of statements, which were thought by Mr. Drew a proper subject for remark ; and, in his "Observations on Mr. Polwhele's Anecdotes of Methodism," he laid his opinions before the public. But this pamphlet has sunk into oblivion, with that which called it into being.

The appearance of the "Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," in 1802 (to which Mr. Drew is chiefly indebted for his reputation as a metaphysician), brought him into honourable notice beyond his native county. This book was dedicated to the Rev. John Whitaker, whose patronage had, in a great measure, drawn him forth from obscurity. A copy of the work reaching Bristol soon after its appearance, Mr. Richard Edwards, then a bookseller there, wished to possess the copyright. It was sold to him for a very trifling sum ; nor did Mr. Drew ever express regret at the apparently unprofitable bargain. This copyright he lived to resume, and again to dispose of, with his latest emendations, to Messrs. Fisher, Son, and Jackson, of London, by whom the fifth English edition\* has recently been published.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Drew to a literary gentleman in Cornwall will describe his mode of study, and exhibit some of the difficulties with which he was surrounded.

"During these literary pursuits, I regularly and constantly attended on my business ; and do not recollect that ever one customer has been disappointed by me through these means. My mode of writing and study may have in them, perhaps, something peculiar. Immersed in the common concerns of life, I endeavour to lift my thoughts to objects more sublime than those with which I am surrounded ; and, while attending to my trade, I sometimes catch the fibres of an argument, which I endeavour to note the prominent features of, and keep a pen and ink by me for that purpose. In this state, what I can collect through the day remains on any paper which I have at

\* This work has gone through several editions in America, and has been translated into French, and published in France.

hand, till the business of the day is despatched, and my shop shut up, when, in the midst of my family, I endeavour to analyse, in the evening, such thoughts as had crossed my mind during the day.

“ I have no study — I have no retirement — I write amidst the cries and cradles of my children — and frequently, when I review what I had previously written, endeavour to cultivate the ‘ art to blot.’ Such are the methods which I have pursued, and such the disadvantages under which I write. The public, however, have overlooked that diversity of style and manner which are inseparable from this motley cast of composition. I have been treated with more respect by the enlightened inhabitants of Cornwall, who have given me credit for abilities which I am not conscious of possessing; and the claims which such favours have upon my gratitude I hope will never be forgotten by

“ SAMUEL DREW.”

The favourable reception which had been given to the *Essay on the Soul*, prompted the author to further mental exertion. His thoughts, by a natural process, passed from a consideration of the Soul to that of the Body; and a determination to investigate the evidences of a General Resurrection was the result. From this investigation, the subject of Personal Identity was inseparable; and on these topics he recorded his thoughts till the end of 1805. At this time, he took a survey of his work, but was so much dissatisfied with it, that he threw the whole aside as useless, and half resolved to touch it no more; nor did it appear in print till 1809. It was then, like the *Essay on the Soul*, published by subscription, and the copyright sold to Mr. Edwards. A second edition of this treatise appeared in 1822.

In May, 1805, he entered into an engagement with the late Dr. Thomas Coke, which wholly detached him from the pursuits of trade. Hitherto literature had been the employment of his leisure hours. From this time, it became his occupation.

About two years previously to this, Mr. Drew had undertaken, in a course of familiar lectures, to instruct a class of young persons and adults in English Grammar and Composition. A similar course of lectures, with the addition of Physical Geography and Astronomy, was delivered by him in 1811. These periods are associated with pleasurable feelings in the memory of all his pupils; for in his mode of instruction knowledge was presented in its most attractive form.

In the year 1811, an advertisement appeared in several newspapers, announcing that a gentleman, deceased, had appointed by his will, that a premium of 1200*l.* should be paid for the best treatise, and 400*l.* for the treatise next in merit, on "the Evidence that there is a Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists, and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity; in the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to, Mankind."—For these premiums Mr. Drew, at the urgent solicitation of several persons, became a competitor, though an unsuccessful one. He concluded, nevertheless, on publishing a book which had cost him so much laborious thought; and, after submitting his manuscript to the inspection of Professor Kidd, of Aberdeen, and Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of Woolwich, and availing himself of their valuable suggestions, it was printed, in 1820, in 2 vols. 8vo.

This performance, which Mr. Drew himself considered as by far his best, obtained for him additional reputation; and, in connection with his preceding essays, it procured him the distinction of M.A. from the University of Aberdeen. The diploma was presented to him by H. Fisher, Esq., who very handsomely defrayed all the attendant expenses.

Previously to the publication of his "Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God," Mr. Drew appeared as the biographer of his friend, Dr. Coke. This life was published by the Methodist Book-room, in 1816, in an octavo volume; and before its appearance, he had undertaken the compilation of a history

of his native county, in two quarto volumes. This was not a work of his own suggestion, or one in which he had any personal interest beyond his literary reputation. It was the speculation of a provincial bookseller, who had already published a prospectus of the work, as coming from another pen. The gentleman who had engaged to be the compiler died ere he had got beyond the dedication ; and Mr. Drew, as his successor, found himself thrown entirely upon his own resources. This work occupied his attention during the greater part of two years ; but the publisher becoming bankrupt before its completion, Mr. Drew suffered a heavy pecuniary loss ; and the public had to wait till 1824 before the concluding portion made its appearance from the press.

Mr. Drew's various works introduced him to the notice, and procured for him the friendship, of several distinguished individuals. They also served to strengthen the intimacy, and keep alive a reciprocity of feeling, which existed between himself and the late learned Dr. Adam Clarke, with whose early recollections, as a minister, Mr. Drew was associated, and with whom he long maintained a correspondence. In the beginning of 1819, when Messrs. Nuttall, Fisher, and Co. of Liverpool, were about to establish the "Imperial Magazine," Mr. Drew, at the recommendation of Dr. Clarke, was engaged as its editor. This led to his removal from St. Austell to Liverpool, and from thence to London, where he continued to discharge the duties of his responsible situation until the beginning of March, 1833. Besides the editorship of the "Imperial Magazine," Mr. Drew had the superintendence of all the works issued from the Caxton Press ; and the proprietors of that establishment bear honourable testimony to his abilities, his industry, and his moral worth.

Mr. Drew led a very regular and temperate life ; his health was remarkably good, and his body, like his mind, vigorous and active. The first shock which his constitution appeared to receive, was from the sudden death of his wife, to whom he was most affectionately attached. She died at Helston, in the county of Cornwall, on the 19th of August, 1828 ; and

from that period he became a stranger to sound repose. Yet his daily avocations were followed as usual, and no symptoms of decay were apparent until the autumn of 1832.\* In a letter to one of his children, written at the time, he said, "I begin to perceive some of the infirmities of age creeping on me. In addition to my broken rest, I find that I cannot walk as I used to do, without feeling fatigue; and I sometimes suffer pain in my back from standing at my desk; yet, on the whole, I have more reason for gratitude than complaint." In a subsequent letter, he spoke of having a cough, which he found troublesome, and which he scarcely expected to get rid of till spring; but he felt comforted at the near approach of the period when he had resolved to return to Cornwall, that he might spend the evening of his days where his first morning had dawned.

Soon after Christmas, 1832, Mr. Drew's eldest daughter received, through the medium of a friend in London, an intimation that her father had lately shown palpable symptoms of declining health. Being urged by his children to quit London immediately, his reply was, that their apprehensions were altogether groundless, that he felt himself not worse than usual, but rather better; and that he would certainly relinquish his occupation whenever he found it necessary on account of his health to do so. This letter was dated January, 1833.

In the last week of February, a letter was received from his youngest daughter, with whom he resided, which again awakened the fears of the family; and, on the third of March, another letter from the same quarter induced his eldest son and daughter to set off immediately for London. They found their father reduced to a state of great weakness; and, on consulting the physician who had attended him, were advised to remove him from London as soon as possible.

On Monday, the 11th of March, 1833, Mr. Drew left London, attended by his son and daughter, and reached Helston

\* The death of his friend, Dr. Adam Clarke, powerfully affected Mr. Drew. The last time he visited a near relation of Dr. Clarke, he said, that the Doctor's death was a stroke to him, from which he seemed never able to recover. It was a death-blow to him.

(whither he wished to go, that he might be under his daughter's care), on Friday, the 15th. On Friday, the 29th he died; and on the following Tuesday his remains were laid, where he had wished them to be deposited—beside the mouldering body of his beloved wife.

Mr. Drew's decline was exceedingly rapid. He attended to the duties of his office until Saturday, the 2d of March, the last day of his 68th year. On Monday, the 4th, at the request of his family, he staid at home. On Tuesday he went to his office, to consult with Mr. Fisher on the propriety of immediately relinquishing his engagements; but, after having been there a little more than an hour, he was seized with a prostration of strength, and had nearly fainted from weakness.

He was taken home by a kind person employed in the office, but appeared much better on that and the following day. On Thursday he rode to his office, accompanied by his daughter, to make his final arrangements. The exertion and the excitement were too much for him. He sank on a chair in a state of great exhaustion, and was brought home to his daughter's house, unable to walk without assistance.

From this time it became apparent that his bodily debility had affected his mind; and his mental aberration increased so much with his bodily weakness, that, during the last week of his life his intervals of collected thought were very few, and of short duration. Yet, amidst the wanderings of his mind, the kindness of his disposition frequently discovered itself in his solicitude for others, especially for the comfort of those who were attending him. When he perceived their anxiety on his account, he would make an effort to cheer them by alluding to the mercy and goodness of God towards him, in surrounding him with so many comforts and kind friends; and more than once reminded them, that he always liked to see smiling faces.

Those who would estimate Mr. Drew's mental powers, should bear in mind the difficulties which he surmounted. From education he derived no assistance. His youth was passed in ignorance and poverty; and he was twenty years of

age before he began to read, or to think. Yet, before he attained the meridian of life, he had accumulated a vast fund of knowledge. Nor was that knowledge limited to the subjects on which he wrote: it extended to various branches of science; and there were few topics of speculative philosophy with which he was unacquainted. To measure him by the attainments, or the works, of those whose literary career commenced in childhood, would be scarcely doing him justice: yet, as a writer on abstruse subjects, he would suffer little by the comparison.

Mr. Drew was an acute reasoner, and a close and laborious thinker. He always discovered where truth lay; sophistry rarely escaped his detection: and, to his habit of persevering and patient investigation, we are indebted for his most elaborate and convincing arguments. His leading characteristic was clear-sightedness. The bearing of a proposition he saw at a glance; and he never forgot, that the human capacity being limited, discussion beyond a certain point becomes perplexing and unprofitable. Though it was in abstruse investigation that Mr. Drew's superiority to most other men was conspicuous, he was not incompetent to the lighter pursuits of literature. It was his correct judgment in matters of taste, and his careful attention to the details of literary business, that qualified him to write a county history, and to edit a magazine.

Were we to portray a metaphysician according to popular notions, we should delineate him as an austere cynical being, dwelling amidst abstract ideas, and having no concern in common with his kind, beyond the mere necessities of nature. In every feature, Mr. Drew was the reverse of this. His kindness and benevolence were unceasing; and they prompted him to repeated acts of unostentatious charity. His affability, after he had been raised in the scale of society, rendered him as accessible to his old acquaintances as when he was their daily companion. His playfulness of manner, and inexhaustible store of anecdote, made him the delight of children; and he was just as well pleased as they to join in



their pastimes. His tenacious memory and natural vivacity rendered his conversation exceedingly interesting; and his company was courted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Though Mr. Drew was altogether Arminian in his creed, yet his superior understanding raised him above the contracted vision of sectarianism; nor was the charge of bigotry ever laid at his door. As a preacher, he was never indebted to the *graces* of oratory; yet his powerful reasonings and energetic delivery generally commanded the attention and assent of his hearers. He possessed a remarkable facility of illustration, the force of which was always felt, even by those who were unable to follow his train of thought. His discourses were formerly deemed too metaphysical for the pulpit; but, in his latter years, without losing their characteristic distinction, they had become decidedly experimental and practical. On Mr. Drew's religious profession his life was the best commentary. He was revered by all who knew him while living, and honoured by their expressions of unfeigned sorrow at his decease. Cornwall is proud to number Samuel Drew among her sons; and his name gives importance to the place of his nativity.

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Abridged from "The Imperial Magazine."

## No. VII.

## EARL FITZWILLIAM.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, FOURTH EARL FITZWILLIAM, OF THE COUNTY OF TYRONE, AND VISCOUNT MILTOWN IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMEATH (1716), AND SIXTH LORD FITZWILLIAM, BARON OF LIFFER, ALIAS LIFFORD, CO. DONEGAL (1620); SECOND EARL FITZWILLIAM, OF NORBOROUGH, CO. NORTHAMPTON, AND VISCOUNT MILTON (1746), AND LORD FITZWILLIAM, BARON OF MILTON, CO. NORTHAMPTON (1742); A PRIVY COUNCILLOR; HIGH STEWARD OF HULL; CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH; RECORDER OF HIGHAM FERRERS; D.C.L. ETC. ETC.

THIS distinguished nobleman was born May 30th, 1748, the elder son of John the second Earl, by Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas first Marquis of Rockingham. He was only in the ninth year of his age at the death of his father, August 10th, 1756, when his large estates were confided to the care of Sir Matthew Lamb, grandfather of the present Viscount Melbourne. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he had for class-fellows Charles Fox and the late Earl of Carlisle; with both of whom he formed that close intercourse, which, with little interruption, lasted through life. The character of the young Earl, while yet a school-boy, was thus drawn by his friend Lord Carlisle:—

“ Say, will Fitzwilliam ever want a heart,  
 Cheerful his ready blessings to impart?  
 Will not a mother's woe his bosom share,  
 The widow's sorrow and the orphan's prayer?  
 Who aids the old, who soothes the mother's cry?  
 Who wipes the tear from off the virgin's eye?  
 Who feeds the hungry? who assists the lame?  
 All, all re-echo with Fitzwilliam's name.”

This was neither an ideal nor an overcharged representation. The portraiture was faithful to the original; and that which distinguished the youth has invariably characterised the man, up to the extreme limit of mortality.

From Eton his Lordship removed to King's College, Cambridge; and he afterwards travelled abroad. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him at Oxford, July 3d, 1793.

In 1769, he took his seat in the house of Peers. Few young noblemen ever entered life under more favourable auspices.

Inheriting a good fortune from his father, he was also the presumptive heir to the large estates of the Marquis of Rockingham; and was honoured with the friendship of the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland, and all the leading characters of the Whig party. These connections he still further extended, by an early marriage, on the 11th of July, 1770, with Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William Earl of Besborough, by Lady Caroline Cavendish, daughter of William Duke of Devonshire. Enrolling himself among the opponents of Lord North's administration, he persevered, throughout the American war, in resisting the progress of that contest, as equally disgraceful and ruinous. When the change of ministry, however, took place at the beginning of 1782, and his uncle the Marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the new cabinet, Earl Fitzwilliam did not take part in the distribution of office. The death of the Marquis, which happened in June of the same year, brought Earl Fitzwilliam a vast accession of fortune, including the fine domain of Wentworth, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, which had descended to the family of Watson from the sister and heiress of the great Earl of Strafford. "It may be regarded as a remarkable fatality," remarks the historian of South Yorkshire, "that, when the line of Watson-Wentworth became extinct, the natural course of descent, as well as the election of the last male possessor, should have devolved these great estates upon the name of Fitzwilliam, which was already connected with so many lands in their immediate vicinity; and that the only remaining branch of the *gens Gulielmiadum*,

which had flourished at Sprotborough, at Wadworth, at Aldwark, at Woodhall, and at Rockley, should thus become re-transplanted into its own country, after an absence of more than three centuries.”—(Hunter’s *Deanery of Doncaster*, vol. ii. p. 92.) The line of Earl Fitzwilliam’s ancestors had branched off from the ancient house of Emley and Sprotborough, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. After succeeding to Wentworth, the Earl made that noble mansion, which had been built by his maternal grandfather, his most usual summer residence, and was pleased, in 1807, to prefix the name of Wentworth to the surname of his ancient house.

The Marquis of Rockingham’s death led to important political changes: for on Lord Shelburne’s acceptance of the reins of government, many of the Rockingham party quitted him, and among them was Earl Fitzwilliam, who joined Mr. Fox, and those who were subsequently denominated the Portland party. In Mr. Fox’s plan of a new arrangement of the administration of India affairs, Earl Fitzwilliam was intended for the head of the commissioners; and, during the agitation of the Regency question, he was the person designed by the Prince’s friends for the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In both cases great hopes were excited, and unexpectedly disappointed. On the King’s recovery, the royal family went to the Western coast, whilst the Prince of Wales and Duke of York made a northern tour, in the course of which they honoured Earl Fitzwilliam with a visit at Wentworth house. A very magnificent fête was celebrated on this occasion, on the 2d of September, 1789, at which it was supposed that no fewer than forty thousand persons were entertained in the park.

Hitherto Earl Fitzwilliam had acted in close connection with the Whigs: but a new era was opening to try the strength of political friendship. All eyes were now directed to the Revolution in France. Mr. Fox expressed an unqualified approbation of the proceedings of the National Assembly; other leading men followed his example, and some even went so far as to set up the Gallic system of liberty and

equality, as a model deserving of imitation in this country. The consequence of this was that the levelling principle spread far and wide through the kingdom; and political clubs started up, not only in the metropolis, but in all the great manufacturing towns, especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Such was the state of things, when the discriminating judgment and powerful eloquence of Burke awaked the slumbering and the careless by his speeches in the House of Commons, and still more effectually by his book entitled, "Reflections on the French Revolution." The warning voice was not lost. Most of the ancient nobility saw the danger that menaced their titles and estates. Every arrival from the Continent tended to increase their fears; and the active exertions of the political reformers sufficiently indicated the extent to which the spirit of innovation would be carried, if not checked in its beginning. Sensible that the existing emergency required unity in the support of Government, as that which alone could ensure personal security, Earl Fitzwilliam determined at once upon the line of conduct to be adopted. He joined the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and other members of the aristocracy, who, like himself, felt the necessity of sacrificing the attachments of party to the general good. This acquisition gave strength to the ministry and confidence to the nation. On the 11th of July, 1794, when the Duke of Portland became the nominal head of the cabinet, while Mr. Pitt guided the helm, Earl Fitzwilliam accepted the office of President of the Council, which he held until the 17th of December following.

Ireland was at this period in a state of great fermentation. The defeat of an attempt which had been made by the moderate party in that country to obtain from the legislature some such arrangements respecting the collection of tithes and church dues as might render them less burdensome on the Roman Catholics, had partly exasperated the latter; who held meetings at which it was resolved to petition the King for a participation in all the rights of their fellow-subjects. The answer to this petition contained a number of material concessions; but the

anxiety for a total deliverance from all disqualifications was so predominant among the Roman Catholics, that those concessions met with a cold reception. The murmurs and discontents that now prevailed among both the Catholics and the Dissenters, excited serious alarm in England. The secret connections subsisting between many of the Irish and French revolutionists were justly dreaded; and it was not doubted that the latter would exert their utmost efforts to stir up insurrection in Ireland.

It was in this critical juncture that Earl Fitzwilliam was appointed to the government of Ireland. His inclination to healing measures rendered this appointment peculiarly acceptable to the people of that kingdom, and he was received with universal satisfaction. The Irish Parliament met on the 22d of January, 1795, and unanimously voted him the most favourable addresses; and, on the 9th of February, agreed to the amplest supplies that had ever been granted in that kingdom.

In the mean time, the Catholic party was preparing to renew its solicitations, and to enforce them with all the weight that time and circumstances would produce in their favour. Earl Fitzwilliam soon perceived that it would be impracticable to defer the decision on their demands without incurring the highest danger. In order to place himself in a favourable light with this formidable party, he employed, in the transactions with its leading members, a person in whom the Catholics universally confided: this was the celebrated Mr. Grattan, whom they had selected as the most proper and active member of the Irish legislature for the effecting of their purposes. Mr. Grattan moved, accordingly, on the 12th of February, for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion; and leave was given.

The joy and exultation expressed by the Roman Catholics on this occasion, had never been equalled in Ireland. But the universal satisfaction arising from the hopes conceived of an approaching emancipation from all restrictions was quickly damped by the intelligence that arrived two days only after

the passing of the motion, that the British ministry were averse to the measure. Earl Fitzwilliam informed them of the great danger that would infallibly result from retracting the assent so formally given to a motion of such importance; and explicitly refused, by taking upon him that office, to be the person to raise a flame which nothing but the force of arms could keep down. Such were his own words. In consequence of this answer, he was dismissed from his post, which was conferred upon Earl Camden.

The consequences of this dismissal were immediately apparent in the proceedings of the Irish Parliament. Sir Laurence Parsons, in the House of Commons, proposed an address to Earl Fitzwilliam, to express the confidence reposed in him by the Irish nation and its representatives; and the apprehensions they felt on his premature removal from a station, wherein his conduct had been so acceptable to them. Another member, Mr. Dugerry, not only seconded the motion, but proposed the impeachment of Mr. Pitt. Though this address was withdrawn at the request of those who wished to prevent further acrimony on the occasion, it sufficiently manifested the resentment excited by the measures of the British ministry. Another address, however, was voted, highly approving of the noble Earl's conduct.

The universal dissatisfaction of the Irish at the removal of Earl Fitzwilliam was soon after evinced in a more serious manner. Tumults arose in several places, which were not quelled without the intervention of the military: from the most moderate of the disaffected, addresses to him were presented, full of indignation at the treatment he had experienced, and of invectives against the authors of his disgrace. The resentment of the public was particularly marked on the 25th of March, when Earl Fitzwilliam took his departure from Ireland. It was a day of general gloom: the shops were shut, no business of any kind was transacted, and the whole city put on mourning. The noble Earl's coach was drawn to the waterside by some of the most respectable citizens; and the people seemed intent on every demonstration of grief.



On the return of Earl Fitzwilliam to England, an altercation arose between him and the ministry, concerning the instructions he had received previously to his assuming the government of Ireland, and the motives of his recall. The Duke of Norfolk took up this business in the House of Lords, on the 8th of May, with great warmth. It had, he said, long been understood in Ireland that the restraints on the Roman Catholics were to be removed. When Earl Fitzwilliam was appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant, he accepted it in full expectation that he was to carry over with him a final deliverance from all disqualifications upon religious accounts. But, notwithstanding these well-founded hopes, the people of Ireland had been deceived in the most insulting manner; their reasonable requests had been denied; and the man of their confidence recalled, for having shown an inclination to gratify them. A proceeding so haughty and domineering ought to undergo a strict examination; and Parliament was bound, in justice to the public, to compel ministers to account for so inconsistent and mysterious a conduct. The Duke, therefore, made a motion to that effect.

The Earls of Mansfield, Coventry, and Carnarvon, and Lord Sydney, opposed the motion, on the grounds that, Earl Fitzwilliam's character not having suffered by his removal, no enquiry was needed to clear it up; and that it was unconstitutional to institute enquiries into the causes of the exercise of that prerogative of the crown which empowered it to dismiss ministers at discretion.

The Earl of Guildford, the Duke of Leeds, and Earl Moira supported the motion. Earl Fitzwilliam, they observed, had been charged with imprudently forwarding a design to emancipate the Irish Catholics; but, was not his conduct sanctioned by every prudent motive? Did not three fourths of the Irish nation petition for it? Did the other fourth oppose it? The noble Earl had laboured with great zeal to put a stop to the glaring abuses prevailing in the administration of affairs in Ireland, which had arrived to such a height, that, if not corrected, their consequences would shortly prove fatal to the



Government of that country, however it might deem itself secure.

The Earl of Westmoreland decidedly condemned the introduction into the Irish Parliament of the business relating to the Catholics, which, he asserted, was contrary to the instructions carried from England.

Earl Fitzwilliam replied, that the most necessary policy had called upon him to act as he had done. "When I undertook the arduous situation of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland," said the noble Earl, "let it be remembered that it was in the hour of danger. The common enemy, with an activity which surpassed the common march of war, had added provinces after provinces to their dominion. I had scarcely set my foot on the Irish shore, when, not a province only, but a whole state, the most important state in Europe as an ally of England, had been added to the empire of the enemy. Nor was this all. I had scarcely set my foot on the eastern coast of Ireland, when the news was brought me that the western coast of the kingdom was threatened by thirty-six line-of-battle ships of the enemy, and that the whole kingdom lay at their mercy if they chose to make a descent. This state of peril did not last merely for a day, or for a week—it continued for a whole month; presenting to Ireland, and to all the world, the French the undisputed masters of the sea, even so soon after the glorious victory of the 1st of June. Such was the state of Ireland on my arrival, when I applied to the first men in the kingdom, through them to arouse the whole energy of the nation, to inspire them with one common sentiment of love to their king, and to unite them in one firm resolution of defending their country. If, in such a moment, my hands had been tied, and I could not have called forth the best abilities of the nation, in order to arouse and incorporate the whole, could I have hoped for success? and, with common discretion for my guide, is it likely that I would have attempted it? I had the power—I exerted it—and I have the thanks of every part of the kingdom. Go to St. James's, and you will find that I brought with me the regret of the people

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of Ireland." His Lordship further declared, "that no objection to his administration arose, until the dismissal of certain persons from office, on account of violent politics, produced such loud complaints and gross misrepresentations, as ended in his removal, and would, he feared, be followed by still worse consequences."

After some further discussion, however, the motion for an inquiry was rejected.

A similar proposition was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Jekyll, which met with a similar fate. In the course of the debate, Mr. Grey (now Earl Grey) observed, that, if Earl Fitzwilliam had differed in opinion from his colleagues upon measures, however important, he might have been removed upon that difference before such measures were brought forward as the measures of administration, without affording any ground for inquiry. But here, measures of the utmost importance had been brought forward: the dereliction of them had been the cause of great discontent and danger; and to ascertain by whose fault that danger had been incurred was fit matter for inquiry. Earl Fitzwilliam went to Ireland; he brought forward measures much desired, and eagerly expected; and, while these were going on, with the unanimous approbation of Parliament, and applause of the whole country, he was recalled, and his measures were countermanded.

The most prominent of the ejected placemen alluded to in these discussions was, the Right. Hon. John Beresford, the first Commissioner of the Revenue, who was reinstated after Earl Fitzwilliam's recall. Being denied an investigation in Parliament, his Lordship narrated the leading circumstances of his short-lived administration in Ireland, in two Letters to his old friend the Earl of Carlisle, which were shortly after published. Mr. Beresford, about the same time, demanded personal satisfaction of the Earl; in consequence of which Earl Fitzwilliam attended by Lord George Cavendish, and Mr. Beresford, attended by Sir George Montgomery, met on the 26th of June, 1795, in a field near Tyburn turnpike; but, just as the principals had taken their ground at twelve paces

distance, a magistrate with peace officers came up, and prevented any further proceeding.

Earl Fitzwilliam did not, however, enter into any vexatious opposition to the Ministry; showing a difference of opinion from them chiefly in the affairs of Ireland. When the violence of the Duke of Norfolk, at the Westminster election dinner of 1798, led to his dismissal from the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the command of the first West York regiment of militia, it was with satisfaction that the Ministry relieved themselves of a portion of the odium of an unpopular severity, by obtaining Earl Fitzwilliam's acceptance of those honours. At the immediate request of the King, his Lordship received his commission from his Majesty's hands.

When the death of Mr. Pitt occasioned a new ministerial change, in 1806, Earl Fitzwilliam returned to the seat of President of the Council, which he retained until the fall of the Grenville administration in the following year. He afterwards gradually retired from public life: and, in 1819, he resigned the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At a visit which he paid to Ireland a few years previous to his death, he was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. Indeed, independently of the popular measures with which he had connected his reputation, his liberal and beneficent management of his large Irish estates fully deserved every mark of the public approbation and respect. One of the bountiful acts of his early life was the erection of a public Flannel Hall in the town of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow: his princely expenditure during his viceroyalty made a deep impression on the gratitude of the tradesmen of Dublin; and among his many liberal acts towards Ireland, may be recorded his voluntary exemption from the compensation granted by Government to the sufferers in the rebellion of 1798; and a gift of 2000*l.* in 1807 to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick at Liverpool.

The roll of Earl Fitzwilliam's private charities, could they be enumerated, would be such as has rarely been exceeded by any individual. His manners were engaging, persuasive, and

attractive. His pleasures were chiefly those of the chase, in which, in the midst of a splendid circle, he combined the keenness of the sportsman with the magnificence of a prince. Upwards of a hundred horses belonged to his hunting establishment. The cortège with which he was accustomed to attend the races at Doncaster might be regarded as an imposing relic of ancient manners.

His Lordship died at Milton House, near Peterborough, on the 8th of February, 1833, in the 85th year of his age. His funeral took place at Marholm church, Northamptonshire, on Sunday, the 24th of February; when an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. John Hopkinson, M.A. domestic chaplain to his Lordship, from which we extract the following passages, as illustrative of this venerable nobleman's character.

“ His death will be universally lamented ; those persons even who were not acquainted with him will not learn it without concern ; much more will it excite the mourning grief of his relations, and the respectful sorrow of his friends.

“ That, answering the description of the Psalmist's blessed man, he was ‘ gracious, full of compassion, showing favour and ever giving alms to the poor,’ many reflecting minds and overflowing hearts, and grateful tongues will always be ready to declare. To no case that hath come within our knowledge does the elegant and expressive language of the holy Job apply so fitly as to this : by frequent and liberal acts of charity, he hath indeed oftentimes been, as far as man can be, ‘ eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, and a father to the poor ;’ the tale of woe was never told to him in vain : many are ‘ the ears which, hearing of him, blessed him ; many the eyes, which, seeing him, gave witness to him ; because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him : because he often made the widow's heart to sing for joy :’ accordingly, ‘ the blessing of many that were ready to perish came upon him.’ In recording these things also, we are to bear in mind that, in the spirit as well as in the letter, his virtues were truly Christian ; the sanction of his good

name was indeed frequently sought for the furtherance of some excellent design ; and on such occasions he did ‘ let his light shine ’ with a pure brilliancy before men ; at other times, also, in however delicate a way he dispensed his bounty and charity, they could not always ‘ be done in a corner ; ’ they could not be altogether hid from the world ; it consequently followed, that such acts acquired for him a deserved, though an unsought, name for unbounded liberality : still his title for excellence and benevolence rests not on such a frail and unstable basis. No ; in his charity, as in all other acts of his life, he ever observed the precepts of the Gospel ; that, in many cases, he ‘ let not his left hand know the good which his right hand did ; ’ that he did indeed ‘ give with simplicity,’ various secret acts of goodness, frequent deeds of true benevolence, known only to God and himself, will, no doubt, hereafter attest to his eternal happiness. But, further : he did ‘ walk worthy of the vocation wherewith he was called, with all lowliness and meekness,’ with singleness and integrity of heart, and with a most sincere delight in the happiness of those around him. Such was his Christian and noble demeanour, so full was it of urbanity and goodness, that he never failed both to conciliate the regard and to command the respect of those that approached him : so perfectly also did he blend the mildest manners with an exalted carriage, that, whilst he retained the full dignity and authority of his high station\*, he lost not the attachment and love of his inferiors ; thereby exemplifying the effect of ‘ whatsoever things are lovely and of good report amongst men.’

“ So long as it pleased God to prolong the existence of this good man on earth, so long was he followed by the respect and esteem of all who ever knew him or heard of his name : so long, also, as any person of the present generation shall continue to exist, so long will that his name, connected as it is with every good and amiable quality, be mentioned with a

\* Nec illi quod est rarissimum aut facilitas auctoritatem, aut severitas amorem diminuit. *Tac. Vita Agric.*

respect approaching to veneration. So long will the mention of it recal to our minds the virtues which graced his life : so long will his 'memory be blessed.'

"If ever a long life, marked by those virtues which adorn and exalt the Christian name ; if the greatest suavity and benignity of manner ; or, if noble descent and noble demeanour could have saved him from death, we should not now mourn his loss. But no. 'It is appointed unto man once to die ;' and, in virtue of this appointment, this venerable and noble man hath 'come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season.' Every day doth it become us to copy in our lives the character which hath now been placed before us. The more we reflect upon it, the more certain must we feel that this noble personage was alike true to God, whom he devoutly worshipped, and to the practice of that faith, which he sincerely professed : that he exercised Christian charity in the most enlarged acceptation of the term ; charity for the wants, and charity for the failings of his neighbours : and that he was the true friend of all mankind ; in private life showing compassion for the unfortunate, and in public life displaying a lively patriotic interest in 'the prosperity of our Jerusalem.' Finally, it must appear, that his genuine piety, both unassuming and unassumed, 'his moderation,' his integrity, his kindness and elegance, yet simplicity of manner, are 'known unto all men.'"

By his first lady, already mentioned, Earl Fitzwilliam had an only child, whose birth did not take place until nearly sixteen years after their marriage. Charles William, now Earl Fitzwilliam, has been, whilst Lord Milton, a conspicuous public character as M.P. for Yorkshire, and latterly, for Northamptonshire. He married, in 1806, his cousin, the Hon. Mary Dundas, fourth daughter of Thomas first Lord Dundas ; and by that lady, whose unexpected death took place in November, 1830, has the numerous surviving family of four sons and six daughters.

Charlotte Countess Fitzwilliam died on the 13th of May, 1822 ; and the Earl married, secondly, July 21st, 1823, the

Rt. Hon. Louisa dowager Lady Ponsonby, fourth daughter of Richard third Viscount Molesworth, and widow of William Brabazon first Lord Ponsonby (who was first cousin to the former Countess Fitzwilliam), by whom she had been mother of the present Lord Ponsonby, of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., slain at Waterloo, of the present Bishop of Derry, and of the present Countess Grey. Her Ladyship left the Earl a second time a widower, on the 1st of September, 1824.

Earl Fitzwilliam's sister, Charlotte Lady Dundas, survived him only three days, dying in Arlington Street, on the 11th February. She was his senior by nearly two years, having been born on the 24th of May, 1746. She was married May 24th, 1764, and left a widow June 14th, 1820, having had issue seven sons and seven daughters (including the present Lord Dundas and the late Vicountess Milton).

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The materials for the foregoing Memoir have been chiefly derived from the "Public Characters," the "Annual Register," and the "Gentleman's Magazine."

## No. VIII.

## SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD,  
BART. K.C.B. K.G.H., AND K.ST.F., AND M. GROOM OF  
THE BEDCHAMBER TO HIS MAJESTY.

**T**HIS Island has mainly owed her greatness to her navy; nor in all the revolutions among kingdoms and empires, that may be destined to take place in time, can we imagine a condition of the world in which her greatness will not still have to be guarded by the same power. It represents the national character in its most formidable attributes, and embodies the national might in the most magnificent impersonation. The British navy — these are words of fear to tyrants, and of succour to slaves. All shores have been shaken by that thunder; and usurpation has felt the crown falling from its forehead,

“ As patriot hopes arise, and doubts are dumb,  
When bold, in Freedom's cause, the Sons of Ocean come.”

In none of those great sea-fights with the intrepid and skilful Hollanders were our fleets vanquished; some were doubtful or drawn battles; in most our flag flew in triumph. Previous to their Great Revolution, the French never could cope with us at sea; ever after it, whether engaging our fleets with their own, or in junction with the Spaniard, they sustained signal and total overthrows. As certain was the same issue in all single combats between ship and ship; and our enemies fought not for the glory of victory, but of resistance against inevitable defeat. The glories even of Hawke and



Rodney were eclipsed by those of Jervis and Nelson; and the dominion of the seas was settled at Aboukir and Trafalgar.

Sir Henry Blackwood was the sixth son of Sir John Blackwood, Baronet, and Baroness Dufferin and Clanboye. At the age of eleven years, in April, 1781, he entered his Majesty's service, under the protection of Captain M'Bride, on board the Artois frigate, and was present at the Dogger Bank action under Admiral Parker, as well as at the capture of the Pylades and the Orestes, two Dutch Sloops of war, by that frigate, after a short action; and, on serving the intermediate years under Captain Montgomery, in the Boreas and the Concord frigates, Hawkins Whitshed in the Rose ditto, and Commodore Corby in the Trusty, of 50 guns, he was promoted from Earl Howe's ship to the rank of Lieutenant, in November 1790. In the ensuing year (1791), he was employed on board the Proserpine frigate, under Captain Curzon: and, on the commencement of hostilities with France in January, 1793\*, was

\* In the year 1792, or end of 1791, being unemployed, Lieutenant Blackwood went to Angoulême to improve himself in the French language, which he acquired with particular facility, and spoke better than most Englishmen. The beginning of the French Revolution, at that time so interesting to the world at large, too strongly excited his mind to allow him to remain at Angoulême, and he left that place for Paris. He was strongly requested to convey a small book addressed to a family who had emigrated, with a positive assurance it contained neither political matter, nor private correspondence, nor danger to him, but was merely on domestic subjects, or he would not have undertaken to deliver it, knowing how the violence of the revolutionary tribunals raged at this time against the emigrants. On his arrival at Paris, the book, which concealed some letters, was discovered among his effects, when he was seized and immediately taken before the Municipal Council, and then committed to a rigid imprisonment as a bearer of treasonable correspondence, and an agent to convey money to the emigrants. His confinement was one of the most frightful suspense, as the contents of the concealed letters were unknown to him, and he had every reason to dread the utmost vengeance that Jacobin ferocity could inflict. In a few days he was again brought forward, when it was fortunately proved the papers were free from political topics, and he was to be admitted to bail if some person of responsibility would answer for his appearance at the bar of the Convention, to which the business was to be referred. His friends at Angoulême had given him an introduction to a respectable merchant at Paris, where he lodged for a few days in this critical situation. M. Lafitteau, the name of this generous friend, came forward; and, when the court demanded, in stern and threatening terms, who would answer for le Citoyen Blackwood, he arose with great energy, and, putting his

appointed to the active frigate, Captain Nagle, from whence he was removed, in July of the same year, by the particular desire and application of the Hon. Captain Pakenham, to become First Lieutenant of the *Invincible*, of 74 guns. That good judge of merit had formed a high estimate of Blackwood's abilities; and, in a letter to Admiral Cadwell, he had said, a short time before,—“ I have sent your letter to Blackwood. I have only to say, that if your knowledge of him was equal to mine, you would esteem yourself fortunate in having as exact, as attentive, as capable an officer as ever I have met with. Having said so much, I do heartily hope that your arrangements will allot him the most distinguished station among your officers, because I know he will, in such a station, give satisfaction. As our First Lieutenant is indisposed, if Blackwood is not to be your first, let me entreat you to send him to me until ours recovers.” As First Lieutenant in the In-

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hand upon his head, exclaimed,—“ With my head I will go bail for Mr. Blackwood; I know him, and he is a man of honour !” The president of the court then angrily replied,—“ Your head be that security—you answer with your life for the accused :” his friend, turning to Sir Henry, said, “ Sir, my life is in your hands, but your honour is my protection.” The case was represented to several leading members of the Convention, and the day the special report of his arrest was laid before it, he heard with surprise a motion made for his discharge; though one of the most furious of the Jacobins declared, in a speech of great length, that, to his knowledge, the prisoner was a spy—an emissary of a hateful faction—the agent of men France disowned, and of those apostates who were then plotting in the cabinet of tyrants the subversion of liberty and their country:—as an amendment, he should move, that the prisoner be remanded and dealt with according to the law. One of the deputies, who had taken a lively interest in favour of Sir Henry, near whom he was seated in the court, arose, and used such strong arguments in favour of his innocence, and the injustice of criminating a stranger from the assertion of a stranger only, that a vote was passed for his enlargement. When he requested to know of M. Lafitteau, his protector, in what way he could evince his gratitude, he said, only “ by sending me a pair of jockey (Anglaises) English leather breeches,” which was faithfully done.

A singular coincidence occurred some years afterwards. On returning from Egypt, Sir Henry discovered one of his prisoners of war to be a M. Tallien (or some name near it), who had been taken by one of the English cruisers, the most violent of his Jacobin enemies, who had so loudly called for his condemnation in the Assembly.

Sir Henry was in Paris during the massacre in September, from the 2d to the 6th, 1792, and staid till obliged to fly for his life. He attended the Jacobin Clubs several times with Mr. Huskisson.

vincible, he continued to serve under the same distinguished Captain, until after the actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794, under Lord Howe, with the French fleet. The *Invincible* engaged the *Juste*, of 84 guns, a ship vastly superior to her in force (she carried nearly 300 more men; her tonnage was upwards of 2100: the *Invincible's* little above 1600; and there must have been nearly a corresponding difference in weight of metal); and, in half an hour, her astonishing fire so demolished her huge opponent, that she bore up in great confusion, and shortly afterwards became an easy conquest to the *Queen Charlotte*. The *Achille* and *Juste*, after that noble ship had shattered and put to flight the *Montague* and the *Jacobin*, engaged her, but rather distantly, the *Achille* on the starboard quarter, and the *Juste* on the larboard bow. The *Invincible* here engaged the *Juste* on the opposite side, and soon brought down her foremast, and then her main and mizen-masts. The *Juste* now lay abreast of the *Queen Charlotte* to windward, silenced in her fire, but with a French jack hoisted at her bowsprit end, and a spritsail set to carry her, if possible, out of action. Two hours afterwards, the *Charlotte* wore, and, on passing to leeward of the *Juste*, finding that she gave no return to her fire, Lord Howe ordered the *Invincible's* boat, then alongside with an officer, to take possession of the French ship. This officer was Lieutenant Blackwood, whom Captain Pakenham, seeing the crippled state of the *Charlotte*, had sent to say to Lord Howe, that the *Invincible* was in a state fit to bear his flag. Her fire it was that had conquered the *Juste*, for, owing to that ship being painted similar to the *Invincible*, who lay at a short distance from her, but was concealed by the smoke, the Frenchman had not attracted the attention of the *Charlotte*, until, wearing round, he passed under her stern, and gave her a raking broadside—one of his 36 pound shot passing through the *Charlotte's* wing-transom. The *Invincible* had 14 killed, and 31 wounded; the *Juste*, 100 killed, and 145 wounded, her actual complement having been 877 men. For his conduct on this occasion, Lieutenant Blackwood was promoted to the

rank of commander, and immediately appointed to the command of the *Magæra* fire-ship, to serve under Lord Howe's flag in the Channel fleet; where he remained until the 2d of June, in the following year, when Lord Spencer, then at the head of the Admiralty, promoted him to the rank of Post Captain in the *Nonsuch*, of 64 guns, destined to guard the mouth of the Humber.

In April, 1796, he was moved, at his own request, to more active service on board the *Brilliant*, of 28 guns; in which ship he served on the North Sea station nearly two years, under Lord Duncan, when he was moved, about March, 1798, to that of Newfoundland, under Admiral Waldegrave, afterwards Lord Radstock; and, in July of that year, he maintained a most unequal combat off the Island of *Teneriffé*, with two French 44-gun frigates, *La Vertu* and *La Régénérée*.

The following is his modest account of that skilful and daring action:—“Late in the day of the 26th of July, after having chased a sail which, from the information I had, as well as the course she was steering, I suspected to be a French privateer, on her return to *Santa Cruz*; at night leaving off chase, I bore up for the N.E. end of *Teneriffé*, in order to intercept her; but, the morning of the 27th being very hazy, and thinking she might have passed me in the night, I stood close into the bay of *Santa Cruz*, where (when well in), perceiving two large French frigates (the one of 40 guns, carrying a broad pendant, the other of thirty-six) in the act of getting under weigh, and making preparations to set all sail, I judged it prudent (crowding every thing I could) to steer to the southward.

“About five o'clock P.M., perceiving that the enemy had gained a good deal, and, as the wind had failed us, was gaining still faster, I determined, if possible, to prolong the period of their bringing me into action, till after the close of day, and to manœuvre in the interim, so as to prevent their engaging me both at once. In consequence of which, shifting my steering sails with expedition to the starboard side, and at the same time changing my course to S.W., I increased my

distance nearly a mile ; I then reefed my topsails, keeping my steering sails set, in order that my intentions should not be suspected. When all was ready for hauling to the wind, and I had taken in my steering sails, unfortunately the wind shifted so far to the eastward, that I lay nearly along the S. E. side of Teneriffe : in this situation, I had no other alternative but that of bearing up, and coming into immediate action with the headmost frigate.

“ About seven P.M., the second in command of the enemy had approached so near as to commence his fire, and which I returned with such success, from four stern-chasers, that he judged it prudent to alter his attack to my lee-quarter, where, by very superior sailing, he soon took his station, and engaged me about an hour, at the distance of two cables.

“ Previous to this, the Commodore, from having hauled more to the wind, had gained my weather-quarter ; and, perceiving that he was now coming down with his people ready aloft for boarding me, I judged, that, if I continued in my present position, it would only depend on them to engage me with much advantage together ; watching, therefore, most anxiously the moment the frigate to leeward had reached abreast of my main-mast, I bore up athwart his hawse, and raked him so effectually within pistol-shot, that, in a few minutes, I left him with his top-sails and top-gallant-sails down on the caps, and otherwise in such confusion, that I embraced the present as the most favourable moment to haul to the wind.

“ The Commodore had now neared me so much, that I expected every instant he would engage me on my weather-quarter ; but judging, I conclude, from the reception his consort had met with, that he should not be more successful, instead of choosing his situation and distance for engaging me with effect, he shortened sail and bore up into my wake. By this manœuvre, which was effected with wonderful promptitude, I gained so much to windward and ahead, that I was very soon out of gun-shot.

“ ’Till twelve o’clock I continued my course ; when, just as I was going to tack, a perfect calm succeeded, when the

enemy, more fortunate, carrying the breeze up with them, were enabled to place themselves so as to annoy me, without a possibility of my bringing a gun to bear on them. In this mortifying predicament I remained exposed nearly an hour to a very galling fire, when a fresh breeze of wind coming off shore, I weathered and fore-reached them so much, that, very soon losing sight of both, I bore up one point every half hour until eight o'clock A.M., the 28th, when I hauled close to the wind on the starboard tack.

“From the enemy having directed their fire entirely at my rigging, I had but three men killed, and ten wounded slightly; my damage, therefore, consists in a few spars, sails, some standing, and most of my running rigging, together with two bower-anchors and two boats I was obliged to cut away early in the chase.”

It was not customary at this time to gazette any action, however brilliant, unless a capture was effected; but Blackwood had the satisfaction to know that his heroism on this occasion, and the behaviour of his officers and crew, were the admiration of all those who were themselves most illustrious in the service. Admiral Waldegrave, in his letter to him, acknowledging his account of the action, expresses his “heartfelt satisfaction at his having beat off two large French frigates, each of which had been since clearly ascertained to be nearly double his own force.” And adds, “I much doubt, sir, whether our naval annals can furnish so brilliant an action; at least, I can safely affirm a more brilliant one was never achieved. I confess that I am almost at a loss where to fix my admiration on this occasion; whether on your own gallant, skilful, and officer-like conduct throughout the whole, or on the cool, steady, and truly British courage displayed by the officers and men under your command: suffice it to say, that I feel every part of your conduct relative to this glorious action as I ought; and I request you will be pleased to let those my sentiments be known to every individual in his Majesty’s ship.” In his public letter he says, “This gallant action speaks so forcibly for itself, as to render any further

encomium on my part superfluous." And Lord St. Vincent, whose praise was glory, in his letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, from the Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, used these honourable words:—"An action in which Captain Blackwood has displayed great valour and judgment, and acquired great renown."

On his return to England, in March, 1799, he found himself, in consequence of that action, appointed by Lord Spencer to the command of the *Penelope*, of 36 guns, in which he continued to serve on the blockade of Havre-de-Grâce and Cherbourg until September of the same year; when he was ordered to the Mediterranean, and served there till May, 1802, on various services, and under the orders of Lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, Sir George Martin, Sir Richard Bickerton, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Sir James Saumarez, Sir Charles Pole, and Sir Richard Keats; during which period, when on the blockade of Malta, he had the good fortune to be so instrumental in the capture of the *Guillaume Tell*, of 80 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Decres, that Lord Spencer promoted the First Lieutenant of the *Penelope*, and him only (afterwards Captain Inglis), though Blackwood was only second in command; a circumstance which evinced in a very marked and very flattering way the high opinion which the Admiralty and the Admiral entertained of his conduct on that remarkable occasion.

The *Guillaume Tell*,—an 80 gun ship of great power, the capture of which completed the destruction of the French fleet taken, burnt, and sunk at Aboukir,—had been watched in the port of Valette by a British squadron blockading Malta; and, on the night of the 30th of March, "taking advantage of a strong southerly gale, and the darkness that had succeeded the setting of the moon, weighed and put to sea." The ever-watchful Blackwood in the *Penelope*, making the necessary signals to the other ships of the squadron, the *Foudroyant*, 80, Captain Sir Edward Berry, and the *Lion*, 64, Captain Manley Dixon (now Sir Manley Dixon), instantly made sail in pursuit; and having, at half-past twelve, closed with the

chase, luffed up under her stern, and gave her the larboard broadside. The Penelope then bore up under her larboard quarter, and gave her the starboard broadside — a game which she kept playing till five o'clock, and with such effect, that, just before the dawn of day, down came the Guillaume Tell's main and mizen-topmasts and main-yard; while the little Penelope, "whose manœuvres," says James in his Naval History, "were directed by a practised seaman," had sustained little or no damage. "A hundred times," says Decres, the gallant French Admiral, in his letter to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, "I was tempted to manœuvre, in order to cripple her from fighting; but, as the wind blew fresh, and I observed, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, several ships at the extremity of the horizon, in full sail to support her, I was sensible that, by lying to, I should be giving them all time to come up, and that my escape would be impossible. We were thus annoyed during the whole night by this frigate, whose fire brought down our main-topmast about five in the morning." True that Decres durst not, without great peril, have attempted to manœuvre; but if he had, no doubt he would have been baffled by the matchless seamanship of Blackwood. The Lion, on coming up, ran close alongside of the enemy, who, as Captain Dixon said in his letter communicating the capture, "appeared of immense bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of musketry; and, after the Lion had been engaged with her for fifty minutes, from a judicious position in which she could endure that broadside so far superior in weight of metal to her own, the Foudroyant came up, and, "after the hottest action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ship opposed to those of his Majesty, and being totally dismasted, the French Admiral's colours and flag were struck." Decres, by his desperate defence, so long sustained against such a force and such commanders, gained immortal renown, and none were louder in his praise than his gallant and generous captors. For Blackwood he afterwards cherished the warmest regard and the highest admiration, and the heroes were in



their hearts friends for life. Captain Dixon, who had done in the *Lion* all that man could do against such overpowering superiority of force, said, in his letter to Sir Thomas Troubridge, "I have not language to express the high sense of obligation I feel myself under to Captain Blackwood, for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line-of-battle ships to the enemy, for the gallantry and spirit so highly conspicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigate. To your discriminating judgment it is unnecessary to remark of what real value and importance such an officer must ever be considered to his Majesty's service."

In that service, Captain Blackwood had now gained an enviable name; and his noble heart must have indeed burned within him, on receiving the most enthusiastic congratulations on his heroism, in a letter full of all kindest feelings from Lord Nelson.

"MY DEAR BLACKWOOD,—Is there a sympathy which ties men together in the bonds of friendship without having a personal knowledge of each other? If so (and I believe it was so to you), I was your friend and acquaintance before I saw you. Your conduct and character, on the late glorious occasion, stamps your fame beyond the reach of envy: it was like yourself—it was like the Penelope. Thanks; and say every thing kind for me to your brave officers and men. When I receive any official letters on the subject, I shall notice your and their gallant services in the way they merit. Tell Captain Ormsby I have recommended him to Lord Keith, and hope it will answer his wishes. How fortunate he has been to be with you! It will give him, I am sure, the next step, and not interfere with Captain Long, or any other master and commander who might have been present. I shall see you very soon, either here or at Malta. But, in every situation, I am your sincere and attached friend,

(Signed) "BRONTE, NELSON OF THE NILE.

"Palermo, 5th April, 1802."

In May, 1802, at the peace of Amiens, he was superseded

in the command of the *Penelope*; and in April the following year, on the recommencement of hostilities with France, Lord St. Vincent gave him the command of the *Euryalus*, of 36 guns; in which ship he served on the Irish station under the command of Lord Gardner and Admiral Drury; and afterwards, on the Boulogne blockade, under Lord Keith and Sir Thomas Louis. On his return to the Irish station, he was sent by Admiral Drury to endeavour to fall in with, and trace the movements of, the French and Spanish combined fleets under Villeneuve and Gravina, who had put to sea from Ferrol, after their rencontre with Sir Robert Calder, off Cape Finisterre. Having watched them into Cadiz, he accomplished a passage to England in five days, and the Government were thereby enabled to make the promptest efforts for despatching Lord Nelson, with all the ships then ready for sea, to take command of the fleet which had assembled off Cadiz, under Admiral Collingwood.

On his way to London with despatches, he called at Lord Nelson's villa at Merton, about five in the morning, and found him already up and dressed. "I am sure you bring me news of the French and Spanish fleets, and I think I shall yet have to beat them." Lord Nelson followed him to London; and, in talking over the operations that were intended on returning to the Mediterranean, often repeated, "Depend on it, Blackwood, I shall yet give Mr. Villeneuve a drubbing."

In ten days, Blackwood accompanied Lord Nelson, by his request, to the Admiralty, on that memorable service; and, on his arrival off Cadiz, 29th September, 1805, was appointed by him to the command of the inshore squadron, consisting of five frigates and four sloops, to watch and report the movements of the enemy.

Nelson had offered him a line-of-battle ship—his choice of several—among them the *Revenge*, one of the finest ships in the navy; but he resolved to remain by his *Euryalus*, thinking he would have more service to perform as senior officer of the frigates. He did not then believe that a general action was about to take place, thinking that the terror of Lord Nelson's name would keep the combined fleets in harbour. "Various

opinions there are," said he, in a letter to England; "but they will not budge, unless forced out by blockade. Such a fleet as Lord Nelson will have in another week, indeed as he has already, England never sent out before."

From the day he joined to the 20th of October, the day previous to the battle of Trafalgar, Nelson maintained a station from 13 to 20 leagues west of Cadiz, but kept up a constant communication with the Commodore by a line of signals. We have already seen how high Blackwood stood in Nelson's esteem; and he performed the difficult duty now intrusted to him, so as to justify the confidence reposed in his skill, promptitude, sagacity, and daring by that illustrious hero. Those "eyes of the fleet" were ever watchful; and Nelson, with his mighty armament lying "hushed in grim repose" far out of sight of the enemy, that they might not remain in port fear-bound, knew that the instant they should begin to make the slightest movement for putting to sea, Blackwood would telegraph along his line, always skilfully disposed and steady, in spite of all weathers, when to "expect his evening prey."

On the first of October, the report from Rear-Admiral Louis, commanding the advanced squadron off Cadiz, made to Lord Nelson was, that thirty-four ships of the line (eighteen French and sixteen Spanish), with four frigates and two brigs, were ready for sea in the outer harbour; and on the next day, Blackwood sent his Lordship word, "that, within the last few days, there had been a great deal of bustle and movements in Cadiz; every one capable of serving had been sent on board the ships, and the French troops, disembarked on their arrival, had been reimbarbed." Every word of Lord Nelson's possesses an undying interest; and for that reason, as well as to show, in the midst of all his continued anxiety lest the combined fleets might, by some unhappy accident, escape him, the perfect trust he had in Blackwood's vigilance and skill, on which all depended, we quote the following original letters. What a picture they give of the state of his mind! Possessed, without one moment's cessation, with but one desire, one

hope,— that the enemy might come out and meet annihilation, though we know that he had an assurance he was himself to die !

“ Victory, October 4th, 1805,  
“ Cadiz, east 17 leagues.

“ MY DEAR SIR,— I have received from Rear-Admiral Louis your information respecting the intended movements of the enemy, which strengthens my conviction that you estimate as I do the importance of not letting these rogues escape us without a fair fight, which I pant for by day and dream of by night. I am momentarily expecting the *Phœbe*, *Sirius*, *Naiad*, and *Niger*, from Gibraltar; two of them shall be with you directly as I get hold of them; and if you meet them, and there is any way of sending information and their despatches from Gibraltar, keep *Naiad* and *Phœbe*. *Juno* is a fixture between Cape Spartel and Gibraltar; *Mars*, *Colossus*, and *Defence*, will be stationed four leagues east from the fleet, and one of them advanced to the east towards Cadiz, and as near as possible in the latitude. The fleet will be from 16 to 18 leagues west of Cadiz; therefore, if you throw a frigate west from you, most probably, in fine weather, we shall communicate daily. In fresh breezes easterly, I shall work up for Cadiz, never getting to the northward of it; and, in the event of hearing they are standing out of Cadiz, I shall carry a press of sail to the southward towards Cape Spartel and Arrache, so that you will always know where to find me. I am writing out regular instructions for the frigates under your orders; but I am confident you will not let these gentry slip through our fingers, and then we shall give a good account of them, although they may be very superior in numbers. The *Royal Sovereign* and *Defiance* were to sail after the 24th. *Belleisle*, too, is ordered here. I send you two papers; I stole them for you.

“ Ever, my dear Blackwood,

“ Most faithfully your friend,

(Signed)

“ NELSON and BRONTE.”

" Victory, October 8th, 1805.

" MY DEAR SIR,—I send Naiad to you, and will Phœbe and Weazle as I can lay hands upon them. I am gratified (because it shows your soul is in your business) and obliged by all your communications. I see you feel how much my heart is set on getting at these fellows, whom I have hunted so long: but don't, my dear Blackwood, be angry with any one; it was only a laudable anxiety in Admiral Louis, and nothing like complaining.

" The Portuguese is a rogue; but I have desired the bullocks to be bought, and threatened him the next time. Defiance has joined. Royal Sovereign has signalized. If there are letters you shall have them; but I fear the cutter will never beat up to you. I wish I may be able to keep the Pickle with you; she will be very handy to protect your boats, &c. in the night.

" Believe me ever yours faithfully,

(Signed) " NELSON and BRONTE.

" P.S.—Sir John Duckworth comes out in the London, Sir Robert Barlow in Barfleur, *vice* Geo. Martin, very ill, but this is all; therefore you will give due weight to the report. The canal of St. Pedro is a good speculation for boats in the night. Several ships and brigs are coming from Tariffe."

" Victory, October 9th, 1805, 8 A. M.

" Cadiz, due east 19 leagues.

" MY DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your letter of yesterday. Let us have them out. The Weazle, I hope, has joined, although you don't mention her. Keep the schooner; she will be useful in the night close in shore; and as Weazle sails faster, you can send her to me with accounts when you can't communicate by signals; I should never wish to be more than forty-eight hours without hearing from you. Hydra you can victual and water out of the other frigates, who are all full. There were no letters for you in the Royal Sovereign; at least none came to the Victory. Collingwood has got the paper of the 23d; if he has not lent it, I have desired him to send it to you. Agamemnon, Belleisle, and, very pro-

bably London, are at this moment on their passage ; therefore, if Mr. Decres means to come forth (if he would take my advice, which I dare say he won't), he had better come out directly. Those who know more of Cadiz than either you or I do, say, that after those Levanters come several days of fine weather, sea-breezes westerly, land-wind at night ; and that, if the enemy are bound into the Mediterranean, they would come out at night, which they have always done, placing frigates on the Porpoises and Diamond, and the Shoal of Cadiz, run to the southward, and catch the sea-breezes at the mouth of the Gut, and push through whilst we might have little wind in the offing. In short, watch all points, and all winds and weathers, for I shall depend upon you. Remember me to Capel, Parker, Munday, and Captain Prowse, and be assured I am ever

“ And always yours,

(Signed) “ NELSON and BRONTE.”

“ Victory, October 10th, 1805.

“ Cadiz, east 13 leagues.

“ MY DEAR BLACKWOOD,—Keep your five frigates, Weazle and Pickle, and let me know every movement.

“ I rely on you, that we can't miss getting hold of them, and I will give them such a shaking, as they never yet experienced ; at least I will lay down my life in the attempt. We are a very powerful fleet, and not to be held cheap. I have told Parker,—and do you direct ships bringing information of their coming out,—to fire guns every three minutes by the watch, and in the night to fire off rockets, if they have them, from the mast-head.

“ I have nothing more to say, than I hope they will sail to-night.

“ Ever yours, most faithfully,

(Signed) “ NELSON and BRONTE.”

“ Victory, October 14th, 1805.

“ MY DEAR SIR,—I approve most highly of your care of the store-ship ; but, if it should so happen that you could not

spare a frigate for that service, the ship might be safely ordered up to the fleet. The yard boat has not joined us; the swell has been probably too great: but I would not recommend accounts of great consequence to be sent by them; a few words might be wrote by telegraph. Sir Richard Keats was certainly in sight of the French squadron. I wish he was stronger, but I am sure he will spoil their cruising.

“ I hope we shall soon get our Cadiz friends out, and then we may, I hope, flatter ourselves that some of them will cruise on our side; but if they do not come forth soon, I shall then rather incline to think they will detach squadrons; but I trust, either in the whole, or in part, we shall get at them.

“ I am confident in your look-out upon them. I expect three stout fire-ships from England; then, with a good breeze, so that the gun-boats cannot move, and yet not so much but that a gig can with ease row out, I should hope that at the least the gentry may be disturbed; and I should not be surprised if Mr. Francis and his catamarans were sent, and Colonel Congreve and his rockets: but all this keep to yourself, for officers will talk, and there is no occasion for putting the enemy on their guard. When these arrive, we will consult how to manage them, and I shall have the two bombs ready by that time. Ever, my dear Sir, I am yours most faithfully,  
(Signed) “ NELSON and BRONTE.

“ Do you send your letters? they shall be taken care of. Would you like them to go by Lisbon packet when I send mine?”

At half-past nine on the morning of the 19th, the signal was made “ that the enemy were coming out of port;” at three, “ that the enemy’s fleet was at sea;” on the morning of the 20th, Nelson was informed, that “ nearly forty sail of ships of war had been seen outside of Cadiz yesterday evening;” and, towards the close of the day, anxious lest the enemy might endeavour to avoid a general action by passing the straits into the Mediterranean during the night, which pro-

mixed darkness and squalls, he made the following telegraphic signal to the Euryalus:—" *I rely on you that I do not miss the enemy.*"

In consequence of that signal, after placing the frigates and other small vessels under his orders in the best position, Blackwood took his own station, during the night, not more than half a gunshot from the ship which he guessed was the one that bore the Admiral's flag; and, on the 19th, and on the morning of the day of the great battle, he thus wrote home:—

"What think you, my own dearest love? At this moment the enemy are coming out, and as if determined to have a fair fight; all night they have been making signals, and the morning showed them to us getting under sail. They have 34 sail of the line, and five frigates. Lord Nelson has but 27 sail of the line with him; the rest are at Gibraltar, getting water. Not that he has not enough to bring them to close action; but *I* want him to have so many as to make this the most decisive battle that was ever fought, and which may bring us lasting peace, and all its blessings. Within two hours, though our fleet was sixteen leagues off, I have let Lord N. know of their coming out, and have been enabled to send a vessel to Gibraltar, which will bring Admiral Louis and the ships there. At this moment (happy sight!) we are within four miles of the enemy, and talking to Lord N. by means of Sir H. Popham's signals, though so distant, but reached along by the rest of the frigates of the squadron. You see, dearest, I have time to write to you, and to assure you that to the latest moment of my breath, I shall be as much attached to you as man can be. It is odd how I have been dreaming all night of carrying home despatches. God send me such good luck! The day is fine, and the sight magnificently beautiful. I expect before this hour to-morrow to carry General Decres on board the Victory in my barge, which I have just painted nicely for him.



“Monday morning, 21st.

“The last twenty-four hours have been most anxious work for me; but we have kept sight of them, and at this moment bearing up to come to action. Lord N. twenty-seven sail of the line; French thirty-three or thirty-four. I wish the six we have at Gibraltar were here. My signal just made on board the Victory; I hope, to order me into a vacant line-of-battle ship. My dearest, dear Harriet, your husband will not disgrace your love or name: if he dies, his last breath will be devoted to the dearest, best of wives. Take care of my boy; make him a better man than his father.

“Most and ever affectionately,  
“H. B.”

Lord Nelson called Blackwood on board the Victory. He then informed him that he had intended moving him from command of the *Euryalus* into the *Ajax* or *Thunderer*, then without Captains, but that, on reflection, he was convinced that Blackwood would be of more essential service in the command of the light squadron. He had selected him for it—the highest proof of confidence that could have been shown. How admirably Blackwood had done his all-important and difficult duty in watching the enemy, we have seen; and, among the manifold and imminent perils to which the victorious fleet was exposed, through that tempestuous weather, in which so many of the captured ships perished, the conduct of the *Euryalus* proved that Nelson indeed had known his man, and that his resources were equal to all emergencies. He remained five hours and a half on board the Victory, nor left it till the enemy had opened their fire; Nelson’s last words to him being, “God bless you, Blackwood—I shall never see you more!”

The following letters speak for themselves, and show that the brave heart of him who wrote them was the seat of all noble sentiments, and of all tender affections.

“The first hour since yesterday morning that I could call my own, is now before me to be devoted to my dearest wife, who, thank God, is not a husband out of pocket. My heart

is, however, sad, my Harriet, and penetrated with the deepest anguish and sorrow. A victory, and such a one as was never before achieved, took place yesterday in the course of five hours; but at such an expense, in the loss of the most gallant of men—the best and kindest of friends, as renders it to me a victory I could hardly have ever wished to witness on such terms. After performing wonders by his noble example and coolness, Lord Nelson was wounded by a French sharp-shooter, and expired in three hours after, boundlessly beloved, regretted, and honoured. To any but yourself I would not, at such a moment, write what I feel; but you know, and enter into my inmost mind. I do not hesitate to say, that in my life I never was so shocked, grieved, or entirely overcome, as upon my flying to the Victory, even before the action was over, to find our hero in the grasp of death. His unfortunate decorations of innumerable stars, and his unbounded gallantry, caused his death. And such an Admiral has the country lost, and every man and officer so good, so kind, so considerate a friend as was never equalled. I thank God he lived to know that such a victory, under circumstances so disadvantageous, never was before accomplished. All seemed as if inspired by one common sentiment, to conquer or die. The enemy, to do them justice, appeared no less so. They awaited the attack of the British with coolness, and they fought in a way that must do them honour. As a spectator, who saw all that was done on both sides, I must ever do them the justice to say this. They are, however, beat; and, I trust it may be the means of hastening on a peace. Buonaparte, I firmly believe, forced them to sea, to try his luck, and what it might procure for him. They had the flower of the combined fleet; and I hope it will convince Europe at large, that he has not yet learnt enough to cope with the English at sea. No history can record such a brilliant and complete victory. At twelve o'clock yesterday it commenced, and ended about five; leaving in our hands nineteen sail of the line, one of which afterwards blew up—the Achille, a French ship. They were attacked in a way no other Admiral ever before conceived an idea of, and which equally

surprised them. Lord N., though it was not his station, would lead, supported by Captains Harvey and Freemantle, in Temeraire and Neptune. He went into the very thickest of it, was successful in his first and great object, and has left cause for every man who has a heart to feel, and a mind to reflect, never, never to forget him. I left off in my last, telling you I was called to obey the signal on board the Victory, and imagined it was to take the command of one of the vacant line-of-battle ships. It was, however, only to talk and explain to me what he expected from the frigates in and after the action; to thank me, which he did but too lavishly, too kindly, for the service I had afforded him, the intelligence and look-out we had kept; and to tell me, if he lived, he should send me home with the despatches. Have I not, therefore, but too much cause to lament so considerate, so kind a man? How entirely has he acted up to the letter I send you, which I know you will keep and value, the issue has proved; and how glad I am to possess it I cannot express. I staid with him till the enemy commenced their fire on the Victory. When he sent me away, he said at parting, "we should meet no more:" he made me witness his will; and I left him with a heavy heart. The loss in the Victory, and, I believe, in nearly all the ships, has been sufficient to convince us the enemy have learnt to fight better than ever they did; and I hope it is not an injustice to the second in command, who is now on board Euryalus, and who fought like a hero, that the fleet, under any other, never could have performed what they did under Lord N.; but under him it seemed like inspiration. To give you an idea of the man and the heart he had, the last signal he made was such as would immortalise his name. He saw the enemy were determined to see it out; and, as if he had not already inspired every one with ardour and valour like himself, he made the following general signal by Sir Home Popham's telegraph; viz., 'England expects that every man will do his duty.' This was of course conveyed by general signals from his ship; and the alacrity with which the individual ships answered it, proved how entirely they entered into his feelings

and wishes. Would to God he had lived to see his prizes, and the admirals he has taken—three in all, and among them the French commander-in-chief, Admiral Villeneuve, and not Decres, as I thought. I am so depressed with both the public loss, and my own private loss in such a friend, that really the victory and all the other advantages are lost in the mournful chasm and cause for sorrow in the death of this great and much loved hero. I can scarcely credit he is no more, and that we have, in sight of the Spanish shore, so complete and unheard-of a victory. Ever since last evening we have had a most dreadful gale of wind, and it is with difficulty the ships who tow them keep off shore. Three, I fear, must be lost, and with them many hundred souls each. What a horrid scourge is war! I must now impart, my dearest life, my hopes and doubts as to our soon meeting. Hardy, whose grief and despair for the loss of such a friend as Lord N. is quite touching, told me he should name to Lord Collingwood the intention of Lord N. to send me home; and, as the account must go in a fast sailer and strong frigate, I hope I may be the lucky man to bear Hardy company with the joyful tidings. Admiral Collingwood, who has hoisted his flag here for a week or so, his own ship being dismasted, is a reserved, but a pleasing, good man; and, as he fought like an angel, I like much to hear, as yet he has said nothing on the subject; but, as Lord N.'s body is to be carried to England, it must be in a safe ship. The work we have before us, with such a disabled fleet, and in such weather, is no trifle. I hope it will mend, and that the ships and prisoners may be all saved; but at present most anxious is our situation. Since Saturday I have not had my clothes off. I am tired to death, but should have been miserable had any opportunity occurred and you had not heard.

“ Wednesday, 23d.

“ Last night and this day, my dearest Harriet, has been trying to the whole fleet, but more so to the Admiral who has the charge. It has blown a hurricane; but, strange to say, we have as yet lost but one ship,—one of our finest prizes,—

La Redoubtable ; but which I feel the more, as so many poor souls were lost. But this is not all. The remains of the French and Spanish fleet have rallied, and are at this moment but a few miles from us ; their object, of course, to recover some captured ships, or take some of the disabled English ; but they will be disappointed, for I think and hope we shall have another touch at them ere long. We are now lying between them and our prizes, with eleven complete line-of-battle ships, besides more ready to come to us if we want them. The Admiral is still on board my ship ; and we are leading the fleet, which, you will believe, suits my taste. The enemy appear to have about thirteen ships and some frigates ; therefore I trust they may fall an easy prey, and the Admiral has a strong desire to put a finisher to the affair. My astonishment is that they had exertion enough to come out again, it shows, however, they are no longer a navy to be despised as we used to do, though I have always given them more credit for vigour and determination than most others. I trust they may persevere, and we shall then convince Mr. Buonaparte, that, even with his best discipline, we can give them such an overthrow as the annals of history cannot produce. Lord C. appeared delighted with Euryalus, and will not, I hope, leave her, if another action takes place, where he will see so much better what to do than if engaged himself.

“ Friday, 25th.

“ Melancholy are the accounts I have this day to give of our prizes. Since the night before last, the gale has continued with a steadiness I never witnessed. All yesterday and last night the majority of the English fleet have been in the most perilous state ; our ships much crippled, with dismasted prizes in tow ; our crews tired out, and many thousand prisoners to guard ; all to be done with a gale of wind blowing us right on the shore. How very unfortunate that, after so signal, so unheard of a victory, we shall have none of the enemy's ships to show in England ! I suppose that if two or three of our prizes are saved, it will be the utmost extent. Thank God,

that almost all the very badly crippled English have as yet kept off shore, though, if the gale lasts, I cannot conceive that they will be much longer able to preserve a distance. But Providence directs it all, and it is all for the best. The melancholy sights we experienced yesterday of ships driven on shore, others burning, and the rest that we have been forced to sink (after withdrawing as many men as we could), for fear of their again falling into the hands of the enemy, cannot be described. Close to the port of Cadiz, I had to destroy the Santissima Trinidad, Spanish ship of 100 guns; the St. Anne, a ship of the same size and class, was also destroyed. All this, my dearest Harriet, will make you sad as well as myself; but could you witness the grief and anxiety of Admiral Collingwood (who has done all that an admiral could do), you would be very deeply affected. But we cannot help it, and still less avert the hand of Providence, who, in the first instance, gave us so great a victory. The enemy will, however, be nineteen ships *minus*, and I do not think we shall be one, which, after all, is wonderful; though we should have liked, after so many perils, to have shown in Old England the fruits of our labours. What is to become of our disabled ships (having no port in the Mediterranean nearer than Malta) I know not; which Admiral Collingwood appears very much to feel, and the more so, as he is little acquainted with the Mediterranean. I am happy that I have been enabled to render him any service; and had he not come on board here, even our own fleet might not have been saved. From the disabled state of most of the ships, they could not be collected, so that we have been doing nothing else but running to all points, the ship covered with signals, to try and get them together, and off from the shore, in which I hope at last we shall succeed. The French Commander-in-Chief, Villeneuve is at this moment at my elbow; he was brought hither yesterday from one of our ships; and I hope and believe, from what transpired last night, that I shall carry him and the two other captive admirals to England. I find, however, that I am not to carry Captain Hardy with

Admiral Collingwood's public letter. That is to be despatched the moment some reports are collected from our ships. The despair and astonishment of Admiral Villeneuve at so many having fallen cannot easily be conceived. Dear must Lord Nelson's memory ever be to all. His place as an Admiral cannot, in my opinion, ever be filled up. Hitherto my head, from employment, has been in such a gale of wind, that I have not been able to devote a thought almost to the loss of such a friend. On the day of action, he not only gave me the command of all the frigates for the purpose of assisting disabled ships, but he also gave me a latitude seldom or ever given—that of making any use I pleased of his name in ordering any of the sternmost line-of-battle ships, to do what struck me as best. I wish to God he had yielded to my entreaties to come on board my ship. We might all, then, have preserved (vain thought!) the kindest of friends, and the country the greatest Admiral ever was; but he would not listen to it, and I did not take my leave of him till the shot were flying over and over the Victory.

“Villeneuve says he never saw any thing like the irresistible fire of our ships; but that of the Victory, supported by Neptune and Téméraire, was what he could not have formed any judgment of; but I did what I could to render him and his ships all the service in my power during the heat of the action. I went down among them all, and took the Royal Sovereign in tow, which enabled him to keep his broadside on the enemy; all of this without firing a shot from Euryalus, which was difficult to prevent, but, had I permitted it, I could not have performed the service. But when I remember how many are the gallant instances of heroism performed by many of the fleet, which cannot all be noticed, how little ought I to expect to see my name in his letter! Therefore, if he does not do it, I assure you I shall feel satisfied with his private acknowledgments, which have been most gratifying. In the performance of this service we were fortunate; for though the rigging and sails were damaged, I did not lose a man. Lord Collingwood told me last night he was thinking to send me

home : and, if I go, I shall have to carry the three Admirals, as well as the body of poor Lord Nelson, at whose funeral, please God, I shall offer my services as a sincere mourner.

Saturday, 26th.

“ The gale continues with a violence which alarms me for the safety of some of our disabled ships. I never saw such bad weather in these southern latitudes : and how it will distress Collingwood to relate the melancholy tale of the loss of our prizes, possibly that of some of our own crippled ships ! It is hard, indeed, that so splendid, so unheard-of a victory should have been attended with so dreadful a stroke to us as well as to the enemy ; many thousands of whom, I may say, perished by fire and water. The Pickle schooner is this moment going to England with the public despatches, or as soon as we can get a boat on board, for it yet blows a hurriance ; it will carry back the duplicates, as well as the captive Admirals, the trophies, &c.

“ I do not send you the two letters of Lord Nelson I intended, for fear this vessel might be taken ; but I will transcribe one of them. Poor dear ill-fated man, not to have lived long enough to see the fruits of his noble exertions ! Though, since he was to die of his wound, it is better that it took place previous to the loss of his prizes. No man ever died more gloriously, or more sincerely regretted. He was the bravest, most generous, kindest of men ! ”

Blackwood's services were not forgotten by Collingwood in his letter, but mentioned in that simple style so characteristic of that good and great man. “ The Royal Sovereign, having lost her masts, excepting the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action yet continued, which ship, lying within hail, made my signals, a service which Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to eastward.” So satisfied was he with the exertions of every one on board the Euryalus,—and all can conceive the dif-



ficulty of a frigate towing a ship of three decks dismasted in action, and all the while repeating the admiral's signals, while her own crew were forbidden to fire,—that he promoted Lieutenant Quash (since dead as post-captain), and two midshipmen to be lieutenants, Mr. Baillie, and that excellent officer, now Captain Hercules Robinson. In a letter to Blackwood himself, the Admiral most warmly acknowledged his obligations. "Whatever I could say of you, or your services, and the benefit I received from them, was well deserved; for, in the intricate situation of our affairs, and anxious time I had when in the *Euryalus*, I received from you an aid which is not often to be obtained, and I consider it a part, a material part, of my good fortune, that I embarked in your ship." Nelson, as all the world knows, with his dying words, had requested that, after the action, the fleet might be brought to anchor; but it was universally admitted by the service that, in such weather, that was impossible; and that Collingwood did all that Nelson himself could have done, had he survived the great battle. Blackwood brought to England despatches from Collingwood (with Villeneuve and Majendie on board), in which the Admiral again expressed "his high obligations to that officer for his zeal and activity and great assistance;" and, at the funeral of England's greatest hero, when so many heroes "did celebrate his obsequies," and a grateful country bathed his bier in tears, he was train-bearer to Sir Peter Parker, the chief mourner.

In the ensuing year, 1806, his rank not permitting him to continue in the command of a frigate,—the names of the *Brilliant*, the *Penelope*, and the *Euryalus*, will be for ever memorable,—he was nominated by Lord Barham to command the *Ajax*, of 80 guns, in the Mediterranean, under the orders of Lord Collingwood, and joined his Lordship off Cadiz, on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Early in the following year, the *Ajax* was to form one of a squadron under Sir John Duckworth, on the expedition up the Dardanelles against Constantinople; but, at the mouth of the Straits, during the night of the 14th of February, she was found to be on fire,

and in a short time lamentably perished with half her crew. It appeared, on a Court of Enquiry, that the fire broke out in the bread-room, both the purser's steward and his mate having been in a state of intoxication ; and it is needless to add, " that it was proved before the court, that every possible precaution had been taken before the fire was discovered, and, after it, every possible exertion used by Captain Blackwood and his officers for the preservation of the ship ;" a judgment afterwards corroborated by a Court-Martial, before whom they were fully and honourably acquitted.

" Royal George, off the Dardanelles.

" February 17, 1807.

" Your husband, my beloved Harriet, is safe, but Ajax is no more. Melancholy and wretched as you may suppose I am at such a loss in all ways, and on the eve of such a service, having to lament 300 men, many of my best officers, and some of my finest youngsters, it is yet some consolation to feel how happy the communication of my safety will make my dearest wife and friends ; and were it not for that, and having, thank God, the fullest means to clear my character, which, as far as a Court of Enquiry could do, has been effected ; and that my existence is necessary to the happiness of so dear and affectionate a wife, and to the support of my family, such a misfortune as I have experienced leaves little relish for life. Yet, after being so mercifully spared, with 400 others, and un mutilated, as well as the recollection, that, had the event occurred the night before, when it blew a gale, not a soul could have escaped, it is almost ungrateful to that Divine Providence who protected us to express such a feeling. But, in spite of all the fortitude and courage I thought I possessed, unhappy am I, when I think that I have lost so many good officers, and men and boys, with every thing we had on board ; yet the consolation I shall derive from the possession of so affectionate and good a wife, with the sight of my children, must be my sheet-anchor. After my duty is over, and my trial ended, though broke down in spirits and nearly ruined in fortune, I shall fly

with confidence to you. But this is extraneous. I must now relate the melancholy exit of the Ajax, a ship so noble,—that I had prided myself so much in the command of,—that I had taken such anxious pains in preparing for the service before us, and which I vainly hoped to derive credit from; when I recall all this, and the loss of so many fine brave fellows, I am nearly unmanned by sorrow. On the night of the 14th of February, at nine o'clock, she was burnt in the most extraordinarily rapid way that I believe was ever witnessed—an event dreadful in all its consequences to the service we are upon; though I will clearly prove before a court (were they even my enemies, they must acknowledge) no Captain ever did more by his care and arrangements to obviate such a calamity than I did. Every body did what they could to save the ship when on fire; nor did I desert her till the flames almost touched me. From the various precautions I had always taken, and dreading such an event with horror, I considered it as impossible. From the moment of alarm, exactly at nine o'clock, when all (sentinels and those on watch excepted) were in bed, till she was in flames from the main to the mizen rigging, sails and all, did not exceed twenty minutes. Taking men out of sound sleep to face fire (of which sailors have greater horror than most others, and with reason), close to the magazine, which every instant I expected to explode,—the hammocks all below, which were fuel,—my surprise is that, even for a few minutes, it could be stifled, so as to afford some sort of arrangement for escape, and for the boats of the squadron to come to us; many of which, though near, were afraid to approach us; whilst some did wonders. The night was fortunately moderate, or all must have perished. In this we have, indeed, cause to be grateful to Providence; yet I cannot help lamenting so many fine fellows, on the eve of such a service, who had so ably seconded all my efforts, should be so untimely cut off. It proves the ways of Providence are, indeed, inscrutable. To lose a ship in action is what we must all contemplate as possible, but by fire! to that I can never reconcile my mind. To-morrow, if the present wind holds,

the squadron, in which my poor fellows are divided, proceed up to Constantinople ; and, when we see what can be effected there, we are to proceed on our way to Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, to be tried. The opinion of the Court of Enquiry, which I enclose, will show you from whence the fire issued ; and, had it not been for a cruel restriction of Lord Collingwood's to Sir J. Duckworth, and which all feel as most hard and oppressive, from the highest to the lowest, it would have sat yesterday. If I can get it copied in time, it shall go to-night by Mr. W. Pole, who goes with Mr. Arbuthnot's despatches, and has promised to see you.

“ I dread to make out the list of those lost ; at the head of which is poor Sibthorpe, of whom, poor fellow, as we both jumped overboard, I took leave, and begged he would keep as near to me as he could ; but, from the moment he touched the water, I never saw him more. To many of their friends I must request you will find proper means to convey this most melancholy intelligence ; I am really unequal to it. The people's prize-money, as well as youngsters' allowances, I had on board to pay, as money is not to be got but at great loss here. Much has been lost to the English factory at Constantinople, which we had received that morning, with one of the merchants, Mr. Pickering. At the first alarm of fire, I made the necessary signal for immediate assistance, and beat to quarters ; on which the people flew to their quarters, and an ocean of water was soon turned in ; but, before I could reach the bread-room, where the origin lay, it had gained such head, we were all obliged to retreat. I fortunately, however, succeeded in drowning the magazine, and another attempt was made, till the men fell with the buckets in their hands. My next effort was to stifle it, to gain time to escape and get the boats out ; but, before I could reach the quarter-deck, the flames burst out of the hatchway ; I therefore found all attempts to get boats hoisted out useless, and I desired all about me (whom I could only feel in the smoke, and not see) to save themselves the best way they could, when all pushed for the head of the ship, which, being to windward, was safest. Aware that cool-

ness was the best means of preserving my own life, as well as that of not hurrying men overboard who could not swim, I stood on the gangway, till the crowd was out of the way, and exhorted every one to keep by the ship till the last moment, that boats might have time to come. This, I believe, had a very desirable effect; and I then walked to the fore-castle, always keeping an eye on the progress of the flame; but, in going forward, and not seeing my way, down I fell into the main deck; even at which period I never gave up the idea of being saved: strength and activity rescued me from a situation most horrid, as suffocated people lay all around. I soon gained the fore-castle, where I stood for some time, till forced farther forward. Here, when on the bowsprit, all was dreadful as is possible to be conceived; the cries of the people, increased by the progress of the fire, particularly amongst those that could not swim, cannot be described.

“ I now got on the spritsail-yard, determined to wait there till the last moment; but soon it became too heavy, and I saw we must all go in the water together, which would have been certain destruction; added to which, every body became clamorous that I should save myself. Therefore, after a few minutes more, overboard I went, with a heart as much devoted to so dear a wife as ever man’s was, and with the fullest sense of all her excellent and superior good qualities, trusting myself to Providence. I never thought I should be lost. When I had been in the water about half an hour, looking at my unfortunate ship, I fell in with an oar from which some poor fellow had been parted; I clung to it, and though much exhausted, not dismayed in my hopes of safety; my heart and head always turned to embracing you again, and which I am persuaded aided me in supporting myself. In about a quarter of an hour more I fell in with one of the Canopus’ boats, with Mackworth, and many others; they pulled me in with difficulty, and after a long row, which was worse from being so chilled in the water with a cold north-east wind, that, having escaped one death, all thought I had found another.

“ The kind assistance I found on board Sir Thomas Louis’

ship, where I was laid in hot blankets, &c., restored me, unhappy and broken-hearted as man can be. I know not to say, with any certainty, when I shall return home. We have yet to get up to Constantinople, afterwards execute our business there; then make a passage to Malta, Gibraltar, off Cadiz, where the Court-Martial must take place, and then to England, when an opportunity offers. Amidst all my distresses, it will be gratifying to you to hear how kindly — I may say, how affectionately — I have been treated by every one, each trying who could be of most service; Capel, Legge, Mowbray, Sir Sidney Smith, Bowles, Dunn, and, though last, not least, Sir John Duckworth, whose consideration and solicitude, for a man of his years, is singular. Having only a shirt and flannel waistcoat on when I jumped over, you will conceive I have occasion to levy contributions; and I am now rigged out in a most extraordinary way.”

The private loss sustained by Captain Blackwood was necessarily very great; his riches lay in honours, not in worldly wealth: and he felt for his family, as some affecting expressions in his letters, communicating intelligence of the dire disaster, sufficiently show; but his greatest grief was for the death of so many of his officers and crew; for the loss sustained by the squadron, about to enter on a perilous service, in the destruction of one of its finest ships; for that ship herself, his own *Ajax*, so nobly officered and manned, in the highest state of order and discipline, and in which he had hoped to gain new laurels. “Certainly, if any officer had a just cause to lament the loss of his ship, it is myself. So fine a ship, — in so good state for any service — a crew I had been taking such pains to form — with officers seconding and entering into my views, — and on the eve of so singular, and, I trust so glorious a service. It is hard to bear — it is heart-breaking indeed!” In another letter, he says, — “How shall I ever be able to get the better of it? When I recollect how many gallant officers and men, as well as the boys I had under me, were all hurried in so dreadful a way into eternity! My heart bleeds, too, for Sir John Duckworth, who, at such

a moment, must have felt much for the loss of such a ship. Let me strive to console myself with the reflection of having done my duty before and after the event, and trust to Providence for some relief. Your letters, picture, papers, were all in an instant consumed. Thankful am I to the Almighty for giving me strength and coolness in such an hour of trial. Had it not been for the fond and anxious recollections I had of my family, the misery my death would cause them, as well as a wish to rescue my character from the imputation of neglect in any shape, I declare to God, I felt to care little whether I was saved or not. That which my heart clings to, is a sight yet of you and my children, from which I look for more relief than from any other source." The same spirit breathes through all his letters relative to the melancholy event.—"I am sure, when I recollect the heavy gale that blew the preceding night, we cannot be sufficiently thankful to Providence that the fire happened when it did, else a soul could not have been saved. I trust you have not neglected to write to the friends of the following people:—Sibthorpe's; Mr. Owen, the surgeon, whose wife lives at Canterbury; Lewis, Lord Sidmouth's protégé; Manners', Tighe's, Keene's, and Whalley's—some of whom, poor fellows, were taken up with life in them, but, from the extreme cold, died in the boats before they could reach the ships. You are the only soul I have put pen to paper to; nor do I think my spirits will be equal to do it for some time to come; I therefore hope you have written to my mother, brother, Stevenson, and Lady Dallas, which, I think, are all. God bless you—farewell." And again, "In a few months, I trust, I shall again press my wife and babes in my arms; and, though a poor, melancholy, heart-broken husband, I feel I shall be welcome to my Harriet—cheered, and made as much of as if fortune had smiled upon me, and sent me home with wealth and honours. All that I have to console me is, a dear, affectionate wife, and that, though unfortunate, I am not disgraced."

All the letters written by Captain Blackwood, to those dearest to him at home, giving an account of his disaster and

escape, were detained at Malta, where he found them lying, after the expedition, and he was himself the bearer of them to England. The general reports in England were, that he had been lost ; but Lady Blackwood was relieved from her horrid fears, by kind letters from Sir Alexander Ball and Commissioner Lobb, who had most considerately written to say, that they had heard from her husband after the accident.

The officers and crew of the unfortunate Ajax were distributed through the squadron, and Blackwood went on board the flag-ship, the Royal George, as a volunteer. He describes, in animated language, the passing of the squadron between the forts of Abydos and Sestos. "Here was the trial ; and although the guns were admirably managed,—though they had a long time to prepare and erect batteries in all directions, and had the assistance of one line-of-battle ship, four frigates, and three corvettes, in all eight, moored in line, consequently as good, if not better than batteries,—we passed the whole with trifling loss, and, in two hours, burnt and blew up all the ships ; their batteries were much injured, and the Turks flew in all directions." To effect the burning of the ships after their fire was stopped, the squadron anchored, and Blackwood was sent to assist, which he did in his usual style. On the morning of the 21st, the squadron were all in high spirits ; for, as only half an hour had been allowed the Sultan to decide what answer he should give to the Admiral's letter, a part of the ships were getting under sail, in the event of any hesitation on his part, to set ships, arsenal, and city on fire. In Blackwood's opinion, and there was none better,— "so far much had been done, for which Sir John Duckworth deserves all honour : his decision and promptitude have been very great ; and his efforts, contrary to the anticipations of many, have been crowned with complete success." Nor did he, and the other ablest officers in the squadron, even after the state of affairs began to look less promising, soon cease to hope, or rather to believe, that the Turks would give up possession of their ships, as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the treaty. Such a treaty, which would at least have pre-



vented them from falling into the hands of the French, if thereafter they might have had influence to cause another rupture with England, would, he rightly thought, be fully as honourable, and perhaps more beneficial to our interest in the end, than the destruction of their capital, which would have made the Turkish nation to a man our enemies for ever. This is not the place to enter into any discussion on the conduct of the Government regarding that expedition: suffice it to say, that, confident as all the officers of the squadron were of being able to treat with the Turks, their hopes were completely baffled; for the crafty barbarians threw off the mask when there was no longer need to wear it, and set the British ships at defiance. The policy of the Porte had been to gain time to move their own ships up the Bosphorus, and to fortify Constantinople. At first, confident the British could not pass the Dardanelle forts, they had not put the city into a state fit for defence; but, on seeing their mistake, they set to work with surprising energy; and unluckily the anchorage taken by the squadron was too distant to enable Duckworth to stop their operations. They not only deceived the Admiral, but, by some of their representations, Sir Sydney Smith himself, and all the English merchants and interpreters. It is easy to find fault after the event; but we believe it is now the opinion of the best informed officers in the naval service, that Sir John Duckworth, fairly judged, did his duty. The expedition was not strong enough to overcome by terror or conflict such a power, assisted as it was by France. To effect such a purpose, altogether inadequate were eight sail of the line, two frigates, and two bomb vessels, without any additional troops, provisions, or ordnance stores—not so much as a single transport. The squadron was now seen by all to be placed in a position of imminent peril. The enemy were repairing and strengthening the Dardanelles; their fleet, which had gone only a few miles up the Bosphorus, to the amount of thirteen line-of-battle ships, a dozen of frigates, and innumerable fire-ships, threatened to make an attack the first wind; and, on the 1st of March, the Admiral, shut up in a

sea out of which he would have had to fight his way through difficulties daily becoming more formidable, determined, as the wind was favourable, to push out, and to turn the war into a blockade on the outside of the Dardanelles. The expedition, to have had any chance even, much less a certainty of success, should have consisted of at least fifteen sail of the line, ten frigates, as many bombs, and as many brigs and fire-ships, with 20,000 troops, a train of artillery, and store-ships. Such, we know, was the opinion, at the time, of the most intelligent officers of the navy and army; and Blackwood, who was there, not to censure the plans of Government, but to help to execute them, whatever they might be, shows in his letters that he felt, as one brave man must ever do for another, for his gallant but unsuccessful commander. As difficulties and dangers kept daily gathering and darkening all around, "I endeavour," says he, "to hide my own wretchedness (for the loss of the Ajax), and to give the Admiral every aid and support I can; and, God knows, he wants it; for never was there a more perplexing, arduous, or doubtful expedition taken in hand." And he afterwards writes, "Sir John Duckworth, poor man, is almost broken-hearted; he has, however, acted for the best, and did as much, situated as we are, as man could do." And again, when the squadron had repassed the forts, and was lying at the mouth of the Dardanelles, he says, "You may believe, Sir John Duckworth, as an unfortunate Admiral, is as low as possible. No blame, however, can, in my opinion, be attached to him: he has done as much as any man could do with so inferior a force." These opinions deserve being recorded, in justice to Sir John Duckworth, and in honour of Sir Henry Blackwood, whose generous spirit was grieved at the time to see the mental sufferings of his commander, and ever afterwards was forward to vindicate his character and conduct; disdaining to confound bad fortune with ill-desert, or failure with disgrace; and showing that the brave may derive, from the sympathy of the brave, an assurance that never shall the names of those men

who have done their duty, as Duckworth did, be suffered, in adversity, to feel the breath of dishonour.

The Admiral, in his despatches, did justice to the zealous services of the volunteer. "To Captain Blackwood, who, after the unfortunate loss of the *Ajax*, volunteered to serve in the *Royal George*, great praise is due for his able assistance in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and, when the *Royal George* anchored, he most readily offered his service to convey a message to the *Endymion* of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the 64, and setting her on fire. Indeed, where active service was to be performed, there it was his anxious desire to be placed. His officers, too, requested to serve in the squadron; and their services, in passing the *Dardanelles*, met with my approbation."

In May, Captain Blackwood arrived at the Admiralty with accounts of the failure before Constantinople; and, after declining Lord Mulgrave's offer to fill the situation of Pay Commissioner at the Navy Board, his Lordship gave him the command of the *Warspite*, of 74 guns. It was not to be thought that the active services of so distinguished an officer were to be lost to his country because of his own misfortune; and, cheered by the approbation his conduct had received, and by prospects again brightening before him, he sailed for the North Sea, where he served under Admiral Macnamara Russell, Lord Gardner, and Sir Richard Strachan, until the beginning of 1809; then under Lord Gambier, in the Channel fleet, until the beginning of November; when he sailed, under Sir Samuel Hood's orders, to join Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean. There he continued to serve, after his Lordship's death, under Sir Charles Cotton; and, in July, 1810, had an affair with six sail of French line-of-battle ships, and several frigates, in which he displayed all his wonted skill and valour. A continuance of strong gales from the north-west had blown the main body of the fleet off the blockade of

Toulon; but the port was watched by Blackwood, in the Warspite, having with him Conqueror, 74, Captain Fellowes; Ajax, 74, Captain Otway; Euryalus, 76, Captain G. H. L. Dundas, and Sheerwater brig, Captain Sibly. Six sail of the line, one a three-decker, and five two-deckers, and four frigates, under a Vice-Admiral, came out, it would appear, to release a French frigate and her convoy at Bandol, and the Euryalus and Sheerwater were in danger of being taken; when the English Commodore, having brought to in line of battle, rescued his frigate and brig from below the enemy's guns. The Ajax engaged her namesake in the French line, and exchanged with her several broadsides; the Warspite and Conqueror likewise opened their fire; and the small squadron showed such a bearing and such an aspect as overawed the enemy, who declined any continued and closer conflict, and returned to their anchorage in the road. Sir Charles Cotton conveyed to the Commodore his "admiration of the gallantry and steadiness of the ships under his orders;" and, though an officer in the French fleet in Toulon, who no doubt felt rather sore on such a discomfiture, in a letter to the Moniteur, ridiculed the idea of three English seventy-fours fighting six French ships, one a three-decker, and attributed their return to light and baffling winds, yet under so skilful a Commander as Blackwood, and with such Captains, we do not see any reason for doubting that the English squadron looked very formidable, or that, had the French Rear-Admiral not conducted himself with considerable caution, some accident might have occurred to one or two of his ships, such, perhaps, as being cut off and captured, which he prevented by effecting, notwithstanding the light and baffling winds, a seasonable return to his anchorage. "From the determined conduct of the squadron you did me the honour to place under my command," said Blackwood in his letter to Sir C. Cotton, "I am fully persuaded, had the ambition of the enemy permitted him to make a bolder attack, the result would have been still more favourable to his Majesty's arms." James, in his excellent "Naval History," calls this "a boast,

from physical causes, almost impossible to be realised ;” and regrets it had been made by an officer who had “ already so unequivocally distinguished himself.” Nor do we blame him for expressing his opinion, while we think it entirely mistaken. To us the words he quotes seem no boast at all, but an opinion justified by the behaviour of the enemy, and by Blackwood’s confidence in his own skill and squadron. Had the squadrons met, so that the adverse ships laid each other on board, a triumph by the English might, indeed, “ have been, from physical causes, almost impossible to be realised ;” but Blackwood would have fought after another fashion ; and “ physical causes” produce extraordinary effects at sea under the guidance of nautical skill, as a Spanish fleet was made to feel when they met with noble Jervis off Cape St. Vincent. It is the duty of all commanders to commend the conduct of their officers and men when they deserve it ; and Blackwood said neither more nor less than Sir Horatio Nelson himself might have said had he been the Commodore. James says, “ that it was not many weeks afterwards ere a more decided display of British valour occurred off the port of Toulon.” A strong French squadron had worked out, in the hope of capturing the British 18-gun brig-sloop *Philomel*, Captain Guion ; and that brig being in danger of capture, the *Repulse*, 74, Captain John Halliday, gallantly bore up, and opened so heavy and well-directed a fire upon the three headmost heavy frigates, that, in the course of a quarter of an hour, they wore and joined the line-of-battle ships, several of which were also by this time far advanced in the chase. It was, in good truth, noble behaviour in Halliday ; and “ Guion, in a spirit of honourable gratitude,” telegraphed the *Repulse*, “ You REPULSED the enemy and nobly saved us ; grant me permission to return thanks.” At this time, the blockading British fleet was out of sight to leeward, all but the *Warspite* and the *Alceste* frigate, Captain Maxwell. “ Captains Blackwood and Maxwell, and their respective officers and companions,” says James well, “ must have felt their hearts bound with delight at such a spectacle.” They must — they were just the very

men to exult in such heroism; but the effects of the fire of the *Repulse* afford the best justification, if it needed any, of the expression found fault with in Blackwood's account of this affair with perhaps the self-same squadron. For what if the *Warspite*, and *Conqueror*, or *Ajax*, and the *Alceste* frigate had joined the *Repulse* after she had silenced and beaten off, in a quarter of an hour, three heavy French frigates, so that Blackwood's squadron had been of the same strength as on the former occasion—what, in the opinion of Mr. James, would have happened *then*? Would Blackwood, as the mendacious writer in the "*Moniteur*" said he formerly did, *have run away*? He would have attacked, or waited for the attack of, the French squadron; and had it even consisted of six sail of the line, and among them one three-decker and two eighty-fours, can there be a doubt "that the result would have been still more honourable to his Majesty's arms?" We have thought it right thus to notice the criticism made by Mr. James on Captain Blackwood's letter, because no officer in the navy was less given, either in writing or in speaking, to "boast" than he; and this is seen in his simple accounts of the various actions and affairs in which he was engaged, and which are now laid before the public in this memoir.

Sir Charles Cotton being superseded in the chief command by Lord Exmouth, Captain Blackwood continued to serve under that illustrious Admiral, until May, 1812, when he returned to England for the repair of the ship. He then joined Sir William Young in the blockade of the Scheldt, and, in a few months, was moved to the Channel fleet, under Lord Keith, in which he served in the blockades of Brest and Rochfort, until November, 1813, when he resigned the command of the *Warspite*, having held it for six active years. "In all," says the gallant officer, in a letter we have seen, written by him at that time, and narrating with the utmost simplicity some of the chief incidents in his career, "with the exception of ten months at the peace of Amiens, on active service, without any blemish to my public or private character, and under some of our most distinguished com-

manders, of thirty-two years and eight months, in the course of which I was engaged either as Lieutenant or Captain, in some of the most celebrated actions in both wars."

He now enjoyed uninterruptedly, for about six years, that domestic happiness which was ever dearest to his heart; and, in 1814, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, was made Captain of the Fleet. He was appointed to bring over the crowned heads from France to this country; and, at the naval review at Portsmouth, his skilful arrangements were the admiration of all who witnessed that magnificent spectacle, and for them he received public thanks. On this occasion he was created a baronet, and promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He attended his Royal Highness on the gratifying service of conveying back the King of France, and the members of that Royal House, to his dominions; and was afterwards appointed one of the new order of naval aide-de-camps to the Prince Regent; and, in 1818, Groom of the Chamber, to which situation he was reappointed soon after the accession of William the Fourth. The Duke of Clarence had, for many years, honoured him with his kindest regard; and our Sailor King well knew the great loss the service sustained on his death, and graciously sought to soothe the sorrow of her who survives him, by a communication expressive of sympathy and condolence. In 1819, Sir Henry was appointed Commander-in-chief of the naval forces in the East Indies, and on his way out, in the *Leander*, had nearly suffered shipwreck, off Madeira, in Funchal Road. With Captain Richardson, a cool and skilful officer, he spoke but for a moment, at a time the *Leander* was in imminent peril of drifting on the rocks; and orders, as we have heard, having been given, in the confidence of their united judgment, to wear, as the only chance of saving the ship, it was successfully effected, but with so little room to spare, "that a biscuit might have been thrown on board from the cliffs." Sir Henry used to say, that in all his dangers he had never so utterly given up hope in his heart as on that occasion. In consequence of the new arrangement at the Admiralty, that Commodores should perform the duties

of Commander-in-chief, Sir Henry was recalled before the expiration of his command; but his unfavourable opinion of that regulation, and the soundness of the reasons on which he formed it, were afterwards justified by the necessity which the Government were under of returning to the former system, and again sending out an Admiral to that station. In 1827, Sir Henry was raised by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral, to the command at Chatham, which appointment he retained for the usual period of three years. During that period, at his suggestion, we believe, took place the experimental cruise of a squadron, consisting of the *Prince Regent* and *Britannia*, first-rates, *Pearl*, *Pylades*, and *Orestes*, sloops. It was chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative advantages of round and square sterns; and Sir Henry, who was himself in the *Prince Regent*, was highly satisfied with the qualities of that ship, and especially with her facilities for fighting her stern guns on each of her decks. Always alive to the interests of the service, he directed much of his attention to what he considered an improvement on the round stern that had been introduced by the zealous Sir Thomas Seppings; and we have heard, though not on assured authority, that some of his suggestions were afterwards adopted; but we believe that the ideas of the present Surveyor of the Navy, a man of original genius, and complete skill in nautical affairs, as exemplified in the construction of that noble frigate the *Vernon*, the *Snake*, and other fine ships and brigs, have been approved of by the majority of the best judges in the profession.

So high an opinion did the people at Chatham form of Sir Henry's character, that, shortly after the command was up, a strong request was made to him, that he would stand for the representation of the town; but he prudently declined embroiling himself in any such contest; for, though a man of too decided a character not to have his own opinions on politics, he had all his life long kept aloof from the violence of party. At sea and on shore his duties to his country had been nobly discharged in a noble service;



and far happier would he have been to the last, under any ministry, any government, any constitution, settled, reformed, or revolutionised, on board a three-decker to prove his patriotism, and let his country's enemies hear the best eloquence of her naval heroes, "the thunder from our native oak." Sir Henry, therefore, retired, alas ! but for a brief time, into the tranquillity of private life. Anxious and earnest as ever to benefit the service, he took a warm interest in the Naval School (for the sons of naval officers), about that time established, to which Dr. Bell had made a munificent donation, and which was to be conducted on the principles of the Madras system. For its advancement, his exertions were indefatigable ; he was elected President of the Committee for a year, deriving all assistance from the business-talents of that able officer, Captain Maconochie, then, we believe, Secretary ; and he had the gratification of finding that the undertaking met with great public encouragement, which, we devoutly trust, will endure. In the full vigour of life—for in his sixty-second year he seemed as strong as in the prime of manhood—after a short illness, he died of typhus fever, on the 17th of December, 1832, at Ballyliedy, county of Down, the seat of his eldest brother, Lord Dufferin and Clanboye. Sir Henry left a widow, three sons, and a daughter. The eldest son, the present Sir Henry, is a Post-Captain in the navy ; the second, Arthur, is in the Colonial Office, and the third, Francis, is a Commander in the navy.

It would be presumptuous in us to attempt to draw the professional character of Sir Henry Blackwood ; but we are entitled to give expression to those sentiments of respect and admiration with which it is regarded by all who know any thing of the heroic exploits, in their day, of British seamen. His exploits speak for themselves, even in this humble record ; and the long series of services, in which he took always an active and often a most distinguished part, prove, far beyond any needless panegyric of ours, his zeal and enthusiasm, his skill and valour. Never was man more devoted to the profession he adorned, more eager to fly, in the cause

of his country, to encounter any danger in any clime; nobly despising ease, and willing, without any vain regrets, to part with those blessings of domestic life which, by nature, he was so warmly disposed to enjoy and impart, and which Providence had granted him to his heart's full content, at the call of duty, and under the inspiration of patriotism and honour. From boyhood he was ambitious to rise by his own merits, and all life long he sought not the "bauble," but the jewel "reputation, even in the cannon's mouth." His conduct, on all occasions, was eminently distinguished by promptitude and decision; nor did it ever, in a single instance, border upon rashness, being ever under the control of a spirit cool in the midst of dangers, and under the guidance of a mind confident in its own resources, because thoroughly accomplished in the art of naval warfare. As a seaman, indeed, he was admitted to stand second to none; and whether in frigate or line-of-battle ship, bringing the enemy to action, or threatening offensive movements when obliged, by overwhelming superiority of force, to guard his Majesty's vessels from capture, his manœuvres were such as to baffle or confound, and sometimes, where failure would have been no disgrace, to command success. It was the scientific style in which he fought his actions that gave him so high a place in the profession, as much as his daring valour; and the vessels he commanded were perfect models for that order and discipline which were not meant to please the eye merely,

" On some calm day,  
In sunshine sailing far away,"

though every thing about them was beautiful, but always in powerful preparation for the hour when the order might be given to clear for battle. Like all first-rate officers, he was a strict disciplinarian; he ruled both by fear and by love, in such service equally salutary; and the conduct of his officers and crew never failed to prove their pride and trust in their commander. He rejoiced to encourage merit in all, high and low; and few officers of his standing in the service, and pos-

sessing little interest but such as appertained to their own characters, were ever more instrumental in advancing the deserving than Sir Henry Blackwood. Nothing could damp his zeal in the cause of those whom he befriended; personal inconvenience, trouble, and labour, were then to him all pleasant; and he never rested till he had put them, if possible, in the path of promotion, letting them feel, by example as well as precept, that there was then but one sure way to gain it, "to do their duty." The same virtues which shone so brightly in his profession, adorned and endeared his character in private life. High-spirited, and sensitively alive to the minutest point of honour, his good name he guarded without art or effort; always dignified in his self-respect, but never overbearing; incapable of harbouring resentment, even to those who might have injured him, and of such a forgiving disposition, that in those cases he never felt at ease till anity was restored, and all offence forgotten. Good-nature was indeed with him a virtue; and, of a cheerful and sanguine temper, he delighted to look to the future in the sunshine of hope, nor ever gave way long to despondency, even under his severest trials. There was no selfishness in his nature; and, far above jealousy and envy, he was proud to see rising in the service all who had illustrated it by their renown. Though never rich, he was most generous—too generous, indeed, ever to become rich; but, while not neglectful of the interests of his family, he seemed to believe—nor will the belief be vain—that virtue and honour are beyond all other the best means of advancement in life, and that the sons of a man who had well served his country, may hope, by emulating their father's example, one day to gain their father's rank, and perhaps even to achieve some portion of their father's fame. His manners were as delightful as his character was estimable, simple and unpretending, but elegant and graceful, such as bespoke and became his birth; and their charm was increased by a fine countenance, full of animation, and, a person singularly handsome, and, though not above the middle size, indicating that strength and activity to which,

under Providence, he more than once owed his life. Tenderly alive to the feelings and duties of all life's relations, he sought his own happiness in that of those he loved; a good son, a good husband, a good father, and a good friend. Though unostentatious in his religious duties, it is not to be thought that he who habitually felt "in the midst of life we are in death" had not a soul solemnly alive to religion. In that he but resembled all the rest of his country's greatest heroes. Nor can we fear that we shall be blamed by any, even by those who were nearest and dearest to him, for mentioning here, that, after his death, a manuscript was found, containing extracts from the Bible,—especially suitable for the devotional exercises of one whose lot had lain among perpetual dangers,—and prayers, "accompanied with heart-confessions," to the very last affectingly proving to one sad survivor how humbly and penitentially that heart was disposed towards the God whose goodness guards them "that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."

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## No. IX.

## LORD DOVER.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS,  
 BARON DOVER, OF DOVER, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT; A  
 PRIVY COUNCILLOR; A TRUSTEE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,  
 AND OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY; A COMMISSIONER OF  
 THE PUBLIC RECORDS; PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY  
 OF LITERATURE; A DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH GALLERY;  
 M.A., F.R.S., AND F.S.A.

IF length of days were to be commensurate with personal merit, the life of Lord Dover would have been one of no ordinary duration. Amiable and exemplary in all his private relations, an upright, zealous, and intrepid supporter of his political opinions, he will long be regretted by his family and his friends. His elegant accomplishments as a man of society, and his various and extensive attainments as a man of letters, were such, that it would be difficult to find, in the whole range of English gentry and nobility, a personage who will be so severely missed. He possessed in his family, and fortune, and character, every motive which can make existence desirable; but he had discharged his various duties, both domestic and social, so conscientiously and honourably, that, short as his life has been, it has been long enough to establish a reputation which there are few men, past or present, who having lived to the greatest age, would not be proud to enjoy.

The name of Ellis was remarkably distinguished among those whom the political changes of the Revolution of 1688 brought into action; for of six sons of the Rev. John Ellis, who died November 3d, 1681, the eldest was John, a secretary to the Revenue Commissioners under James II., and afterwards Comptroller of the Mint and Under Secretary of

State to William III.; the second was Sir William Ellis, who, following the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts, was Treasurer and Secretary of State to the Prince, yet died a protestant at Rome; the third was Philip, a Jesuit of much influence at the court of James, and, finally, Romish Bishop of Segni, in Italy; the fourth, Welbore, was Protestant Bishop of Meath, and the direct founder of the present noble house; and the fifth and sixth were in the professions of medicine and the law.

The John Ellis to whom these six sons were born traced his ancestry to the Conquest; from the date of which event they had been settled at Kiddall Hall, in the county of York: he was rector of Waddesdon, Suffolk; and married to Susanna, the daughter of William Welbore, Esq., of Cambridge. Welbore, their fourth son, having received the most liberal education, and taken the degree of D.D., was, after various church preferments, ordained Bishop of Kildare, in 1705, and in 1731 translated to the see of Meath, where he died about two years afterwards. He was a member of the Privy Council; and left by his lady, Diana, daughter of Sir John Briscoe, of Amberley Castle, Sussex, and granddaughter of Nicholas Earl of Banbury, two surviving children; namely, a son, Welbore, and a daughter, Anne. Welbore rose to high consideration in the state, and filled many offices of great trust and responsibility. In 1749, he was a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1755, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; in 1763, Secretary at War; in 1765 and 1770, again Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and in 1782, Secretary of State. Having discharged the duties of these important stations in a manner which signally entitled him to honourable reward, he was, in 1794, created a peer, as Lord Mendip, of Mendip, in the county of Somerset, with remainder, he having no issue, to the issue male of his sister Anne, by her marriage with Henry Agar, Esq.

The family of Agar are of French extraction, and belonged to the Comté Venaissin, whence they fled to avoid the religious persecutions which wasted the country, and drove its best citizens into banishment. They had also settled in the shire of

York ; but, by intermarrying into Ireland, they became landed proprietors there ; and James Agar, of Gowran Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, sat for many years in the Irish Parliament, as the representative of the respective boroughs of Leighlin and Gowran. By his second wife, Mary, the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wemyss, of Danesfort, and who lived to the extraordinary age of 106, he had several children, of whom Henry\*, the eldest, married, as already mentioned, in 1733, Anne Ellis, daughter to the Bishop of Meath, and sister to the first Lord Mendip.

Of this marriage were born, James, the first Baron and Viscount Clifden, and Charles (third son), Archbishop of Dublin, and founder of the Irish Earldom of Normanton, besides other male and female issue. James, created Lord Clifden in 1776, and Viscount in 1781 ; was a Privy Councillor in Ireland, one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Customs, and Postmaster-General in that kingdom ; and who, previously to his elevation to the peerage, had long represented the county of Kilkenny in Parliament. He married, in March, 1760, Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, Esq., and widow of the Hon. H. B. Walsingham, second son of the Earl of Shannon. By that lady he had, besides other offspring, Henry Welbore, the present Peer, who succeeded him on the 1st of January, 1789.

Previously to the death of his father, Lord Clifden for several years represented the county of Kilkenny in the Irish Parliament, and, subsequently to that event, till 1802, when on the death of his uncle, Lord Mendip,—on which event he assumed the name of Ellis,—he took his place in the English Parliament for the borough of Heytesbury. He is thus, it has been observed, perhaps the only nobleman now alive who has sat consecutively in four different houses of Parliament, the Irish Houses of Commons and Lords, and the

\* In sketching the noble genealogy and alliances of this family, we should state, that George, eldest son of James Agar, a younger brother of Henry, was created Lord Callan ; and Ellis, one of his sisters, Countess of Brandon ; but neither of them left issue to perpetuate these titles.

English Houses of Commons and Lords. His Lordship has also for some years filled the offices of Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland, and Recorder of Gowran.

Lord Clifden married, 10th of March, 1792, Lady Caroline Spencer, eldest daughter of George third Duke of Marlborough (by Lady Caroline Russell, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Bedford), who died November 23d, 1813. Her family consisted of a daughter and a son; the Hon. Caroline Anne Agar Ellis, since deceased, and the subject of the present memoir.

This accomplished nobleman was born January 14th, 1797. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford; where, at his examination, in 1816, he was placed in the second class, and took the degree of M. A., April 21st, 1819.

At the general election, in 1818, he was returned for the borough of Heytesbury; and thus, at the age of twenty-one, took his seat in the House of Commons. In the Parliament of 1820 he sat for Seaford; in that of 1826 for Ludgershall; and in that of 1830 for Oakhampton. During the whole of this period he distinguished himself as an active member of the Legislature; seldom, indeed, taking a very conspicuous part in debates upon great political questions: but, while he maintained his principles upon these, in a way not to be misunderstood, applying himself with more congenial and prominent zeal to every subject which involved the cause of learning, the fine or useful arts, charities, and the improvement of the people. Thus, in 1824, when the sum of 57,000*l.* was appropriated to the purchase of Mr. Angerstein's pictures, as the foundation of a National Gallery, Mr. Agar Ellis, it must be remembered, to his lasting fame, was the first person who suggested this illustrious design, and one of the most earnest and enlightened of its advocates, whose energy conduced to the accomplishment of the measure. On the formation of the present administration, in November, 1830, he was selected by Earl Grey to succeed Viscount Lowther as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. This office, however, he resigned only two months after, on account of his delicate health; but a



new street, leading from the Strand to Chandos Street, will preserve in its name of Agar Street a memorial of his Lordship's administration. Lord Dover was also a promoter of the New Hungerford Market, of which he laid the first stone; of the National Repository of Arts; and, indeed, of every great design intended to promote the advance of public improvement and the arts.

With regard to his political course and sentiments, they cannot, perhaps, be better illustrated, than by transcribing his own declaration of them in the debate on the Irish Forty-shilling Freeholders' Bill, March, 1829: — "I seldom trespass on the indulgence of the house," he observed; "but I am anxious to explain, in as few words as possible, the reasons which induce me to vote for this wise measure. I can assure the house, that I am, in the strict sense of the word, a decided reformer.\* I have voted, not only for particular motions of reform, but for general reform; and, as a reformer, I am ready to support this measure." In the same speech he characterised Catholic Emancipation as "a great and healing measure of justice and concession;" from which it may correctly be inferred, that all his votes in Parliament were on the popular side.

Reverting to his patronage of the fine arts, we have to describe Lord Dover as having been the steady and generous friend of our native school. The judgment exhibited in the collection which adorned the walls of his mansion proclaimed the connoisseur as well as the amateur: almost every picture was a gem, which one would be tempted to choose as the best specimen of the artist extant; always to be referred to as a pleasing example of his style and execution. One of Lord Dover's first purchases was the magnificent picture of the Queen's Trial, by Hayter, so interesting and valuable for the large

\* We ought to point particular attention to the words "decided reformer," because at the time, the speaker brought down the animadversions of a part of the press upon himself, in consequence of having been misreported as declaring himself a radical reformer, which he never was, and never said he was. The blunder more strongly challenges correction, as it has been perpetuated in that usually accurate publication "The Mirror of Parliament."

number of portraits it contains. The works of Lawrence, Collins, Jackson, Leslie, Newton, and other eminent contemporaries, were added to the treasures of his collection. In 1822, he prepared a "Catalogue Raisonné of the principal Pictures in Flanders and Holland," which was printed, but not published.

Lord Dover's literary studies were chiefly directed to the investigation of history, particularly that of his own country. Among the nobility who have inherited the titles and the property of the great historical characters of England, it might be expected that there would be many who would make such an employment one of the most favourite occupations of their leisure hours. This, however, whether from want of a taste for letters and a true patriotism, or from an imperfection in their ordinary system of education, is unfortunately too seldom the case. A Nugent, a Mahon, or a Dover, is only an honourable exception, among a host, whose political ideas are confined to modern parties; and their amusements to the race course, the chase, or the yacht.

Lord Dover's first published production was "The true History of the State Prisoner, commonly called the 'Iron Mask,' extracted from Documents in the French Archives." Following M. Delort, he demonstrated that mysterious personage to have been Count Hercules Anthony Matthioli, Secretary of State to Charles the third Duke of Mantua.

In 1828, he published "Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England;" in which he adopted that view of the distinguished personage in question, which puts his personal qualities in strong opposition to his excellence as an historian, and places his moral character, like that of Lord Bacon, far below his great talents. It was remarkable that his opinion of Lord Clarendon's character was seconded, shortly after, by the late Earl of Ashburnham's exposition of the conduct of Hyde towards his ancestor, the Jack Ashburnham of the unfortunate Charles I.

In 1829, Lord Dover edited, in two octavo volumes, "The

Ellis Correspondence," consisting of letters written between January, 1666, and December, 1688, by various persons to his ancestor, Mr. John Ellis, who was Secretary of the Revenue at Dublin; and illustrative of the same period as the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys. In 1831, he published a *Life of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia*, in two vols. 8vo.

His last literary task was that of editing the *Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann*. A small volume of *Lives of the most eminent Sovereigns of modern Europe*, written for the instruction of his son, has also been published since his death.

Besides these works, he was the writer of some able articles in both the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, as well as in the *Annals*, *Magazines*, and other periodicals. To the "Keep-sake" for 1831 he contributed an original memoir of "Lady Fanny Shirley," Chesterfield's "Fanny, blooming fair!" and to that for 1832, "Vicissitudes in the Life of a Princess of the House of Brunswick" (Charlotte Louisa, wife of Alexis of Russia, eldest son of Peter the Great).

In 1832, on the resignation of the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Dover was elected President of the Royal Society of Literature; of which, nearly from its foundation, he had been an active friend, and a diligent member of the Council. By way of an anniversary address, his Lordship prepared for the Society an historical memoir; the subject of that for 1832 was the death of King Richard the Second; and of that for 1833, the Gowrie Conspiracy. The latter he did not read in person, his health being then so impaired as to prevent his attendance.

Lord Dover received his title of peerage by patent, dated June 16th, 1831. He married, March 7th, 1822, Lady Georgiana Howard, second daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and sister to the present Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Cavendish, &c. Her Ladyship, as might, indeed, be expected from her parentage, partook warmly with his Lordship in his admiration and patronage of the fine arts. A charming portrait of her, by the late J. Jackson, R.A., and another of her and her

son, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., were exhibited, some years ago, at Somerset House, and have since been engraved. Several remarkably fine portraits of Lord Dover have also been painted by Lawrence, Phillips, Sanders, &c.

His Lordship had for some time been in a declining state of health. His death took place at Dover House, Whitehall, on the 10th of July, 1838.

Lord Dover left three sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry, now Lord Dover, born February 25th, 1825; 2. the Hon. Lucia Caroline Elizabeth; 3. the Hon. Caroline Anne Harriet; 4. the Hon. Leopold George Frederick, a godson of the present King of the Belgians; 5. the Hon. George Victor; and, 6. the Hon. Diana Mury Blanche Georgianna.

The body of Lord Dover was deposited in the family vault, at Twickenham.

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The foregoing little Memoir has been derived principally from "The National Portrait Gallery," and "The Gentleman's Magazine."

## No. X.

## GEORGE FRANCIS LYON, Esq.

A POST-CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY, AND D.C.L.

**T**HIS enterprising and celebrated traveller was a native of Chichester, and son of the late Colonel Lyon of that city. He was educated at Dr. Burney's well-known naval academy at Gosport, and entered on the Books of the Royal William flagship at Spithead, in 1808. He first sailed in the *Milford* 74, Captain (now Sir Henry Wm.) Bayntun, in August 1809; and, after serving for several months on the French coast, he proceeded to Cadiz in the same ship, then commanded by Captain Edward Kittoe, and destined to receive the flag of Vice-Admiral, Sir R. G. Keats. On the 23d of November, 1810, he was engaged in one of the *Milford's* boats in an attack on several of the enemy's gun vessels near Santa Maria; on which occasion Lieutenants Thomas Worth, and John Buckland, of the Royal Marine Artillery, between whom he was sitting at the time, both fell by one unlucky shot.

The enemy had prosecuted the siege of Cadiz with rapidity and vigour; but the incessant labours of the fleet and flotilla checked their advances; still it kept all the officers on the station in a constant series of harassing boat-expeditions. After the battle of Barosa, the French turned the siege into a blockade, and contented themselves with firing shot and shells into and over Cadiz, from mortars and guns of extraordinary construction. The *Milford* left Cadiz in the summer of 1811, and joined the fleet off Toulon; and, as Sir Richard shifted his flag into the *Hibernia*, a beautiful first-rate, young Lyon was removed into her as a follower of the Admiral.

Mr. Lyon's next ship was the *Caledonia* 120, bearing the flag of the late Lord Exmouth, who shortly afterwards

appointed him acting Lieutenant of the *Berwick* 74, Captain Edward Brace, under whom he served at the reduction of Genoa, in April 1814. On the 8th of the same month, he was wounded in an attack made by the boats of the *Berwick* and *Rainbow* upon the enemy's posts near the pass of Rona, with a view to favour the advance of the British army, under Lord William Bentinck. On this occasion, two long 24-pounders and two mortars were taken. The total loss sustained by the boats was two men killed, and five, including Mr. Lyon, wounded. Mr Lyon's appointment to the *Berwick* was confirmed by the Admiralty, July 30. 1814.

During the war with Murat, in 1815, Lieutenant Lyon was present at the siege of Gaeta, by the combined Austrian and Anglo-Sicilian forces, under General Baron Laner, and Captain (now Sir William Charles) Fahie. On the last day of that year he was appointed to the *Albion*, 74, fitting for the flag of Rear-Admiral (afterwards Sir Charles) Penrose, in which ship he bore a part at the battle of Algiers, August 27. 1816.

In September, 1818, Mr. Ritchie, a gentleman of great science and ability, employed by the British government on a mission to the interior of Africa, arrived at Malta (where the *Albion* was then lying), attended by M. Dupont, a Frenchman in his pay, whom he had engaged at Marseilles for the purpose of collecting and preparing objects of natural history. It was understood that Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N., was also to have accompanied Mr. Ritchie, but that circumstances had occurred which induced that officer to relinquish his intention of joining the mission. Soon after Mr. Ritchie's arrival at Valette, he became acquainted with Lieutenant Lyon, who, hearing him express his disappointment at having failed to obtain Capt. Marryat as his companion on the proposed expedition, offered to supply his place, "hoping that the zeal by which he was actuated, would, in some degree, make amends for his deficiencies in other respects." Mr. Ritchie, without hesitation, accepted his proposal, and, in consequence, lost no time in requesting Sir Charles Penrose to solicit the necessary

permission for his quitting the Albion. On the 19th of November a favourable answer was received from the Admiralty; and Lieutenant Lyon, who had employed himself during the interval in acquiring the Arabic alphabet, and in otherwise preparing himself for the object in view, immediately followed Mr. Ritchie to Tripoli, where he landed on the 25th of the same month.

In 1821, he published his Journal, under the title of “A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by Geographical Notices of Soudan, and of the Course of the Niger,” with a chart of the routes, and a variety of coloured plates, illustrative of the costumes of the several natives of that country. The tour is divided into two parts; the first comprises a journey over the Gharian mountains to Benio-leed, and the subsequent progress of the mission from Tripoli to Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan (lat.  $25^{\circ} 54' N.$ , long.  $15^{\circ} 52' E.$ ), where Mr. Ritchie died on the 20th of November, 1819; the second embraces Mr. Lyon's proceedings between that period and March 25th, 1820, when he returned to Tripoli, after an absence of exactly one year,—“it being deemed too hazardous to attempt advancing any farther into the interior without fresh authority and additional pecuniary supplies from Government.” During this period Lieutenant Lyon wore the dress of a Moslem, kept his head shaved, allowed his beard to grow, and travelled under the name of Said-ben-abd-Allah. Previous to the commencement of his journey, he was instructed in reading Arabic by a *fighi* (or clerk) of one of the mosques, who also gave him all the requisite information respecting the ceremonies used in prayer; which, when he became perfect in them, he taught to Mr. Ritchie. The following extracts will show what he had to contend with in the course of his travels:—

“Mr. Ritchie felt much anxiety respecting a further allowance from Government, as we had scarcely more than money sufficient to pay the hire of our camels to Mourzouk, and beyond that place we were uncertain how we could procure a fresh supply for the use of the mission. He had brought with

him a good deal of merchandise ; but, from what he learned at Tripoli, it was likely to be of little service to us, as it consisted of few or none of the articles of trade most commonly used in the interior. I furnished myself with a horse and the greater part of my equipments. M. Dupont thought fit to resign the office which he had pledged himself to fulfil, and abruptly left Mr. Ritchie, influenced, as we had reason to think, by the advice and suggestions of some of his supposed friends. The petty intrigues which were carried on in order to detract from the merits of the mission, and eventually to obstruct its progress, were most disgraceful. Such was the inauspicious state of our affairs, when we entered on our hazardous journey, determined, at all events, that, however unpromising in its commencement, its failure should not be attributed to our want of zeal in the service we had undertaken.

“ May 15th, at Mourzouk (where the mission arrived on the thirty-ninth day after leaving Tripoli),— I was attacked with severe dysentery, which confined me to my bed during twenty-two days, and reduced me to the last extremity. Our little party was at this time miserably poor, for we had only money sufficient for the purchase of corn to keep us alive, and never tasted meat, unless fortunate enough to kill a pigeon in the gardens. My illness was the first break up in our little community, and from that time it rarely happened that one or two of us were not confined to our beds. The extreme saltness of the water, the poor quality of our food, together with the excessive heat and dryness of the climate, long retarded my recovery ; and when it did take place, it was looked on as a miracle by those who had seen me in my worst state, and who thought it impossible for me to survive. I was no sooner convalescent, than Mr. Ritchie fell ill, and was confined to his bed with an attack of bilious fever, accompanied with delirium, and great pain in his back and kidneys, for which he required repeated cupping. When a little recovered, he got up for two days, but his disorder soon returned with redoubled and alarming violence. He rejected every thing but water ; and, excepting about three hours in the afternoon, remained either



constantly asleep, or in a delirious state. Even had he been capable of taking food, we had not the power of purchasing any which could nourish or refresh him. Our money was now all expended, and the Sultan's treacherous plans to distress us, which daily became too apparent, were so well arranged, that we could not find any one to buy our goods. For six entire weeks we were without animal food, subsisting on a very scanty portion of corn and dates. Our horses were mere skeletons, added to which, Belford" (a shipwright of Malta dockyard, who had volunteered to accompany Mr. Ritchie,) "became totally deaf, and so emaciated as to be unable to walk.

"My situation was now such as to create the most gloomy apprehensions; for I reflected that, if my two companions were to die, which there was every reason to apprehend, I had no money with which to bury them, or to support myself; and must in that case have actually perished from want in a land of comparative plenty. My naturally sanguine mind, however, and, above all, my firm reliance on that Power which had so mercifully protected me on so many trying occasions, prevented my giving way to despondency; and Belford beginning soon to rally a little, we united, and took turns in nursing and attending on our poor companion. At this time, having no servant, we performed for Mr. Ritchie and for ourselves the most menial offices, Mr. Ritchie being wholly unable to assist himself. Two young men, brothers, whom we had treated with great kindness, and whom we had engaged to attend on us, so far from commiserating our forlorn situation, forsook us in our distress, and even carried off our little store of rice and cussussoo\*, laughing at our complaints, and well knowing that our poverty prevented the redress which we should otherwise have sought and obtained."

Mr. Ritchie was confined to his bed for fifty-eight days. By the 20th of August he had tolerably recovered, though Lieutenant Lyon observed, with much regret, that his late

\* Flour prepared in a peculiar manner, so as to keep good as long as corn.

and frequent disorders appeared to have very materially depressed his spirits, insomuch that he almost constantly remained secluded in his own apartment, silent, unoccupied, and averse to every kind of society.

“Being now reduced to the last extremity, and Mr. Ritchie not thinking it right to draw for money on the Treasury, I drew a bill on my own private account, for 20*l.*, with which we proceeded immediately to the Sultan, hoping it would have the desired effect; Mr. Ritchie having before explained to him, that if he accommodated us with 80 dollars, and sent the draft to his (the Sultan’s) wife, who was then resident at Tripoli, she would instantly receive the amount from the British Consul. He still, however, refused to assist us; when on a sudden, artfully pretending to mistake 80 for 8, he exclaimed, ‘Well! I did not think it necessary to draw a written agreement for so small a sum; I will advance the eight dollars you require, and you may return them when convenient.’ Further explanation to a man determined not to understand, was wholly useless; and our poverty not allowing us to refuse the sum, however small, we accepted it; and immediately employed part of our newly acquired wealth in treating ourselves with a little meat. We determined to fatten our horses for sale, and to purchase some fowls and a milch ewe, as a resource against future illness. I often drenched the horses with water, when they were not thirsty, to increase their size and improve their appearance, and at length” (in October) “sold a grey one for seventy dollars, twenty of which, with a negress valued at thirty-two, were paid to us on taking the animal away; the remainder was to be paid when the purchaser had sold his slaves. The girl was a native of Mandra, in Bornou, and about thirteen years of age. Mr. Ritchie was witness with Belford to my liberating her in due form from slavery; but as we were much in want of a servant, it was settled that she was not to return to her native country, my ticket of freedom being only to prevent all chance of her being sold. We economised, as well as we could, our small allowance of money, which, however, soon became much re-

duced, as we had incurred many debts, and now punctually paid them. Within the last two or three months we frequently had passed a whole day without food.

“Belford and I fell ill about this period, and were both confined to our beds; he with a bilious fever, and I with severe pains in my back and head, which frequently caused delirium. I had had repeated attacks of ague and fever from the beginning of August, generally about three times a week, and sometimes more frequently, which had much weakened me, and brought on a decided liver complaint, as well as an affection of the spleen. Fortunately, however, my spirits were good, or I must have sunk under so many attacks. In this month, about twenty Tripoli merchants died from the effects of climate, bad water, and the want of nourishing food; even many of the natives were very ill, and it was quite rare to see a healthy-looking person. I remained a week in bed, and arose from it quite a skeleton; Belford was still in a very dangerous state.

“On the 8th of November, Mr. Ritchie being again attacked by illness, I much wished him to allow of my selling some of our powder to procure him a few comforts; but to this he would not assent. On the 9th I again fell ill, and was confined to my bed; and Belford, though himself an invalid, attended on us both. Our little girl, however, assisted in nursing us. After lying in a torpid state for three or four days, without taking any nourishment or even speaking to us, Mr. Ritchie became worse, and at last delirious, as in his former illnesses. In the interval, my disorder having abated, I was enabled to rally a little, and to attend on my poor suffering companion.

“After he had somewhat recovered his intellect, he appeared very anxious to know whether any letters had arrived, announcing to us a further allowance of money from Government; but when I, unfortunately, was obliged to reply in the negative, he avoided all comment on the subject. He would not drink any tea, of which we had still some remaining; but preferred vinegar and water, our only acid, which he drank

in great quantities. Being entirely free from pain, he flattered himself that he should, in a day or two, recover, particularly as he was not at all emaciated, but rather stouter than he had been for some months previous to his illness. One day he appeared so far recovered as to be able to get up ; we placed him on the mat in the centre of the room, when he seemed much refreshed, and thanked us for the trouble we had taken ; he then expressed a wish to have a little coffee, which, for a time, I was unwilling to give, fearing it might injure him : he was, however, so earnest in his request, that I was obliged at last to comply with it. In the evening, one or two of the Mamelukes came in ; he spoke to them for a little while, and soon after fell asleep. In the morning I found he had crept from his bed, and was lying uncovered, and in a state of delirium, on the cold sand. We immediately put him to bed, and he again appeared to rally.

“On the 20th, we got a fowl, of which we made a little soup for him ; and while he was taking it, a man came in, and told me a courier had arrived from Tripoli with letters. I went out, but returned, to my sad disappointment, empty-handed, the man having no despatches for us. The broth which Mr. Ritchie drank was the first nourishment he had taken for ten days, though we had used all our endeavours to prevail on him to eat. He said he felt much revived by it, and turned round to go to sleep. He seemed to breathe with difficulty ; but as I had often observed this during his former maladies, I was not so much alarmed as I should otherwise have been. At about nine o'clock, Belford, on looking at him, exclaimed in a loud voice, ‘He is dying !’ I begged him to be more cautious, lest he should be overheard, and immediately examined Mr. Ritchie, who appeared to me to be still in a sound sleep ; I therefore lay down on my bed, and continued listening. At ten I rose again, and found him lying in an easy posture, and breathing more freely : five minutes, however, had scarcely elapsed before his respiration appeared entirely to cease ; and on examination I found that he had actually expired, without

a pang or groan, in the same position in which he had fallen asleep.

“Belford and myself, in our weak state, looked at each other, expecting that in a few days it might probably be our lot to follow our lamented companion, whose sad remains we watched during the remainder of the night. And now, for the first time in all our distresses, my hopes did indeed fail me. Belford, as well as he was able, hastened to form a rough coffin out of our chests; and a sad and painful task it was. The body of the deceased was washed, perfumed, and rubbed with camphor; and I procured some white linen, with which the grave-clothes were made. Within an hour after the funeral had taken place, a courier arrived from Tripoli, bringing a truly welcome letter, announcing that a further allowance of 1000*l.* had been made by our Government towards the expences of the mission. Had this letter reached us a little sooner, many of our troubles and distresses would have been prevented.

“I waited on the Sultan to announce to him Mr. Ritchie’s death, at which the hypocrite affected to be much grieved, though he must have been well aware that, had his inclination equalled his power to serve us, he might have enabled us to procure the necessaries of life, and thus at least tranquillised the last moments of Mr. Ritchie. I informed him of the additional allowance which I expected, begging him to lend me some money. He talked much of his regard for me, but dwelt a great deal on his poverty; and ended by saying, he might perhaps be able to furnish me with a *little*, which he expressed with particular emphasis, reminding me that I already owed him eight dollars. I was not then, I own, in the humour to remonstrate with such a wretch, and plainly told him I would never more ask for his assistance or friendship. On my return home, I found poor Belford greatly overcome by the efforts he had made, whilst I was equally so from the exertions of mind I had undergone. The consequence was, that a strong fever confined us both to our beds, at the mercy of

any one who chose to pillage us. We lay ten days in this state; our little girl was our principal nurse, and was very humane and careful."

Lieutenant Lyon now found himself under the absolute necessity of returning home to receive instructions for his further proceedings; for, although money might have been procured at Tripoli, much time must have elapsed before he could have received it; and he had no one whom in his absence he could have left in charge of the goods at Mourzouk, Belford being too sick and helpless either to keep guard over them, or to remain alone in that place. Added to this, 1000*l.* was a sum by no means sufficient to carry him through Africa, as it would be requisite to purchase merchandise totally different from that which had already been provided, and without which he could not have made his way. Belford, from his weak state, could not accompany him far; and to proceed alone would have been actual madness, until the necessary arrangements for his future operations, and regulations as to pecuniary matters, had been fully made and understood. Under all these circumstances, therefore, and to his great regret, he could only resolve on a short journey into the interior, proceeding in the first place to Zuela, the principal town east of Mourzouk, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 11' 48''$  N., and from thence passing the desert to Gatrone and Tegerry, at which latter place (the southern limit of Fezzan), situated in lat.  $24^{\circ} 4'$ , he arrived on the 2d of January, 1820. During his progress thither, he was more than once severely attacked with hemma, and suffered much in the spleen and liver. On the 8th of March, he repassed the northern boundary of the kingdom of Fezzan; and, on the 21st, reached the ruins of Leptis Magna, the exploration of which ancient city had been successfully undertaken by Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N., in the year 1816.

Shortly after Mr. Lyon's return to Tripoli, a dangerous fever broke out and made great ravages, many of the inhabitants dying daily in the town and suburbs. He remained there until the 19th of May, then sailed for Leghorn (where

he performed quarantine); and, passing overland, arrived at London, July 29. 1820. In travelling through France, he was so severely attacked by ophthalmia as to be nearly deprived of sight; but, on his arrival in England, he soon recovered. At this latter period, poor Belford continued still deaf, and much emaciated, and with but little prospect of his ever regaining health or strength.

In December, 1820, our enterprising traveller was named by Captain Smyth as a person properly qualified to assist him in completing the investigation of the coast between Tripoli and Egypt. In a letter to Lord Viscount Melville, that scientific officer observed, "From my long acquaintance with him, I make no hesitation in recommending Lieutenant Lyon as singularly eligible for such a mission, from his natural ardour, his attainments, his professional habits, and, above all, his very complete assumption of the Moorish character."

Instead, however, of being sent back to Tripoli, he was very soon afterwards promoted to the command of the *Hecla* bomb-vessel, then fitting out at Deptford, for the purpose of exploring Repulse Bay, &c. in company with, and under the orders of Captain Parry. This expedition sailed from the Nore on the 8th May, 1821, and remained out during the whole of two seasons; after which they returned home in October, 1823, their partial success in having made considerable additions to the geographical and scientific history of the North Sea, receiving very warm testimonies of the public approbation. Captain Parry's history of the expedition is well known; in the preface to which he declared his happiness "thus publicly to express the high sense I entertain of the laudable zeal and strenuous exertions uniformly displayed by Captain Lyon," as well as by all his other comrades. Capt. Lyon's "Private Journal" was also published, and has been aptly termed "The Sayings and Doings of the Esquimaux." He was rewarded with post rank dated Nov. 13. 1823; and on the 16th of January he was presented with the freedom of his native city of Chichester, and entertained by the Corporation at a public dinner. The freedom was enclosed in an

oaken box, turned from a portion of the Hecla, lined with gold, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented, Jan. 16. 1824, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Chichester, to George Francis Lyon, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, in testimony of their admiration of the zeal, perseverance, and spirit of enterprise displayed by him in his travels in Northern Africa, and in the late voyage to the Polar Sea, in search of a north-west passage."

A few days before this gratifying occurrence, Capt. Lyon had been appointed to the Griper bark, fitting out for another voyage of discovery in the icy regions. This vessel was originally a gun-brig of only 180 tons burthen; but she had been considerably strengthened and raised upon, to enable her to accompany Lieut. Parry in the expedition of 1819; and her complement now consisted of forty-one persons, including Captain Lyon; Lieutenants Peter Smith Manico and Francis Harding; Mr. Edward Nicholas Kendall, assistant-surveyor; Mr. John Tom, midshipman; Mr. Thomas Evans, purser; Mr. William Leyson, assistant-surgeon, and three warrant officers. She sailed from the Nore on the 16th of June, 1824, for the purpose of making an attempt to connect the western shore of Melville Peninsula with the important discoveries of Captain Franklin; and was accompanied as far as the coast of Labrador by the Snap surveying-vessel, which had been ordered to carry out a spare bower-anchor and part of her stores. When these were all on board, her decks, chains, and launch were completely filled with casks, spars, plank, cordage, &c.; and her draft of water was upwards of 16 feet aft and 15 feet 10 inches forward. "Had I succeeded in reaching Repulse Bay," says her captain, "with less stores than I now carried, certain starvation would have attended us all, if we were detained, as might have happened, a second winter. To give some idea of the weather," in which they were removed from the Snap, "it will be sufficient to say, that, during the whole of the time we were at work, the vessels were so entirely hidden from each other, by



a dense fog, that the boats were directed to and fro, amongst loose ice, by the sound of bells, which we kept ringing."

"On the morning of the 5th of August, the weather broke, although the wind continued to blow strong from the S.W. We obtained sights, and before noon made Cape Resolution. Early on the 6th, we again saw the land: this day was decidedly the first fine one we had enjoyed since leaving England. The whole of the 7th was equally delightful. The ship having but little way, our boats made several trips to the floe-ice for water, and we were enabled, for the first time since leaving Orkney, to allow the people sufficient to wash their clothes, as we were unable to stow more than six tons for our passage across the Atlantic.

"We had an excellent run all night, although the weather was rainy and very thick; and by 4 A.M., on the 8th, were abreast of Saddle-Back and the Middle Savage Islands, which are numerous, and several have long shoals running from them. I had set the islands and gone to bed at daylight, leaving the ship five miles from the land, and running about as many knots through the water; but was suddenly aroused by her receiving a slight blow, immediately followed by a heavy and continued shock, which heeled her so much, that I imagined she was turning over. Running on deck, I found she must have struck on a rock, or piece of grounded ice, but she had forced her way over it; and on immediately sounding, we had no bottom with twenty-five fathoms.

"Rain and fog continued until the forenoon of the 10th, when a breeze which sprung up from the N. W., directly against us, cleared the sky sufficiently to show the Upper Savage Island; on which we had landed last voyage, bearing N. b. W., with the North Bluff N. W. b. N., distant 10 and 15 miles. Having found a heavier piece of ice than that to which we were fast, we warped to it, and our people were enabled to wash their clothes in its numerous pools, and amuse themselves on it for the day. In driving with the N. W. wind we experienced considerable anxiety by being repeatedly

swept past bergs, and frequently almost upon them. These dangerous bodies were extremely numerous here; and, indeed, with the exception of the entrance of the strait, we had seen more ice than during our outward passage on the last voyage.

“ We hung on until afternoon on the 11th, being unwilling to quit our floe, which was the largest yet seen, and on which, as the weather was tolerably fine, we were enabled to stretch lines for the purpose of drying clothes, &c. which was now very requisite, as, from the continual wet weather we had experienced, the ship and every thing within her had become very damp. We also sent our ponies\*, ducks, geese, and fowls, on the ice, which in the forenoon presented a most novel appearance; the officers shooting looms as they flew past, and the men amusing themselves with leap-frog and other games, while the ship lay moored with her sails loose, in readiness to quit our floating farm-yard by the earliest opportunity. A fresh N. W. wind set in at nightfall, and we again hung to the largest piece of floe-ice we could find. At daylight on the 12th, we had driven considerably. Standing alongside in the forenoon, and lamenting to one of the officers the want of amusing incident, we suddenly saw an Esquimaux close at hand, and paddling very quietly towards us. He required but little encouragement to land, and having hauled his boat upon the ice, immediately began to barter the little fortune he carried in his kayak. In half an hour, our visitors amounted to about sixty persons, in eight kayaks, or men’s, and three oomiaks, or women’s boats, which latter had stood out to us under one lug sail composed of the transparent intestines of the walrus. Our trading had continued some time before we discovered four small puppies, and they were, of course, immediately purchased, as an incipient team for future operations. As a lane of water was seen in shore at noon, we were under the necessity of bidding our visitors adieu; my last purchase at parting was the ingeniously-constructed sail of a woman’s boat, which was gladly bartered for

\* Two had been procured by Lieutenant Manico, at Kirkwall.

a knife. This was nine feet five inches at the head, by only six feet at the foot, and having a dip of thirteen feet. The gut of which it was composed was in four-inch breadth, neatly sewed with thread of the same material, and the whole sail only weighed three pounds three quarters.

“ Our progress was now painfully slow. A thick fog distressed us all day on the 13th; but in the evening the sky broke, and the weather calmed. The temperature since morning had been as low as  $30^{\circ}$ , and the fog froze thickly in the rigging. At nightfall, a light breeze sprung up from the southward, and for the first time in many days the ship lay her course unimpeded by ice. We were off Cape Wolstenholm by the morning of the 20th, and in the afternoon abreast of Digg’s Islands, where we found the sea very full of ice. At daylight of the 24th, we found ourselves near a heavy pack of ice, which lay against a yellow shoal beach at about four miles distant. Having stood along the coast with a light air, I landed with Mr. Kendall, for the purpose of obtaining observations. The situation of the point on which we landed, differs so much from the position assigned by Baffin to Sea-Horse Point, that I imagine he did not see this low part of the coast, but the mountainous land to the N. E., which answers more nearly to his latitude. The point we called after Mr. Leyson; and a broad strait of about thirty miles, which runs between this and Cape Pembroke, received the name of Evans’s Inlet. The soundings in which the ship had worked at five miles from the shore, varied from fifty to thirty-five fathoms, muddy bottom. I am thus particular in stating our soundings on this day, as they are the commencement of constant labour at the leads, and also as a proof of the careless manner in which the old charts of the coast of Southampton Island have hitherto been marked; for it is in them laid down as a bold precipitous shore, having from ninety to one hundred and thirty fathoms off it, while on almost every part which we coasted, our hand-leads were going at from four to ten miles from the beach, which in no one place could be approached within a mile by any ship. On

the 27th, the wind failing, we anchored in twenty fathoms. A native was seen coming off to us, and as he approached, we observed that, instead of a canoe, he was seated on three inflated seal-skins, connected most ingeniously by blown intestines, so that his vessel was extremely buoyant. He was astride upon one skin, while another of a larger size was secured on either side of it, so that he was placed in a kind of hollow. His legs, well furnished with seal-skin boots, were immersed nearly to the knee in water, and he rowed with a very slender soot-stained paddle of whale's bone, which was secured to his float by a thong. From their total want of iron, and from their extreme poverty, I am led to imagine that these people had never before seen Europeans; although it is not improbable they may have observed the Hudson's Bay ships pass at a distance in the offing, on some occasions when they may have been driven by bad weather a little out of their annual course. We obtained the latitude  $62^{\circ} 29' 50''$  N. long., by afternoon sights,  $82^{\circ} 48' 45''$  W.

“ At four A.M. on the 28th, with the wind from the northward, and a heavy short sea, apparently caused by a weather tide, we weighed, and continued to run S.W. along the beach, until 11 A.M., when being off a low point, eight miles from our last anchorage, we saw a shoal running about five miles to seaward. Keeping an offing, we rounded this, and then found the land, which was still low, to trend from behind the point, which I take to be ‘ Carey's Swan Nest’ of Sir Thomas Button. Several storehouses, and two winter-huts, were seen on the beach, but no natives appeared. Having stood in for the shore, a strong tide assisted us until evening, when, having run W. S. W. about twenty miles since noon, we anchored, at two miles from the shore, in thirteen fathoms.

“ At four A.M. on the 29th, the wind being light and contrary, with continued rain, I landed, to procure water, abreast of the ship. Near our landing-place were the remains of a large Esquimaux establishment, and at a short distance from

the shore was a large mound, which contained a dead person, sewed up in a skin, and apparently long buried. The body was so coiled up (a custom with some of the tribes of Esquimaux) that it might be taken for a pigmy, being only two feet four in length. This may account for the otherwise extraordinary assertion of Luke Fox, that he had found bodies in the islands in the 'Welcome,' which were only four feet long. Near the large grave was another pile of stones, covering the body of a child, which was coiled up in the same manner. A snow bunting had found its way through the loose stones which composed this little tomb, and its now forsaken, neatly built nest, was found placed on the neck of the child.

"At 9-30, when I left the beach, it was low water. At eleven, the tide turned in the offing, and flowed from the eastward. We now observed in-shore of us a long overfall, having deep water within it, and running at a mile from the beach to a low point, five or six miles W. S. W. of us.

"Weighing at one P.M., we lay along shore until arriving at the above point, to which I gave a wide berth, as a heavy sea was breaking over a long shoal which ran from it, and the wind was freshening from the N.W., whence it soon blew a gale, and brought us under close-reefed topsails. A strong weather tide rose so short and high a sea, that for three hours the ship was unmanageable, and pitched bowsprit under every moment. We now found, that although with our head *off* this truly dangerous shore, we were nearing it rapidly, and driving bodily down on the shoal. I therefore kept away a couple of points, a plan we now constantly followed, as it was the only method of keeping head-way on the ship in even a moderate sea; and it was more to our advantage than making eight points lee-way. By so doing we made a little S.W. offing, but were so uneasy, that I expected the masts to go every moment, and all hands were kept on deck in readiness. The tiller broke twice adrift, and two men were bruised. On the 30th, our noon latitude,  $62^{\circ} 14' 38''$ ,

and long.  $84^{\circ} 29' 54''$ , placed us exactly on Southampton Island, and two degrees eastward of Cape Southampton, as laid down in the charts.

“ With a light wind, but heavy sea from the S. W., we made a N. W. by N. course, over the place assigned to Southampton Island, with regular soundings, between seventy and fifty fathoms. At midnight, the wind came fresh from the westward with rain ; and, as I feared running over a spot where land is laid down as having been discovered, I lay-to until day-break of the 31st. The wind fell in the morning, and, before noon, a calm with thick fog set in. A light breeze after noon enabled us to keep N. W., as nearly as I could judge ; and, in the evening, we made very low land, distant about ten miles, its northern extreme bearing N.  $23^{\circ} 43' E.$ ”

The situation of the Griper now became truly critical.

“ We found ourselves setting, as if with a current, towards the northern point, and were confirmed in this conjecture by evening sights, giving twelve miles easting since noon, although we had steered N. W. (true.) Throughout the night we steered north-west by the Polar Star, and ran under easy sail. Our soundings, at ten P. M., were thirty fathoms, between which and twenty-eight they varied continually until half-past two A. M., on the 1st of September, when we shoaled to nineteen. Fearing danger, I turned the hands up ; but, having shortly deepened to twenty-seven and twenty-five fathoms, again sent them below. At six A. M., having quickly shoaled to nineteen, running N. N. W. from midnight, I shortened sail, but came to seventeen at dawn, when we discovered land bearing N. N. W. and apparently not continuous to the right ; but a thick fog which hung over the horizon limited our view. As our run had been about fifty miles N. N. W., and as I expected to find the American shore east of its position in the charts, I conceived that this would be Cape Fullerton of Middleton, and therefore kept it on our larboard hand, intending to pass it at five or six miles, which was its distance at this time. We soon, however, came to fifteen fathoms, and I kept right

away, but had then only ten ; when, being unable to see far around us, and observing from the whiteness of the water that we were on a bank, I rounded to at seven A.M., and tried to bring up with the starboard anchor and seventy fathoms of chain ; but the stiff breeze and heavy sea caused this to part in half an hour, and we again made sail, to the north-eastward ; but finding we came suddenly to seven fathoms, and that the ship could not possibly work out again, as she would not face the sea or keep steerage way on her, I most reluctantly brought her up with three bowers and a stream in succession, yet not before we had shoaled to five and a half. This was between eight and nine A.M., the ship pitching bows under, and a tremendous sea running. At noon, the best bower-anchor parted, but the others held.

“ As there was every reason to fear the falling of the tide, which we knew to be from twelve to fifteen feet on this coast, and in that case the total destruction of the ship, I caused the long boat to be hoisted out, and, with the four smaller ones, to be stored to a certain extent with arms and provisions. The officers drew lots for their respective boats, and the ship’s company were stationed to them. The long boat having been filled full of stores, which could not be put below, it became requisite to throw them overboard, as there was no room for them on our very small and crowded deck, over which heavy seas were constantly sweeping. In making these preparations for taking to the boats, it was evident to all, that the long boat was the only one which had the slightest chance of living under the lee of the ship, should she be wrecked ; but every officer and man drew his lot with the greatest composure, although two of our boats would have been swamped the instant they were lowered. Yet such was the noble feeling of those around me, that it was evident that had I ordered the boats in question to be manned, their crews would have entered them without a murmur. In the afternoon, on the weather clearing a little, we discovered a low beach all around astern of us, on which the surf was running to an awful height, and it appeared evident that no human powers could save us.

At three P.M. the tide had fallen to twenty-two feet (only six more than we drew); and the ship, having been lifted by a tremendous sea, struck with great violence the whole length of her keel. This, we naturally conceived, was the forerunner of her total wreck, and we stood in readiness to take to the boats, and endeavour to hang under her lee. She continued to strike with sufficient force to have burst any less fortified vessel, at intervals of a few minutes, whenever an unusually heavy sea passed us. And, as the water was so shallow, these might almost be called breakers rather than waves; for each, in passing, burst with great force over our gangways; and, as every sea 'topped,' our decks were continually, and frequently deeply flooded. All hands took a little refreshment, for some had scarcely been below for twenty-four hours, and I had not been in bed for three nights. Although few, or none of us, had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected, and an order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warmest clothing, to enable them to support life as long as possible. The officers each secured some useful instrument about them, for the purposes of observation, although it was acknowledged by all that not the slightest hope remained. And now that every thing in our power had been done, I called all hands aft, and to a merciful God offered prayers for our preservation. I thanked every one for their excellent conduct, and cautioned them, as we should, in all probability, soon appear before our Maker, to enter His presence as men resigned to their fate. We then all sat down in groups, and, sheltered from the wash of the sea by whatever we could find, many of us endeavoured to obtain a little sleep. Never, perhaps, was witnessed a finer scene than on the deck of my little ship, when all hope of life had left us. Noble as the character of the British sailor is always allowed to be in cases of danger, yet I did not believe it to be possible, that, amongst forty-one persons, not one repining word should have been uttered. The officers sat about, wherever they could find shelter from the sea, and the



men lay down, conversing with each other with the most perfect calmness. Each was at peace with his neighbour and all the world; and I am firmly persuaded that the resignation which was then shown to the will of the Almighty was the means of obtaining his mercy. At about six P.M., the rudder which had already received some very heavy blows, rose, and broke up the after-lockers, and this was the last severe shock the ship received. We found, by the well, that she made no water, and by dark she struck no more. God was merciful to us, and the tide, almost miraculously, fell no lower. At dark, heavy rain fell, but was borne with patience, for it beat down the gale, and brought with it a light air from the northward. At nine P.M., the water had deepened to five fathoms. The ship kept off the ground all night, and our exhausted crew obtained some broken rest.

“ At four A. M., on the 2d, on weighing the best-bower, we found it had lost a fluke; and, by eight, we had weighed the two other anchors and the stream, which were found uninjured. The land was now more clearly visible, and the highest surf I ever saw was still breaking on it, and on some shoals about half a mile from the shore. Not a single green patch could be seen on the flat shingle beach; and our sense of deliverance was doubly felt, from the conviction that if any of us should have lived to reach the shore, the most wretched death, by starvation, would have been inevitable. In standing out from our anchorage, which, in humble gratitude for our delivery, I named the ‘ Bay of God’s Mercy,’ we saw the buoy of the anchor we had lost, in ten fathoms, and weighed it by the buoy-rope, losing therefore only one bower-anchor. An occasional glimpse of the sun enabled us to determine the situation of our recent anchorage, which was in lat.  $63^{\circ} 35' 48''$ , long.  $86^{\circ} 32'$ . The land all round it was so low, that it was scarcely visible from the deck at five miles’ distance; while the point which I had taken for Cape Fullerton, and which I named after Mr. Kendall, was higher than the coast of Southampton, hitherto seen, although still low land. The extreme of the right side of the bay was named after Lieutenant Ma-

nico. The land of the Bay of God's Mercy lies immediately in the centre of the 'Welcome,' which is, in consequence, considerably and most dangerously narrowed by it. Hence, it is evident that, although Southampton Island is laid down with a continuous outline, it has, in fact, never been seen except at its southern extreme. This but too clearly established fact could not fail to cause me great anxiety; and we were only enabled to run during the daylight, and not even then if the weather proved thick, for, our compasses being of no use, we were helpless when the sun was clouded. In addition to this, we had been convinced, by experience, that the ship would never work off a lee shore, and our leads were in consequence kept going night and day.

"The nights had now become very long and dark, and the lateness of the season, with our slow progress, gave me great anxiety for the ship, situated as she was in a narrow channel of the most uncertain description, and constantly exposed to the severity of equinoctial gales. I wished to have found some sheltered anchorage in which to water, and at the same time to examine our rudder, which was evidently loosened by the blows it had received; but the whole coast hitherto seen had neither an inlet nor a single protected indentation.

"On the 7th, towards noon, the land was seen extending from N.N.W. to north. This we knew must be somewhere near Cape Fullerton; and, as but little sea arose, I carried on, even although we dipped the waist hammocks under, to reach a sheltered anchorage before night. The wind blew with such violence as to cover the sea with one continued foam; but we succeeded in nearing the land, and brought up, with two bower-anchors and seventy fathoms of chain, in fifteen fathoms water, at four miles from the shore, off which the heavy gale blew down to us. Our position, by observation on the 8th, accorded so well with Middleton's chart, that it was evident we had anchored between Whale Point and Cape Fullerton.

"At half past four A. M., on the 9th, we weighed, and ran

along the land, which trended east-north-east. A few whales were seen in the afternoon; and it is remarkable that this should be the first time of meeting with them, and also that we should not have seen either a narwhal or a bear, although we had passed through so great a quantity of ice in Hudson's Strait. At four P. M., while steering N. E., five knots, before a heavy sea, Mr. Hardy saw a white space on the water, having all the appearance of a sandy shoal: he instantly kept away, and, running on deck, I saw it within half a cable's length of our quarter, while at the same moment a cast of the lead gave no bottom with forty fathoms. We wore, and stood off on the starboard tack; and now, having no weather shore to afford us either shelter or anchorage, we found ourselves obliged to continue under sail all night, in this narrow and extremely dangerous channel, to the great anxiety of all hands, and sad fatigue of the men, who were employed unceasingly with deep-sea and hand-leads, at a temperature of  $28^{\circ}$ ; the hands of many were in so very sore a state, that I caused canvass mittens to be made for the use of the watch on deck; but on this, as on all other occasions, their cheerful alacrity and good humour were above all praise. Throughout the night we worked in the centre of the 'Welcome,' guided by our leads, and never having less than thirty or above fifty fathoms. On the 10th, as the weather moderated, we made sail N.W. by N.; but an uneasy sea prevented our keeping head-way. At three P. M., some part of Southampton Island — possibly the mountains on its eastern shore — was visible to the N. E., from aloft, and the apparent termination of the American coast at Cape Dobbs, bore north, distant about thirty miles. On the 11th, at noon, we stood into thirty-three fathoms, at about eight miles from Southampton Island; soon after, I brought up with the stream at five miles from the beach. The American shore was at this time visible from the mast-head, about thirty miles distant, and extending from N. W. to W.N.W., with a broad apparent opening — probably the entrance of the 'Wager River' — between its extreme points. The night being very fine, I determined on

running slowly at five or six miles' distance from the land, which appeared to trend N. by W., and to be guided by the regularity of the soundings, which, at midnight, had increased from thirty-three to forty fathoms. Up to this period, we had steered by the moon and Polar Star.

“ We now gradually began shoaling to thirty-two, thirty, twenty-six, and, at four A.M., to twenty-two fathoms; when, fancying we were near some part of Southampton Island, which we had not yet seen, I kept away a couple of points; but, at half-past four, saw steep, rocky, and broken land, with many rugged islets off it, on our larboard bow, to which we must have been swept by some very rapid current or indraft; from its appearance, as it was not continuous to the southward, but trended away westerly, I am led to suppose it to have been Cape Montague, which is said to bound the northern entrance to the ‘Wager.’ As the breeze freshened at daylight from the N. E., and we were only in seventeen fathoms, rocky bottom, I tacked at five A.M., and made all the sail we could carry, to work out of the indraft. We got but slowly off; for, being so much below her bearings, the ship would not stand up under much sail; and, towards noon, saw Southampton Island, to the eastward, about eighteen miles. I was, for a time, in hopes of getting under its lee; but the wind soon increased to a gale, with cutting showers of sleet, and a sea began to arise. At such a moment as this, we had fresh cause to deplore the extreme dulness of the Griper’s sailing; for, though almost any other vessel would have worked off this lee shore, we made little or no progress on a wind, but remained actually pitching fore-castle under, with scarcely steerage way. We, however, persevered in our endeavours to make easting under fore-sail and close-reefed main-top-sail; but, at half-past one P.M., with our head N. N. W., we quickly shoaled from thirty to twenty fathoms; and, as we could not see a quarter of a mile round us, in consequence of the heavy snow, I turned the hands up to be in readiness for wearing; but the next cast gave ten, and I therefore luffed-to, and let go both bower-anchors, which brought her up with

seventy and eighty fathoms of cable. I then let go the sheet-anchor under foot. From the time of striking low soundings until this was done, the sails furled, and lower-yards and top-masts struck, half an hour had not elapsed. We now perceived that the tide was setting past us from the N. E., at the rate of two knots on the surface; but, by its action on the lead-line, and even the deep-sea lead, which it swept from the bottom, it was running at a far more rapid rate beneath. This, in addition to the heavy set of the sea, strained the ship very much, and the bitts and windlass complained a great deal; the hands, therefore, remained on deck, in readiness for any emergencies. To add still further to our anxiety, two or three streams of ice, having some very deep solid pieces amongst them, were seen driving down to us in the evening, and threatened the loss of our bowsprit, which at every pitch dipped quite under water; but it only fell on light pieces, and all the damage we sustained was the loss of the hobstays, and larboard iron bumpkin. The tide appeared to slack at six P. M., at which time we had thirteen and a half fathoms; at midnight it was low water, eight and a half fathoms, showing a rise and fall of thirty feet.

“Never shall I forget the dreariness of this most anxious night. Our ship pitched at such a rate, that it was not possible to stand even below; while on the deck, we were unable to move without holding by ropes which were stretched from side to side. The drift snow fell in such sharp heavy flakes, that we could not look to windward, and it froze on deck to above a foot in depth. The sea made incessant breaches quite fore and aft the ship, and the temporary warmth it gave while it washed over us, was most painfully checked by its almost immediately freezing on our clothes. To these discomforts were added the horrible uncertainty as to whether the cables would hold until day-light, and the conviction also, that, if they failed us, we should instantly be dashed to pieces, the wind blowing directly to the quarter in which we knew the shore must lie. Again, should they continue to hold us, we feared, by the ship's complaining so much forward, that the

bitts would be torn up, or that she would settle down at her anchors, overpowered by some of the tremendous seas which burst over her.

“During the whole of this time, streams of heavy ice continued to drive down upon us, any one of which, had it hung for a moment against the cables, would have broken them, and at the same time have allowed the bowsprit to pitch on it and be destroyed. The masts would have followed this, for we were all so exhausted, and the ship was so coated with ice, that nothing could have been done to save them.

“We all lay down, at times, during the night—for to have remained constantly on deck would have quite overpowered us; I frequently went up, and shall never forget the desolate picture which was always before me.

“The hurricane blew with such violence as to be perfectly deafening; and the heavy wash of the sea made it difficult to reach the main-mast, where the officer of the watch and his people sat shivering, completely cased in frozen snow, under a small tarpawling, before which ropes were stretched to preserve them in their places. I never beheld a darker night, and its gloom was increased by the rays of a small horn lantern, which was suspended from the mizen stay, to show where the people sat.

“At dawn on the 13th, we found that the best-bower cable had parted; and, as the gale now blew with terrific violence from the north, there was little reason to expect that the other anchors would hold long. Although the ports were knocked out, and a considerable portion of the bulwark cut away, the vessel could scarcely discharge one sea before shipping another, and the decks were frequently flooded to an alarming depth. At six A.M., having received two overwhelming seas, both the other cables went at the same moment, and we were left helpless, without anchors, or any means of saving ourselves, should the shore, as we had every reason to expect, be close astern. The ship, in trending to the wind, lay quite down on her broadside; and, as it then became evident to all that nothing held her, each man instinctively took his station, while those

at the leads, having secured themselves as well as was in their power, repeated their soundings, on which our preservation depended, with as much composure as if we had been entering a friendly port. Here again that Almighty Power which had before so mercifully preserved us, granted us his protection, for it so happened that it was slack-water when we parted, the wind had come round to N.N.W. (along the land), and our head fell off to seaward; we set two try-sails, for the ship would bear no more, and even with that laid her lee gunwale in the water. In a quarter of an hour we were in seventeen fathoms.

“In the afternoon, having well weighed in my mind all the circumstances of our distressed situation, I turned the hands up and informed them, that ‘having now lost all our bower-anchors, and chains, and being in consequence unable to bring up in any part of the ‘Welcome;’ being exposed to the sets of a tremendous tide-way and constant heavy gales, one of which was now rapidly sweeping us back to the southward, and being yet about eighty miles from Repulse Bay, with the shores leading to which we were unacquainted; our compasses useless, and it being impossible to continue under sail, with any degree of safety, in these dark twelve-hour nights, with the too often experienced certainty that the ship could not beat off a lee-shore, even in moderate weather, I had determined to clear the narrows of the ‘Welcome,’ after which I should decide on some plan for our future operations.’

“Anxious to do what was best for the service, and considering that the Company’s ships were frequently as late as this period in leaving the factories, I decided on endeavouring to reach Hudson’s Strait, and proceeding to England, well knowing that, although our risk in again passing Southampton Island would be very great, yet it was no worse than searching for winter-quarters; and Mansel Island being once passed, we should be in comparative safety. In order, however, to satisfy myself still further in this measure, I addressed a letter to my officers, requesting their respective opinions on our

situation, without stating my own; and their individual answers advised, 'that, in consequence of our loss of anchors, &c., we should return to England without delay.'

"Thus were all our present hopes of discovery and reputation completely overthrown; our past difficulties of no avail; and our only consolation was, that, to the latest moment, every exertion had been made for the performance of the service on which we were sent. Individually, I felt most painfully the situation in which I was placed, in a ship but ill adapted, in her present over-loaded state, to navigate in these or any other seas; and my sole support was in the hope that the strictest investigation might be made into the conduct of myself and those under my command, and that the Lords of the Admiralty would again furnish me forth, and allow me an opportunity of showing, that the failure of this expedition was not to be attributed to any want of zeal on my part, or of support from my valuable officers and men."

On the 17th of September, an island was discovered to the S.W. of Point Manico, and named after Mr. Tom, in whose watch it was first seen. Captain Lyon says:—

"As our track from Cape Southampton to the Bay of God's Mercy on the 31st of August, lay thirty miles to the eastward of our present position, we must have been actually passing within it at the time when our soundings decreased to nineteen fathoms; and it was most fortunate, that, on then shoaling the water, we had not kept away to the westward, which must, in that case, have run us directly upon it.

"Sept. 20th.—I was now much concerned to observe, that in each succeeding gale the ship's decks became more leaky, and that the shocks she had received in the Bay of God's Mercy, with the severe strains experienced whilst at anchor on the 12th and 13th, had loosened her upper works very considerably. The heavy seas, which we shipped continually all this day and night, kept our lower deck and cabins constantly flooded, for the opening of the seams allowed of the water finding its way to the cork lining, from whence it dropped for many hours after we had ceased to take the seas



over all. The lower-deck had not now been dry for three weeks, and was in a most unwholesome state; but we were quite unable to remedy this, for the hatches were of necessity always battened down, and, when that was the case, the galley-fire would not draw. Sylvester's stove might, indeed, have been of some use, but we could not try its effect, as the square of the main-hatchway, the space in front of the stove, and even its warm air-chamber, were still crowded with small stores, which we had not room to stow elsewhere. On the morning of the 22d, I was much concerned at having some rheumatic cases reported to me, and at learning that the officers' cabins absolutely leaked in streams."

On the 23d, the Griper sounded in forty-nine fathoms, on the tail of that extensive shoal running out from Carey's Swan's Nest. On the 25th, the boats brought on board, from a stream of ice lying off Nottingham and Salisbury Islands, sufficient blocks to thaw into three tons of water; and the ship was visited by a number of Esquimaux, in thirteen excellent canoes, with well-finished iron-headed weapons and good clothing. Captain Lyon now ascertained that the Nottingham Island of Captain Parry is incorrectly laid down, as it lies to the southward of Salisbury, instead of being situated between that and Southampton Island. "I have no doubt," says he, "that the small portion of land which we mistook for Nottingham in the last voyage, is in fact one of Baffin's 'Mill Islands,' the position of which has hitherto been so imperfectly known. Our cross bearings gave the southern coast of Salisbury, so as to correspond most exactly with the northern part as laid down by Captain Parry; and the form and size of this island is therefore determined with the greatest certainty. We also at this time completed the bearings from Cape Wolstenholm; and the strait between it and the two islands is about thirty-five miles in breadth."

On the evening of October 2d, the crazy bark made and passed the northernmost of the bold precipitous group of Button's Islands; the night was fine, and she ran into the Atlantic with a fair and moderate breeze.

“Never,” continues her commander, “have I witnessed a happier set of countenances than were on our deck this night. To have regained once more an open ocean, in a ship in which we had so often been in danger, was of itself sufficient to rejoice at; but when we reflected, that in two particular instances we had been left without the slightest probability of again seeing our country; that, when all hope had left us, we had been mercifully preserved; and that now, without the power of beating off a lee-shore, or an anchor to save us, we had run through 900 miles of a dangerous navigation, and arrived in safety at the ocean, I may say that our sensations were indescribable. For the first time since the 28th of August, a period of five weeks, I enjoyed a night of uninterrupted repose. The 3d of October was a lovely day, and we most fortunately met with a piece of ice, from which a supply of blocks, sufficient to fill all our tanks, was obtained. Had it not been for this, we should inevitably have suffered serious distress on our homeward passage.”

Captain Lyon and his companions were, however, fated to meet with still further inconveniences, and to experience another convincing proof, that the order of the seasons and winds had been strangely changed during the autumn of 1824. On the evening of the 4th of October, a heavy gale commenced from the southward, and a long Atlantic swell quickly arose: there was not the slightest abatement of the storm for twelve days, and the horizon was always obscured, so that they remained in ignorance as to whether any pack or berg was lying to leeward of them, and their suspense, day and night, was very painful; for to see ice in such weather, was only a prelude to being wrecked upon it. On two of these days, the Griper shipped repeated and heavy seas, as often over the taffrail as the bow.

On the morning of the 12th, Captain Lyon spoke the Phoenix whaler, of Whitby; and, on the 19th, the master of the Achilles, of Dundee, informed him that that ship had likewise been exposed, for nearly a month past, to a conti-

nuance of the worst weather that he had ever seen during thirty-four years' service in these seas. A heavy E. N. E. gale blew all the 23d ; but, on the 26th, the wind became fair, and the Griper made great progress. On the 30th, her fore-top-mast, already badly sprung, went in two places ; the head of the foremast had been found much twisted, about seven weeks before, and there was every reason to believe that the bowsprit was likewise seriously injured. On the afternoon of the 7th of November, soundings were struck in seventy fathoms ; and next day, at three P.M., the coast of Cornwall was seen ; on the 10th, at ten A.M., the ship passed the Needles ; and, considering her distressed state, Captain Lyon determined on running at once into Portsmouth harbour, where she was paid off on the 13th of the following month. Captain Lyon soon afterwards published a narrative of his voyage, with a reduced chart of his route, and an appendix, containing magnetic and botanical observations.

In June 1825, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Captain Lyon, by the University of Oxford ; and, on the 5th of September following, he married Lucy-Louisa, the younger daughter of the celebrated Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and the almost equally celebrated Pamela. Not long after, he went to Mexico, as one of the Commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company. Returning home, by way of New York, in the Panthea packet, bound to Liverpool, he was wrecked in a gale at Holyhead, January 14. 1827, and lost every thing belonging to him, including his journal, plans of the mines, &c. To add to his mortification, he heard, upon landing, of the death of his wife, which had taken place about four months before.

Captain Lyon afterwards returned to South America on mining business, which he prosecuted with his wonted intelligence ; and the specimens of South American minerals which he forwarded to this country are evidences of his taste. At length his sight began to fail him to an alarming degree, in-somuch that he determined to revisit England for advice.

He accordingly embarked for that purpose, but died, on board his Majesty's packet the *Emulous*, on her passage from Buenos Ayres, October 8th, 1832, at the age of thirty-seven; thus prematurely concluding a life of extraordinary adventure, attended by extraordinary misfortunes.

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Chiefly from "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography."

## No. XI.

## WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.

THE decease of this excellent individual, who will always be classed among the most eminent men of a period full of eventful circumstances, and illustrated by many striking examples of human genius, has not only excited deep regret in the minds of a large circle of public and private friends, but has robbed his country of one of its best patriots, religion of one of its most consistent ornaments, and the whole race of mankind of one of their greatest benefactors.

The family name is of local origin in Yorkshire, being derived from Wilberfoss, near Pocklington, the manor of which was possessed by the family until sold by William Wilberfoss, Esq. in 1719. A branch of that family which flourished in the city of York in the seventeenth century retained the ancient orthography. Mr. Wilberforce had an uncle, William Wilberforce, Esq., of Wimbledon in Surrey, who, dying in 1777, was buried at Wimbledon, and left his house there to his celebrated nephew. His widow died at Blackheath in 1788; and she was aunt, not only to Mr. Wilberforce, but to Messrs. Thornton, the Members for Hull, Bridgewater, and Southwark.

William Wilberforce was born on the 24th of August, 1759, in the handsome old mansion in the High Street, in which Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., lately carried on their business, at Kingston-upon-Hull, where his ancestors were for many years successfully engaged in trade. His great-grandfather was one of the Governors of Beverley, in 1670. His grandfather, William Wilberforce, Esq., was twice mayor of Hull; first in the year 1722, and again in 1740. His father, Robert Wilberforce, Esq., married Miss

Elizabeth Bird, a relation of the present Bishops of Chester and Winchester, by whom he had one son, William, and two daughters: one died unmarried; the other was married, first to the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and then to James Stephen, Esq., the late Master in Chancery.

By the death of Mr. Wilberforce's father, while he was very young, his early education devolved on a prudent and affectionate mother, who seems to have been in every respect qualified for the undertaking. He was first placed at the free grammar school of Pocklington, and, about the year 1774, was entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1781, M.A. 1788. Here he was a contemporary, and formed an intimate friendship, with William Pitt and Dr. Isaac Milner, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, with both of whom, on quitting the University, he made a tour on the Continent.

Having become of age only a few weeks before the general election of 1780, he was almost unanimously returned (in conjunction with Lord Robert Manners) as one of the representatives of his native town. He does not appear, however, to have taken any prominent part in the proceedings of Parliament till 1783, when he seconded an address of thanks to the Crown on the occasion of the peace. In the same year, he distinguished himself by very warmly opposing Mr. Fox's India Bill. At the general election of the ensuing year, which followed the summary dismissal of the Coalition Administration, and Mr. Pitt's accession to power, Mr. Wilberforce stood and gained a contested election for Hull, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Samuel Thornton, in opposition to Mr. David Hartley, an eminent partizan of Mr. Fox; but, being also chosen for the county of York, he made his election to serve for the latter.

Mr. Wilberforce supported Mr. Pitt's plan of parliamentary reform. In the following year, he succeeded in carrying through the House of Commons a bill for amending the Criminal Law; the object of which is said to have been, to give certainty to punishment; but, being opposed by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, chiefly on technical grounds, it

was rejected in the upper house without a division. Even at this early period of his career, Mr. Wilberforce's easy, persuasive style of oratory, sometimes mingled with the caustic and severe, together with the virtues of his character, and his intimacy with the premier, had gained for him the favourable ear of the house ; and we find him encountering, in the open field, the giants of debate.

It was at the particular solicitation of the celebrated Mr. Clarkson that Mr. Wilberforce was first induced to interest himself on the subject of slavery. At their first interview, he appeared to doubt the justice of some of the charges contained in Clarkson's book on the Slave Trade ; but, after further investigation, he satisfied himself of their correctness, and, at a dinner given by Bennet Langton, he consented to belong to a society which had been established with the view of carrying the benevolent object of Clarkson into effect. Having also undertaken to bring the matter before the House of Commons, he gave notice of that intention soon after the meeting of Parliament, in 1787. This was the first public notice taken of the subject ; Mr. Fox, at the same time, observed, that it had been his intention to introduce the question for the consideration of Parliament. In consequence of Mr. Wilberforce's notice, a great many petitions were presented to Parliament, from the Universities of Cambridge, Glasgow, and Aberdeen ; from the Society of Quakers ; from the counties of Huntingdon, Leicester, Stafford, Northampton, Hertford, Middlesex, and Cambridge ; from the cities of Bristol and Norwich ; from the town of Birmingham, and from various other places, demanding the abolition of the slave trade. The petitioners stated, that they did not desire violently to interfere with the condition of our West India Islands ; that they did not wish for the immediate emancipation of the slaves ; but that they conceived no wise or salutary measure could be adopted short of the entire and instant abolition of our commerce to Africa for this purpose. Averse to slavery in itself, they, nevertheless, contented themselves with the hope, that to put a stop to the importation of slaves

would meliorate the condition of the human beings actually in that state; and that the gradual improvement of agriculture in the Atlantic islands,† would be sufficient universally to diffuse the blessings of liberty, without occasioning violent concussions in any part of the world.

On the 9th of May, 1788, Mr. Pitt, in the name of his friend Mr. Wilberforce, whose ill state of health would not allow him to appear in public, proposed a resolution, which was agreed to, founded on the petitions which had been presented, and declaring that, early in the next session, the House of Commons would proceed to take into consideration the state of the slave trade, and the measures it might be proper to adopt with respect to it. Mr. Pitt expressed his hope that, by the commencement of the ensuing session, Mr. Wilberforce would be sufficiently recovered to take the management of the business himself, and his conviction that it would be generally allowed, that a measure of philanthropy and national interest, could not be more advantageously placed than in the hands of his honourable friend.

A full twelvemonth, however, elapsed, before the subject was again regularly discussed in Parliament. In May, 1789, Mr. Wilberforce, after a speech not more distinguished for eloquence and energy than for sound reasoning, moved twelve propositions; the substance of which was, that the number of slaves annually imported from Africa into the British West Indies amounted to 38,000. They further entered into the probable demerits of the persons sold to slavery; the effects of the practice on the inhabitants of Africa, and the valuable and important commerce with that country which might be substituted for the slave trade. They stated the injury sustained by the British seamen, and the fatal circumstances to the slaves that attended the transportation; they stated the causes of the mortality of the negroes; enumerated the different items of calculation respecting the increase of population in Jamaica and Barbadoes; and concluded with declaring that it appeared, that no considerable inconvenience would result from discontinuing the further importation. These



propositions were ably supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and, in short, by all the eloquence in the House of Commons; and, although the opposition to them was violent, the question in their favour was carried without a division.

The friends of humanity cherished great hopes that this was an auspicious commencement of the work to which they had put their hands. In 1790, Mr. Wilberforce was at his post, and recalled the house to the discussion; but the delusive and dishonest clamour for more evidence prevailed against him. In April, 1791, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the further importation of African negroes into the British colonies. On this occasion, he concluded a most able speech with declaring that, "whatever might be the fate of his motion, he was satisfied of one thing, which was, that the public had already abolished the slave trade: supported by that consideration, he was determined to persevere, and never to abandon the object till it was accomplished." A splendid debate ensued; the motion was supported by the united forces of Pitt and Fox, but in vain: it was lost by a majority of seventy-five.

The fate of this question excited a lively interest in the people at large; and, in the early part of the next session, no fewer than 508 petitions, from all parts of the country, were laid on the table of the House of Commons. On the 2d of April, 1792, the undaunted and unwearied champion of the rights of humanity renewed his attack upon the accursed traffic. After having enumerated the evils attaching to the slave trade, and described the feeling which the agitation of the subject had aroused in several parts of Europe, Mr. Wilberforce thus proceeded:—

"Denmark has consented to abolish the slave trade in ten years. Dreadful indeed is the idea of tolerating for a moment, much more for so long a term, such a system of wickedness; but let it be said in excuse for Denmark, that she knows but little of its enormity in comparison with us, and that she also, with somewhat more colour of reasoning,—if the argument can in any case be endured,—may allege that the

number of slaves she takes off is so small, that her going out of the trade would make no real difference in the number exported from Africa. But can we say this, who carry off almost as many as the rest of Europe put together? There is, in fact, no nation in the world by which this argument may not be used with more decency than by ourselves.

“ But, miserable as this pretext is, I am afraid it will be found, on a closer enquiry, that we have no right to avail ourselves of it. Let us ask ourselves honestly, if we act like those who are really influenced by this consideration. If we were sincere in our professions, we should surely labour to convince the nations of Europe of the enormities of the slave trade, and strive to prevail on them to desist from it; whereas we do the very reverse — we sanction it by our example, we push it to an unparalleled extent, and furnish them with this very argument, which, if they accept, the slave trade can never be abolished at all. But there are some persons who adopt a still bolder language, and who declare, without reserve, that religion, and justice, and humanity, command the abolition of the slave trade, but that they must oppose the measure, because it is inconsistent with the national interest. I trust and believe no such argument will be used this night; for what is it but to establish a competition between God and Mammon, and to adjudge the preference to the latter? what but to dethrone the moral Governor of the world, and to fall down and worship the idol of interest? What a manifesto were this to the surrounding nations! what a lesson to our own people! Come, then, ye nations of the earth, and learn a new code of morality from the Parliament of Great Britain. We have discarded our old prejudices; we have discovered that religion, and justice, and humanity, are mere rant and rhapsody. Why, Sir, these are principles which Epicurus would have rejected for their impiety, and Machiavel and Borgia would have disdained as too infamous for avowal, and too injurious to the general happiness of mankind. If God, in his anger, would punish us for this formal renunciation of his authority, what severer vengeance could he inflict than

our successful propagation of these accursed maxims? Consider what effects would follow from their universal prevalence; what scenes should we soon behold around us: in public affairs, breach of faith, and anarchy, and bloodshed; in private life fraud, and distrust, and perfidy, and whatever can degrade the human character, and poison the comforts of social and domestic intercourse. Men must retire to caves and deserts, and withdraw from a world too bad to be endured."

Although his proposition was again opposed by all the sophistry and virulence of the West India advocates, Mr. Wilberforce had the satisfaction of finding that some impression had been made upon the house by the force of public opinion, and only eighty-five members were found to vote against the abolition. It was, however, resolved, by a majority, that the trade should be only *gradually* abolished. Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville) had the merit of hitting upon this plausible manœuvre for frustrating the efforts of the advocates of immediate abolition: he proposed to fix the 1st of January, 1800, as the period when the trade should cease. Lord Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley), after congratulating his countrymen that the slave trade had received its death-wound, remarked, that "between right and wrong there could be no compromise;" and concluded by moving, as an amendment to Mr. Dundas's motion, that the year 1793 be substituted for 1800. This amendment was lost by a majority of forty-seven in favour of the original motion; as, in a subsequent debate, was a second amendment, proposed by the same nobleman, substituting 1795 for 1800; but, by a third amendment, which was carried, the year 1796 was finally agreed upon. The bill, however, was lost in the House of Lords, where the stale artifice was revived of calling for evidence. Fourteen years were to elapse, ten beyond the period now assented to as the limit of the advocates of gradual abolition, before the voice of the country was to prevail over the sordid and unenlightened resistance to the claims of humanity and justice on the part of the unreformed

legislature. That same Mr. Dundas, in the year 1796, when his own bill, as amended in the Commons, was to have taken effect, was one of the most strenuous opposers of the measure; and, in the year 1799, he was one of the chief instruments of throwing out Mr. Wilberforce's bill, which allowed even a longer period to the continuance of the traffic, than, in 1793, the specious advocate of gradual abolition had ventured to propose.

In 1794, 1795, 1796, 1798, and 1799, Mr. Wilberforce renewed his efforts in the House of Commons, but without success. At this stage of the question, Mr. Windham, after supporting the abolition for ten years, turned round against it, on the plea of expediency; but the loss occasioned by his lamentable defection was greatly made up by the accession of Mr. Canning, who, about this time, as a new member, began to delight the House with his eloquence.

It was now deemed prudent not to agitate the question every session, but to allow some time to elapse before a fresh effort was made. It was not till 1804, therefore, that Mr. Wilberforce, on the 30th of March, after a speech of impassioned eloquence, which has been pronounced his grandest effort in the cause, moved for leave to renew his bill for the abolition of the trade. The Irish members had all, by this time, in consequence of the union, taken their seats in the house, and most of them were friendly to the cause. Lord de Blaquiere observed, that "it was the first time the question had been proposed to Irishmen as legislators, and he believed it would be supported by most of them." Leave was given to bring in the bill, by a majority of 124 against 49; and the third reading was carried by 69 against 36; but, on its being taken up to the Lords, its discussion was *postponed*. In this year (1804), the Committee for promoting the abolition of the trade added to their body, among others, Messrs. James Stephen, Zachary Macaulay, Henry Brougham, Robert Grant, William Allen, and Lord Teignmouth.

In the year 1805, Mr. Wilberforce renewed his motion of the preceding year, and obtained leave to bring in the bill;

but it was unexpectedly lost, by an amendment on the second reading, through the absence of a number of friends of the cause from the division. This was the last time that Mr. Wilberforce took the lead in this great contest. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1806, a change in the cabinet took place, which had at least the happy effect of allowing the whole weight of ministerial influence to be employed in bringing this question to a favourable issue. In June of that year, Mr. Fox, at Mr. Wilberforce's special request, moved a resolution, pledging the house to the immediate abolition of the trade, which was agreed to by a majority of 114 to 15; and an address to his Majesty, founded on this resolution, was carried without a division. Mr. Wilberforce distinguished himself in this debate, by exposing General Gascoyne's defence of the trade *from scripture*, and by answering Lord Castlereagh's speech point by point. In the House of Lords, the resolution was carried by a majority of forty-one to twenty. A bill subsequently passed both Houses, prohibiting any extension of the trade. Early in the next session (January, 1807,) Lord Grenville brought forward a bill for the abolition of the trade, in the House of Lords, which was carried by a very large majority. Lord Howick (the present premier) conducted the measure through the House of Commons, Mr. Fox being no more. Mr. Wilberforce took a prominent part in the debates, as also did most of the leading members of the house. Among them was the late Sir Samuel Romilly, who expressed himself, with reference to Mr. Wilberforce, in the following terms:—

“I hope that the time is not very distant when the horrors we now witness will be endured no longer, and when our posterity shall have to compare these traditionary crimes with the happier state of society before them—when they shall behold science penetrating into the yet dark and uncultivated deserts of Africa; when commerce shall be co-operating to soften the manners of its yet barbarous inhabitants; and when the West Indies shall no more be cultivated, as now, by wretched slaves, but by happy and contented labourers—by persons who are

permitted to enjoy the benefits of those laws and that government under which they live. And will it not be a consolation to those who are to follow us to think that their forefathers were the first that put an end to this abominable trade? Many honourable members of this house may yet live to witness all those benefits, and to them is reserved, perhaps, the greatest happiness which, in this state of existence, we are permitted to enjoy. What a delightful reflection is it to think, that generations yet unborn will bless our memories as the authors of their liberties and happiness !

“ But, Sir, if such be the feelings of those who have borne any part in this transaction, or who have even witnessed its completion, what then must be the feelings of my honourable friend (Mr. Wilberforce)? What is there in the wide range of human ambition which could afford pleasures so pure—gratification so exalted—as he must enjoy? When I look at the man at the head of the French monarchy, surrounded as he is with all the pomp of power, and all the pride of victory,—distributing kingdoms to his family, and principalities to his followers,—seeming, as he sits upon his throne, to have reached the summit of human ambition, and the pinnacle of earthly happiness; and when I follow him into his closet or to his bed, and contemplate the anguish with which his solitude must be tortured, by recollections of the blood he has spilt and the oppressions he has committed; and when I compare with these pangs of remorse the feelings which must accompany my honourable friend from this house to his home, after the vote of this night shall have accomplished the object of his humane and unceasing labours,—when he shall retire into the bosom of his delighted and happy family,—when he shall lay himself down on his bed, reflecting on the innumerable voices that will be raised in every quarter of the world to bless his name,—how much more enviable his lot, in the consciousness of having preserved so many millions of his fellow-creatures, than that of the man with whom I have compared him, on a throne to which he has waded through slaughter and oppression ! Who will not be proud to concur with my

honoured friend in promoting the greatest act of national benefit, and securing to the Africans the greatest blessing which God has ever put it in the power of man to confer on his fellow creatures?"

In conjunction with Lord Howick and other members, Mr. Wilberforce carried up the approved bill to the House of Lords; and, on the 25th of March, 1807,—the very day on which the ministry delivered up their seals of office,—the bill received the royal assent.

Mr. Wilberforce was re-elected, without opposition, for the county of York, at the elections of 1790, 1796, 1802, and 1806; but, at the election of 1807, had to encounter a powerful competition from the two great families of Fitzwilliam and Lascelles, who were each supposed to have spent upwards of 100,000*l.* upon the contest. Mr. Wilberforce, however, was supported by a public subscription collected throughout the country, and was again successful; the numbers, after an almost unparelled contest of fifteen days, being as follows:—

Mr. Wilberforce,	-	-	-	-	11,808
Lord Viscount Milton,	-	-	-	-	10,990
Hon. Henry Lascelles,	-	-	-	-	10,177

So that the last-named (then the second son of Lord Harewood, but now Earl of Harewood) was excluded. He had previously sat for the county in two parliaments, from 1796 to 1806; but Mr. Wilberforce's colleague in 1806-7 had been Walter Fawkes, Esq. The above form the largest number of voters ever polled at a county election.

Mr. Wilberforce published, at this period, two pamphlets, addressed to the freeholders of Yorkshire; one on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and the other on the circumstances of the election, arising from his having been accused, towards the close of the contest, with some coalition with the party of Lascelles.

In 1812, Mr. Wilberforce retired from the representation of Yorkshire; and was elected for Bramber, for which borough he also sat in the two subsequent parliaments, until he finally retired from his senatorial duties, by accepting the Chiltern

Hundreds, in 1825. He had then sat in Parliament for forty-five years ; during a part of which his influence in the house had been superior to that of any individual not possessed of official power. It was said that not less than forty members were influenced by his speech on Lord Melville's prosecution, when he pronounced the conduct of that statesman as a proper subject for censure, though he acknowledged his talents in the administration of the affairs of India.

Mr. Wilberforce possessed in perfection the two most essential attributes of popular declamation—the choicest flow of pure and glowing English, and the finest modulation of a sweet and powerful voice ; which was, indeed, so beautiful, that he was at one time called “ the nightingale of the House of Commons.” The copiousness of expression which a classical education conferred, and the ardent zeal of his temperament, were the other properties which distinguished him. He devoted all his energies to the cause of humanity, and to the promotion of those objects which, in his view, were likely to conduce to the moral improvement of mankind. In the course of his parliamentary career, he supported Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform ; reprobated the lotteries as injurious to public morals ; insisted that the employment of boys of a tender age in the sweeping of chimneys was a most intolerable cruelty ; and, shortly after the hostile meeting took place between Tierney and Pitt, attempted, although in vain, to procure a legislative enactment against duelling.

Throughout his long parliamentary career, this distinguished philanthropist commanded the respect of all parties by his unsuspected purity of motives, his disinterestedness, and his consistency, as much as by the charm of his manners and his eloquence. The general bias of his politics was towards the Tories ; but, though he was the intimate friend of Mr. Pitt, and, in general, the warm advocate of his policy, he never solicited or accepted either place or honour ; and the only personal favour he ever asked, is said to have been, for the *entrée* through the park in driving down to the house,



— a request which he forbore to press, when he found that importance was attached to the boon.

Conscious of the peculiar responsibility which attached to him, from the station which he occupied, the great interests entrusted to his advocacy, and his known attachment to evangelical religion, he was alike assiduous and vigilant, beyond what his physical strength allowed, in the discharge of his parliamentary duties. Yet no man was more free from self-importance, or any degree of arrogance. His piety, the main-spring of his benevolence, was, at the same time, the hidden source of that cheerfulness which he sought to impart to all around him. The “leader of the religious world,” as he may in some sense be styled, was, in domestic life, the most amiable of men — playful and animated to a degree which few would have supposed — extremely fond of children — alike instructive and entertaining in conversation — a companion for all ages — equally qualified to compete with senators, to discourse with divines, to chat with his friends, to instruct the young, and to administer consolation to the poor, the suffering, and the afflicted.

Though conscientiously attached to the Established Church, Mr. Wilberforce not unfrequently attended dissenting worship, and once received the sacrament in a dissenting chapel. He was a warm and sincere supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which he was a Vice-President.

Mr. Wilberforce married, at Walcot church, near Bath, May 30, 1797, Barbara, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Elmdon House in Warwickshire, and a merchant in Birmingham, and niece, by her mother, to the first Lord Calthorpe. With this lady he received a handsome fortune. From the expenses of his Yorkshire elections, however, and other circumstances, his property was considerably diminished before his death. He had latterly resided at a house near Hendon in Middlesex, called Highwood Hill; and the present Lord Chancellor is known to have presented one of his sons to a valuable benefice in Kent, with the view that he should be the better enabled to exercise his filial duties in

affording a country residence to his father. Mr. Wilberforce had, in consequence, for the last year or two, principally divided his time between that place and the house of another son, a clergyman in the Isle of Wight. He has left in all four sons. The eldest, William Wilberforce, Esq., is now resident on the Continent; 2. the Rev. Robert Wilberforce, is Rector of East Farleigh, near Maidstone, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 183—; 3. the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, is Rector of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, to which he was collated, in 1830, by the present Bishop of Winchester; he married, May 29th, 1828, Emily, daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent, Rector of Lavington, Sussex; and the fourth son, Mr. Henry Wilberforce, has lately distinguished himself at Oxford. Mr. Wilberforce had also two daughters: Barbara, the elder, died just as she was risen to womanhood; the younger, Elizabeth, was married, January 11th, 1831, to the Rev. John James, Rector of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, but died, on the 10th of March, 1832, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. The loss deeply affected her fond parent, and left a wound which never healed during the short time he survived her.

In 1797, Mr. Wilberforce published “An Apology for the Christian Sabbath;” and also a work entitled “A Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country, contrasted with real Christianity,” which has had a very extensive circulation, having passed into three editions within twelve months of its publication, and twelve or fifteen since. It advocated sentiments in religion highly Calvinistic and enthusiastic; and was warmly attacked by the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, in a “Letter” addressed to the author; by the Rev. Thomas Belsham, in a “Review;” by Dr. Cogan, in his “Letters to William Wilberforce, Esq. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity, by a Layman;” and by others. In 1823, Mr. Wilberforce published “An Appeal to the Religion, Justice, and Humanity of the Inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies.”

He was the writer of an introductory essay to Witherspoon's *Treatises on Justification and Regeneration*, in a series of Christian Authors, published at Glasgow; and he also made many communications to the "Christian Observer."

On the 14th of May, 1833, when Mr. Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved the Resolutions on which was subsequently founded the Bill for the abolition of Negro Slavery, Mr. Wilberforce was present in the House of Commons, below the bar. Towards the close of Mr. Stanley's admirable speech on that occasion, he thus expressed himself:—

"It is impossible not to advert to those who first broached the mighty question of the extinction of slavery—who were the earliest labourers in that cause, the final triumph of which most of them were not destined to live to see. They struggled for the establishment of first principles; they were satisfied with laying the foundation of that edifice which they left it to their successors to rear; they saw the future, as the prophets of old saw 'the days that were to come.' But it is not without the deepest emotion I recollect that there is yet living one of the earliest, one of the most religious, one of the most conscientious, one of the most eloquent, one of the most zealous friends of this great cause, who watched it in its dawn—that Wilberforce still remains; I trust to see the final consummation of the great and glorious work which he was one of the first to commence; and to exclaim, like the last of the prophets to whom I have already alluded, 'Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace.'"

Mr. Wilberforce was staying at Bath, when symptoms of increasing debility awakened the anxiety of his family, and he was brought to London for further medical advice. After some time, however, he appeared to rally; and arrangements were made for his removing to East Farleigh on the morrow, when his peaceful departure took place. He died on the 29th of July, 1833, at the house of Mr. Smith, in Cadogan Place, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr. Wilberforce was, in person, below the middle size, of a

spare habit, and of rather a weakly constitution ; nor were his great oratorical exertions unattended by subsequent suffering. His bust has been lately modelled by Mr. Joseph, the sculptor, and is a very striking and characteristic resemblance. Not only is the benevolent character of the original vividly expressed, but the peculiar look of the eyes, denoting that quick perception of the ludicrous which marked his character. Had Wilberforce not been equally benevolent in his private feelings as in his public actions, he might have been a wit and a satirist. But his main characteristic was philanthropy, and that philanthropy took its origin in love to God: it was kindled at the sacred fire of divine love, and it burned with a bright and steady lustre, because it was daily replenished from its hallowed source.

It was understood that Mr. Wilberforce directed that his funeral should be conducted without the smallest pomp, and that his body should be interred in the family vault of the Stephen family, in the church-yard of Stoke Newington, pursuant to a request made by his late brother-in-law. A general wish was, however, felt among the most eminent of his brother senators to pay this distinguished man the honour of a public funeral. The following requisition was, in consequence, prepared :—

“ TO THE REV. R. WILBERFORCE.

“ We, the undersigned members of both houses of Parliament, being anxious, upon public grounds, to show our respect for the memory of the late William Wilberforce, and being also satisfied that public honours can never be more fitly bestowed than upon such benefactors of mankind, earnestly request that he may be buried in Westminster Abbey, and that we, and others who may agree with us in those sentiments, may have permission to attend his funeral.”

Then follow the signatures of the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Eldon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Earl Grey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and a large number of the most eminent members of both houses.

The request was complied with, and the funeral took place on Saturday, the 3d of August. The procession, from Cado-gan Place to the Abbey, was plain and unostentatious, except from its great length. It consisted of a hearse and six horses, eight mourning coaches, and twenty-nine private carriages. The Peers and Members of the House of Commons, went directly across from the Parliament House. The pall bearers were placed in the following order:—

Lord Chancellor,	Marquis of Lansdowne,
Marquis of Westminster,	Wm. Smith, Esq.,
Sir R. Inglis, Bart.,	Lord Bexley,
Earl of Ripon,	Right Hon. C. Grant,
Right Hon. the Speaker,	Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chichester, walked foremost of the procession of Peers. Dr. Holcombe, the Prebendary in residence, read the burial service; and the choirs of St. Paul and the Chapel Royal were united with that of the Abbey, to perform Croft's and Purcell's funeral service, and Green's fine anthem, "Lord, let me know mine end!" The spot selected for Mr. Wilberforce's last resting place is within about three yards of the tombs of Canning, Pitt, and Fox, and is nearly equi-distant from each.

At a meeting of friends of Mr. Wilberforce, held on the 22d of August, the Lord Chancellor in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1. Moved by the Lord Bishop of London, seconded by Lord Viscount Sidmouth: That this meeting, impressed with a feeling that the late William Wilberforce was an honour, not only to his country, but to mankind, are desirous of affording to all those who, in common with them, have been accustomed to venerate his character as a Christian, and to appreciate his labours in the cause of humanity and religion, an opportunity of recording, in some public memorial, their sentiments of admiration and respect.—2. Moved by Lord Henley, seconded by Sir R. H. Inglis: That a subscription be opened for the purpose

of doing honour to the memory of that distinguished person ; first, by the erection of a monument ; and secondly, if means be supplied, by such other methods as may be calculated to promote, in connection with the name of Wilberforce, the glory of God and the good of mankind. — 3. Moved by the Hon. C. J. Shore, seconded by W. Smith, Esq. : That the following be a Committee for the said purpose, with power to add to their numbers, and to form, from their own body, Sub-Committees for collecting subscriptions, and for management ; and that Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., and Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., be the Treasurers. Then follow the names of the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, &c. &c.

In consequence of public advertisement, a meeting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and other distinguished individuals resident in, or connected with, the county of York, was held on Thursday, October. 3d, 1833, to determine on the best means of paying a becoming tribute to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce, who had for thirty years represented that his native county in several successive parliaments.

The appointed place of assembling was the beautiful Music Hall, in the capital of the county, which, at twelve o'clock, was completely filled by a most respectable auditory, the greater portion of whom consisted of elegantly dressed ladies. At one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor led the way from the Committee-room to the orchestra. His Lordship was followed by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Stourton, Lord Morpeth, M. P., Lord Milton, M. P., Sir Francis Wood, Bart., Miles Stapylton, Esq., H. Gally Knight, Esq., George Strickland, Esq., M. P., George Cholmley, Esq., &c.

On the motion of Lord Stourton, the Archbishop of York was called to the chair.

The most Reverend Chairman then said, that they had met together on the present occasion, in order to discharge a most solemn duty, to pay a tribute of the most deserved respect and gratitude to the memory of the late Mr. Wilber-

force, who, with honourable credit to himself, and real advantage to the whole human race, had, in six successive parliaments, comprising a period of twenty-eight years — a period, it should be remembered, of unexampled difficulty — been returned to Parliament for that great and important county. Already had his native town, proud of such a man, taken measures to perpetuate his name and worth. But the feelings of regret caused by his death were not confined to his native town nor his native country. Every where had been heard the sincere and affectionate expression of sorrow for the loss of such a man. (Applause.) No sooner was his decease made known in London, than the whole of the rank, and the talent, and the virtue of that great city, without any distinction of religious sect or political party, came forward to pay the last honours to the venerated remains of the advocate and benefactor of the human race. And well were they — the highest sepulchral honours that could be rendered — well, he repeated, were they deserved; for, in his character and in his conduct, it might be truly said of Mr. Wilberforce, that he had been a burning and a shining light in his generation; and that in all his actions he had glorified God. He had, however, gone to rest, and his works doubtless followed him. But, surely, it was desirable and fitting that that great county should devise some means of showing in what high esteem it held his public conduct, and with what unfeigned respect it regarded his private character. (Applause.) For let them look fully into that character, and they would find that in every point there was something worthy of imitation. Whether as the steady and sincere patriot, whose mild and fascinating eloquence gave grace and strength to every cause, or as the Christian philanthropist, actively exerting himself for every good and laudable institution, and diffusing through his own immediate circle blessings and comforts to all, they might rest assured that the name of Wilberforce, associated as it ever would be with the remembrance of his never-ceasing efforts in the great cause of negro emancipation, by the carrying of which thousands would be liberated from degrad-

ing bondage, and have a course opened to them to receive moral and religious education, which in no other way, and without such efforts, would ever have been attained; they might, he said, rest assured that that name would go down ennobled to the remotest posterity (great applause); and that it would be unfading in its lustre, so long as genuine virtue and piety should have place or record in the world. (Applause.)

Earl Fitzwilliam, in rising to propose the first resolution, said, if that meeting had been called to do honour to the memory of the late Mr. Wilberforce as the leader or member of any party, strictly called a political one, he should not have taken any interest in, or been present at its proceedings. This he said, because when he looked at the political principles of his departed friend, there were points which he could not on any account approve or support. They were not there, however, to celebrate his name as a politician, but to hold it up to the admiration of mankind in a much higher character—as a Christian philanthropist. It had been his lot in early life to be placed in situations which led to an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Wilberforce, and he could safely declare that it was impossible to do otherwise than to love and venerate a man whose whole study, thought, and purpose appeared to be to help and assist others. (Applause.) He was inspired with the true genius of Christianity, doing to others as he would be done by, and giving to every religious sect and party the same credit for good intentions which he claimed for his own. The noble Earl concluded by moving the first resolution, which was briefly seconded by Sir Francis Wood, M. P., and carried unanimously. The resolution was as follows:—"That the great abilities of the late William Wilberforce, industriously exerted to the latest hour of his life in the genuine spirit of Christianity, for the attainment of objects of the most enlarged benevolence, have acquired for his memory the veneration of his fellow-citizens."

Lord Morpeth said, that though, unlike those who preceded him, he could not boast a long acquaintance with the



illustrious deceased,—though he could not boast of social intercourse in private, or honourable fellowship in public life, yet the pressure of the theme, appertaining, as it did, not to the living, but to the dead, was such as to compel him to utter, in pious remembrance, a few words of sympathy and veneration. What Wilberforce was, what Wilberforce did, many of those present knew, from personal experience, better than he did, though they could not appreciate his virtues or his talents more than himself. He fully agreed in an observation that he had heard—that the main ingredients in Mr. Wilberforce's character were not so much the high endowments with which he was gifted—nor the eloquence that never palliated what was wrong, nor the wit that never sported with what was right—as that habit of life which led a man, prodigally gifted by nature, to walk at all times, and under all circumstances, humbly with his God. Surely, it became the great county of York to mark the merits, and honour the memory of such a man, in such a way that others of her sons might learn to tread in his path and emulate his example. (Cheers.) The noble Lord concluded by moving, “That the connection so long subsisting between Mr. Wilberforce and this county, which he represented in six successive parliaments, during a period of twenty-eight years, calls upon us to transmit to our posterity some memorial of a character so worthy the imitation of those who engage in public life.”

Mr. Beilby Thompson, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gally Knight rose to move the third resolution,—“That, while this meeting highly approve of the plan which has been proposed for erecting a column to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce, at Hull,—his native town,—they are of opinion that there should also be a memorial of him placed in some situation in which the inhabitants of the several districts of this great county feel a common interest.” He was proud, he said, to be allowed to take part in the proceedings of a meeting the object of which was to inspire the love of virtue in generations yet unborn. They honoured those gallant souls

who, in the hour of danger, defended them with the sword — they honoured those who directed the councils of the nation — and they did well. Should they not, then, also honour those who succoured the helpless, and burst the bonds of the slave asunder? (Cheers) — and who first caused the beams of liberty to shine on those abject creatures, hitherto pining in helpless, hopeless slavery? It was Mr. Wilberforce who made the first inroad into the house of bondage, and, as if in token of approval, he had been permitted to live to see the consummation of his hopes, and the successful issue of his untiring labour. It was never Mr. Wilberforce's disposition to be generous at the expense of others, nor did he desire that the sound of lamentation should mingle with the song of triumph. (Applause.) He knew the prayer of his deceased friend was, that he hoped to God to see emancipation; but he equally hoped to see compensation. (Hear!)

Mr. Strickland, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said it had been observed that no man could be in Mr. Wilberforce's company five days without being a better man; but he should carry the assertion much further, and say, that no nation could have such a citizen without becoming a better nation. (Applause.) It might, indeed, be said of Mr. Wilberforce, that in whatever light you viewed his character, — for charity, for religion, or for benevolence, — it was, not like our northern clime, —

“ ———— obscurely bright,  
But one unclouded blaze of living light.” (Cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor had, he said, the happiness of addressing that great and respectable meeting at a period of the discussion, and of their proceedings, which rendered it almost impossible for him to add any thing to what had already been uttered as to their more immediate object; for those who had preceded him (and none, they would all agree, with more ability than the most Reverend Prelate in the chair) had so completely stated the matter which had brought them together, and had given such appropriate expression to the feelings by which all appeared to be animated, that he was certain, by

adding any thing to what had been said, he should **only** weaken its effect. They were, indeed, assembled to do honour rather to themselves than to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce, whose name was known all over the world, and wherever it was known was loved and venerated; and to whose name and memory, he might be permitted to say, it was altogether superfluous to erect, whether at Hull or at York, or at any other place,—no matter where,—any of the ordinary monuments by which lesser men and their deeds are handed down to posterity. Nevertheless, he was far from differing from that which was evidently the unanimous feeling of the meeting and of the country, that there should be some outward and visible sign, as it were, to express the feelings of the people of Yorkshire towards the late Mr. Wilberforce—to testify their gratitude for his eminent services, and, at the same time, to warn others to avoid those paths in which they might shipwreck their own fair fame, and to dedicate, as he had done, their endowments and their lives to the service of his species, and of humanity. But he thought they had now arrived at a period of their proceedings at which it behoved them to consider in what way they could best and most usefully, and, therefore, of course most appropriately, embody in the tribute which they proposed to erect, those feelings which they shared in common with the whole of their country, to which the name of Wilberforce would ever be an honour. Now, in looking at the manner in which they could most usefully and appropriately embody their feelings, he could not help being impressed with the consideration, and ask himself, “How would Wilberforce himself have best liked those feelings to be expressed and perpetuated?” and if he might be allowed to form a judgment after an intimate acquaintance with him of upwards of thirty years, during which period he had been associated with him in many works, in which, though the humblest, he could justly say he was not the least zealous of his coadjutors;—if these circumstances justified him in forming a judgment as to the way in which Mr. Wilberforce would have preferred a tribute to be rendered to his memory, he should

say that he wished for no marble,—that he wished for no brass,—that he wanted no inscription, but that they would best testify their affection for his name, and exalt his memory, who amongst them did the most to imitate his acts, and who effected the most good for their fellow-creatures in proportion to the means allowed. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, without impugning, but, on the contrary, fully admitting the propriety of some memorial in the capital of his native county, and, if advisable, in the great minster of the city, (applause,) he thought it should be a principal object of the exertions necessarily consequent on that day's meeting, that some institution at once of usefulness and respect should be formed—one which should bear the name, and perpetuate the spirit of Wilberforce, and enable his countrymen to imitate his virtues. Perhaps it would not be improper in him just to mention the course which they had followed in London. The Committee, which certainly enrolled all that was great and illustrious of every party or sect,—no matter what,—felt that the best course for them was to apply their energies in the collection of subscriptions in order to found some institution under the name of Wilberforce, with a view to promote liberty, or religion, or morality,—that would be settled hereafter,—and to make the tablet in Westminster Abbey rather supplementary to this object, than the institution supplementary to the tablet. Whether they would be enabled to found a local institution of such a nature in Yorkshire, depended upon the amount of money which would be subscribed, and upon so many other circumstances beyond present control, that it would be futile to enter into any speculations upon the subject. But if they were enabled, in that county, to erect some institution under Mr. Wilberforce's name, and devoted—as his whole life had been—to useful and benevolent purposes, and also to raise a tablet in the minster to his memory, sure was he that it would redound more to the credit of Yorkshire, because it would be productive of so much good to the country at large both by way of example and otherwise. He knew there were many worthy persons in the county who

entertained the same opinions, — some of them he had communicated with, — and those persons, for peculiar reasons, which, however, it was no less their duty carefully to weigh, objected altogether to such a memorial as a monument. Let those persons, then, subscribe to such an institution ; indeed, he believed they were perfectly ready to do so, and others would subscribe to any other memorial which it might be desirable to erect. Now, if he (Lord Brougham) were asked what sort of an institution he should recommend, he would say there were numerous classes of persons to whom some foundation would be a blessing. There had been, for many years, at Liverpool an Institution for persons who from their birth had been afflicted with blindness, which had been extensively useful in its results, though wholly insufficient for the wants of so populous a district. In Yorkshire there had never been such an Institution, though in no county was it more wanted. But he confessed that his own views went beyond such a limited Institution, and he was not without sanguine hopes that a fund might be collected in Yorkshire — where had begun, and been carried on, and brought to a successful issue, the abolition of the African slave trade, and where also had originated that spirit which had at length forced on measures for the extirpation of negro slavery, not, assuredly, till the eleventh hour, and when it could no longer be delayed, even for a moment — a fund which would enable Yorkshire also to effect the good work, not of extirpating slavery, for, thank God, we knew it not in this country, but of extirpating ignorance, which unhappily we did know to a horrible extent, and the bitter fruits of which we were tasting, and should continue to taste. (Applause.) And then, he trusted, when ignorance was conquered, the execrable and legitimate offspring of ignorance would also be triumphed over—he meant discord, intolerance, and vice. (Loud cheers.) If he were told that Parliament had the power to obtain these noble ends, he must say that his hopes in such a quarter were not very strong (and he averred he spoke with all reverence and affection for that body), when he found the supplies for

educating the people were voted at so late a period, and to so limited an extent—late, because fifteen years had elapsed since the publication of the report which recommended a grant—and limited, since that grant was bestowed to the amount only of 20,000*l.* at a time when 20,000,000*l.* were given—justly he did not deny—fitly he would say nothing about—with his full concurrence, certainly—his full approbation, as a compensation for the abolition of negro slavery. He thought that the efforts of the people were still wanting for the purpose of promoting education, and that Parliament would render no substantial assistance until they themselves took the matter into hand with energy and spirit and the determination to do something. Sincerely, then, did he hope that that day's meeting would cause the collection of a fund for the establishment of an Institution having such an object, and that there would still be sufficient to erect an outward memorial of the name, and to the memory of that great and good man, whose virtues they had met to celebrate, and whose example they had all professed so earnest a desire to imitate. (Loud cheers.) The noble and learned Lord concluded by moving the following resolution, which was briefly seconded by the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt:—"That the nature of such a memorial must, in some degree, depend upon the aggregate amount of the subscriptions which may be received; and that it is advisable (if the sum raised be adequate) to found a benevolent institution of a useful description in this country, and to put up a tablet to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce; but, should the subscriptions be insufficient to accomplish such an object, that they shall be applied to the erection of a monument."

The motion was carried amidst great cheering.

On the motion of Lord Milton, seconded by Mr. George Cholmley, a committee was appointed to carry the object of the resolution into effect.

The Earl of Carlisle moved the thanks of the meeting to his Grace the Archbishop, which were accorded amidst loud applause, and the meeting then separated.

## No. XII.

## SIR EDWARD GRIFFITH COLPOYS, K.C.B.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE WEST INDIAN, HALIFAX, AND  
NEWFOUNDLAND STATIONS.

**T**HIS gentleman, whose paternal name was Griffith, was a nephew of the late Admiral Sir John Colpoys, under whom he entered the service, in 1782, in the Phaeton frigate, in company with those since distinguished officers, the late Hon. Sir H. Blackwood and Sir R. W. Otway. At the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, he was Third Lieutenant of the Boyne, a second rate, which at that period sailed to the West Indies, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis. He was there made a Commander into the Avenger sloop; and from that vessel promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, May 21. 1794.

In the course of the same year, Captain Griffith was appointed to his uncle, Vice Admiral Colpoy's, flag-ship, the London 98, in which he was engaged in the action off L'Orient, June 23. 1795. From that time until the end of 1796, Vice-Admiral Colpoys was employed in the command of different cruising stations.

Early in 1797, symptoms of mutiny and discontent displayed themselves in his Majesty's fleet at Spithead. In the month of February, petitions were sent from all the line-of-battle ships at that anchorage, and in Portsmouth harbour, to Earl Howe; but, as they were considered to be only the productions of a few factious individuals, they were wholly disregarded. This neglect, however, tended to a more extensive dissemination of mutinous principles; and, on the 15th

of April, when Lord Bridport, who had succeeded to the command of the fleet, on the indisposition of the above mentioned nobleman, made the signal to prepare for sea, the crew of the *Queen Charlotte*, bearing his Lordship's flag, instead of weighing anchor, ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers, as the notice of disaffection; which was immediately answered by every other ship present. Astonishment, on the part of the officers, succeeded this sudden and violent act of disobedience; they used every means in their power to induce a return to duty; but all their exertions were ineffectual: and, on the following day, two delegates were appointed from each vessel, to represent the whole fleet, the Commander-in-chief's cabin being fixed upon as the place for their deliberations.

On the 18th of April, a committee of the Board of Admiralty arrived at Portsmouth, and made propositions to the mutineers; all of which, however, were ineffectual. On the 21st, Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole, went on board the *Queen Charlotte*, in order to confer with the delegates; but these men assured them, that no arrangement would be considered as final, until it should be sanctioned by the King and Parliament, and guaranteed by a proclamation for a general pardon.

After much time had been spent in negotiation, the wishes of the men were in a great measure acceded to; and it was concluded that loyalty and subordination had resumed their seats. Unfortunately this was not the case. On the 7th of May, when Lord Bridport again made the signal for sailing, every ship in the fleet refused to obey. For this second act of disobedience, the seamen alleged, as a reason, the silence which Government observed on the subject of their complaints. The idea, that the promised redress of their grievances would not be carried into effect, was strengthened by the distribution of a number of seditious hand-bills among the ships; and the seamen, therefore, resolved to hold a convention of delegates on board the *London*, at Spithead. In pursuance of their intention, they proceeded in their boats alongside of that ship; but Vice-Admiral Colpoys, deter-



mined to oppose their coming on board, cautioned them against acting as they had formerly done ; told them that they had asked a great deal, and had obtained much ; and that he would not suffer them to proceed to demand more ; that they ought to be contented ; and that, if they offered to meet in convention, he would order the marines to fire on them. The delegates, however, persisted, and the Vice-Admiral ordered the marines to level their pieces at them. In this situation, he again admonished them, but without effect ; a slight scuffle ensued, and one of the delegates, all of whom were armed, fired at Lieutenant Sims of the marines, and wounded him. At the command of Mr. Simpson, the First Lieutenant of the London, the marines then fired, and killed five seamen, two of whom were delegates. The whole crew of the London now declared open hostility against the officers and their loyal supporters, turned the guns in the fore part of the vessel towards the stern, and threatened to blow all aft into the water, unless they surrendered. Circumstanced as they were, to this imperious menace, there was no alternative but submission.

In consequence of the death of their comrades, by the firing of the marines, the seamen were proceeding to hang Lieutenant Simpson ; but at this trying moment, the Vice-Admiral rushed forward, alleged his own responsibility, and assured them, that that officer had acted only by his orders, agreeably to directions received from the Admiralty. The seamen instantly demanded these instructions, and they were immediately produced. The mutineers then confined Vice-Admiral Colpoys, Captain Griffith, and the other officers, to their cabins, and made the marines prisoners. On the 11th of May, four days after the renewed symptoms of mutiny had appeared, the crew of the London expressed a wish that the Vice-Admiral and Captain Griffith should go on shore, which they accordingly did, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cole, the Chaplain.

The fleet remained in this mutinous state till the 14th of the month, when Earl Howe arrived at Portsmouth, invested with full powers for settling the different points in dispute.

As he also brought with him an act of parliament, which had been passed on the 9th, in compliance with the wishes of the seamen, and a proclamation of pardon for all who should immediately return to their duty, affairs were, for a time, adjusted to the satisfaction of the sailors ; the flag of disaffection was struck, and, two days after, the fleet put to sea to encounter the enemy.

Captain Griffith, it is believed, did not return to the London ; but was, in the same year, appointed to the *Niger* 32, stationed on the French coast, and from her removed to the *Triton*, of the same force. In these ships he captured three privateers, *La Rosée*, of 14, *L'Impromptu*, of 14, and *La Delphine*, of 4 guns. He was afterwards appointed to the *Diamond*, a fine frigate, in which he accompanied the expedition against Ferrol and Belleisle, in the year 1800, and the command of which he retained until the spring of 1804. He was then appointed to the command of the *Dragon* 74 ; in which, after serving some time off Ferrol, under the orders of Sir Edward Pellew, he joined Sir Robert Calder's fleet, at the close of the action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain, July 22. 1805, on which occasion the *Dragon* had four men wounded. He subsequently went to the Mediterranean, in company with the *Queen*, of 98 guns, Rear-Admiral Knight, and a fleet of transports, having on board a body of 5000 troops, commanded by Sir James Craig.

In October 1807, Captain Griffith was appointed to the *Sultan*, a new 74, being one of the fleet employed in watching the port of Toulon. On the 12th of August following, whilst lying in Mahon harbour, Minorca, that ship was struck by lightning, which killed nine men, and badly wounded three others. The momentary alarm and consternation produced throughout the vessel, may be more easily conceived than described. Had the lightning struck the hull instead of the jib-boom, the destruction of the *Sultan* would have been inevitable. Fortunately, after running along the boom, and reaching the cap of the bowsprit, which was also rendered useless, it fell into the water close to the bows.

The subject of our memoir was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, August 12. 1812; and soon after appointed to a command on the coast of North America. In September, 1814, he conducted an expedition up the Penobscot River, for the purpose of bringing that part of the province of Maine under the British dominion, which was attended with complete success, and the establishment of a provisional government for the district. The troops employed on this service were under the order of Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke. The United States' frigate *Adams*, lying at Hampden, a considerable distance up the river, was burnt by the enemy to prevent her from falling into the hands of the English.

Rear-Admiral Griffith remained in America until relieved by Sir David Milne, in 1816; and, at the expiration of that officer's period of command, was again appointed Commander-in-Chief at Halifax, where he continued until December 1821; having been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the 19th of July preceding. Previous to his departure for England, he received an address from the council, magistrates, and inhabitants of Halifax, regretting that any circumstance should occasion him so soon to return to Europe. He assumed the name of Colpoys after the death of his uncle Admiral Sir John Colpoys, K. C. B., which occurred on the 4th of April in the same year.

In January, 1830, Vice-Admiral Colpoys was a third time appointed to the Halifax station, united with that of Jamaica; and, subsequently to his departure, was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, May 19th, 1831.

The death of this distinguished officer took place on the 8th of October, 1832, at Ireland Island, Bermuda, at the age of sixty-five. He had been unwell for some time, and was so perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution, and calm under this conviction, that he made every arrangement that was requisite for the service, having sent a vessel to Barbadoes, to apprise Commodore Farquhar, the second in command, of the probable fatal termination of his illness; he

pointed out, also, during, it is believed, his last ride on horse-back, the spot in the church-yard where he desired his remains to be interred.

He was of a spare habit, tall, erect, and dignified. His manners were austere, reserved, and thoughtful; his features were prominent, and bore all the hardy memorials of long service.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. G. Colpoys married the widow of the Hon. Sir John Wilson, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. His eldest son, Captain Edward Griffith Colpoys, R.N., who had the command of the Cruiser 18, died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1831. Another, Henry Griffith Colpoys, was, in December, 1830, promoted from the Falcon, at Bermuda, to the command of his father's flag-ship the Winchester, and was made Post in November last. A third, the Rev. John Adair Griffith Colpoys, was married October 14. 1828, to Miss Anne Sumner, only daughter of the Lord Bishop of Chester; and was collated, in the same year, by that lady's uncle, the Bishop of Winchester, to the Rectory of North Waltham, and, in 1831, to the Rectory of Droxford in Hampshire. The Admiral's eldest daughter was married, January 8. 1818, to Captain Charles C. Johnson of the 85th foot, third son of Sir John Johnson, Bart., of Montreal, Upper Canada.

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Principally from "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography."

## No. XIII.

## WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq. F.R.S.

LATE ACTUARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR EQUITABLE ASSURANCES  
ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS.

WE have derived the following brief memoir of this able, estimable, and venerable man, from "The Christian Reformer."

He was the son of William Morgan, of Bridgend, in the county of Glamorgan, and of Sarah, daughter of Rice Price, of Tynton, in the same county, the sister of the celebrated Dr. Price. By his father, who was of the medical profession and in very considerable practice in the county, he was descended from an ancient family, who for many generations possessed an estate at Ystrad y Fodog, in Glamorganshire.

He was born at Bridgend, on the 6th of June, 1750; and commenced his education in his native town, whence, after a short time, he was removed to a school in the neighbouring town of Coychurch, and subsequently to the free school at Cowbridge\*, where, under the tuition of Dr. Williams, he made a rapid progress in his classical studies, and became, in the course of a short time, the head boy of the school. In 17—, he quitted Cowbridge; and, after a short time spent with his family at Bridgend, and in acquiring under his father a knowledge of dispensing medicines, which he retained in

\* This school was endowed by Sir Llewelin Jenkins, in the reign of Charles II. This school enjoys considerable advantages in Jesus' College, Oxford, where there are two fellowships, two scholarships, and an exhibition exclusively confined to students educated at this school.—*Malkin's South Wales*, p. 115.

after life, he repaired to London, with a view of obtaining a situation under some general practitioner. In this pursuit, however, he met with little success, and was recalled to the country by the death of his sister and father. He remained there for a short time, and, after the settlement of his father's affairs, again returned to London, where, by the kind assistance of his maternal uncle, Dr. Price, he was now enabled to enter as a student at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. There he continued for three or four years, pursuing his medical studies with great zeal, industry, and success. These are sufficiently evinced by the manuscript copies still extant of all the lectures which he there attended—anatomical and surgical lectures.

In 1770, Dr. Price had published the first edition of his work on "Reversionary Payments, on Schemes for providing Annuities for Widows and for Persons in Old Age, and on the Method of calculating the Value of Assurances on Lives." This caused Dr. Price to be consulted by many societies instituted for these purposes, as well as in cases for the valuation of individual reversionary interests; and he suggested to his nephew, that it might possibly be of advantage to him to turn his attention to these subjects. He accordingly commenced the study of mathematics about this time (1772), and made an extraordinary and rapid progress in them. In February, 1774, he was, at the recommendation of Dr. Price, appointed to the office of Assistant Actuary to the Equitable Society; and succeeded to the more important office of Actuary, in February, 1775, the President and Directors of which society had frequently consulted Dr. Price on the management of their affairs. Here he had an opportunity of following the peculiar bent of his genius, and he pursued his mathematical studies with great ardour and an enthusiastic love of science. It was his constant habit at this time, and for many years afterwards, to rise every morning between four and five o'clock, winter and summer, to pursue his studies. To these he again recurred in the evening; but finding, when he encountered difficulties in his evening studies, that his ardour to surmount

them deprived him of rest, he abandoned the study of mathematics in the evening, and devoted those hours either to the study of experimental philosophy (chemistry or electricity, but more particularly the latter), or in reading and abridging the works of the Greek historians.

The course of his mathematical studies cannot exactly be traced; but there is every reason to believe that, between the years 1772 and 1776, he had read the Elements of Euclid, Simpson and Saunderson's Algebra, Simson's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hamilton and Apollonius's Conics (these two works he appears to have collated and compared with great care, by the manuscript notes in the margins of the copies which he read), Rowe's and Simpson's Fluxions, and Emerson's Mechanics.

Newton's Principia, it appears, by a memorandum in his own handwriting, he commenced March 25th, and finished October 2d, 1776, and read a second time in the course of the year 1782.

In the year 1779, he published the first edition of his work on the Doctrine of Annuities and reversionary Payments, containing rules for solving all questions concerning the value of annuities and reversions depending on any one, two or three lives, or on any survivorships among them, most of which had never before been answered. These solutions were all derived from the hypothesis of De Moivre.

In 1781, he published an Examination of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat and Combustion (the first edition).

In 1788, he communicated, through Dr. Price, his first paper to the Royal Society, namely, on the Probabilities of Survivorships between two Persons of any given Age, and the Method of determining the Value of Reversions depending on those Survivorships (from tables of the REAL probabilities of life: this had never been done before). For this paper the President and Council adjudged to him the gold medal on Sir Godfrey Copley's donation, and he was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of that learned Society.

In 1783, a paper on the Method of determining, from the REAL Probabilities of Life, the Value of a Contingent Reversion in which *three Lives* are involved in the Survivorship.

In 1791, another paper on the same subject.

In 1794, a further investigation of the same.

These papers comprised the solution of seventeen different problems; and, in 1799, he communicated the solution of seven more problems in which three lives are involved, in all of which were also involved a contingency never before accurately determined, *namely*, that of one life failing after another in a given time. These problems may be said to have exhausted the subject so far as it relates to contingencies on three lives. The whole of these papers he afterwards revised and republished in the second edition of his work on the Doctrine of Annuities, 1821.

He also communicated to the Royal Society a paper on the Non-conducting power of a Vacuum.

He also published the following Pamphlets:— In 1792, “A Review of Dr. Price’s Writings on the Subjects of the Finances,” &c.

In 1796, “Facts addressed to the serious Attention of the People of Great Britain.”

In —, “Additional Facts.”

In 1797, “An Appeal to the People of Great Britain on the alarming State of the Public Finances.”

In 1803, “A Comparative View of the Public Finances from the beginning to the close of the late Administration.”

In Rees’s Cyclopædia, he wrote on Life Annuities, Chance, Funds, Interest.

The scientific attainments and mathematical genius of Mr. Morgan,—his unwearied application and rapid progress in the pursuit of knowledge, to which he was excited rather by the love of self-improvement than the desire of distinction,—and the valuable additions which he has made to an important and intricate branch of science, might alone be considered sufficient to render some notice of his life and writings highly interesting. But the services he has rendered to mankind were



far from being confined to the extension of abstract science and the investigation and solution of problems for ascertaining the true value of contingencies and reversions, — of no mean importance with reference to the complicated relations of property in this kingdom.

Mr. Morgan's services, in connection with the Equitable Society, have therefore been of great public importance and utility ; nor can this notice of him be considered complete or properly concluded without a brief account of that institution. The Equitable Society was founded in 1762, and although, in some respects, it proceeded on more scientific principles than any society which had been previously established, possessed but little claim to its title. Nor did its founders display a much greater degree of knowledge of the principles of life assurance than those of many similar societies which were formed about the middle of the last century, and which have long since terminated in disappointment and ruin,— a fate to which institutions of this kind are particularly exposed from the circumstance of their income necessarily exceeding their expenditure for a long series of years ; hence their members, misled by the fallacious prospect of perpetual accumulations, have been but too often ready to adopt measures of the most ruinous and fatal tendency. The effect of such measures can only be ascertained by means of a thorough knowledge of a particular branch of mathematics ; and it is no easy task to place a subject of this kind in such a clear and familiar point of view as to convince the unwilling, and induce them to abandon the hope of immediate gain for the sake of security and future advantages.

“ It is not without effort,” observes one of the most eminent mathematicians of the present day (Sir J. W. F. Herschel, art. Astronomy, Lardner's 'Cyclopædia), “ that those who possess mathematical knowledge can communicate with those who do not, and adapt their language to the necessities of such an intercourse.”

Of this style of composition the addresses of Mr. Morgan to the general courts of the Equitable Society afford a most

successful instance. In those addresses he has pointed out, with admirable clearness, the pernicious tendency of measures of the kind we have just alluded to, and given a concise and perspicuous explanation of the general principles of life assurance.

Of this we cannot have a more convincing proof than in the happy effects which they have produced. No one can read them in connection with the history of the Equitable Society without admiring at the same time the prudence and moderation which they have so successfully enforced upon those to whom they were addressed, and the ability, integrity, and wisdom which have guided this institution from one step of prosperity to another, and raised it from comparative insignificance, consisting, at the time of Mr. Morgan's appointment, in 1774, of about 700 members, with a capital of only 33,800*l.* stock in the 3 per cents., under regulations which must ever have retained it in a state of infancy and weakness, to its present magnitude and importance, consisting of many thousand members, and possessed, at the last investigation of its affairs, in 1829, of a capital exceeding 9,000,000*l.*, an income of nearly 800,000*l.* per annum, and engaged in assurances for the most part intended as a provision for the surviving families of its members, to the amount of upwards of 19,000,000*l.*

In closing this summary, it may be added, that, as Mr. Morgan's financial abilities brought him into a familiar intercourse with some of the ablest statesmen of his time, so did his attainments with many of the most learned men. Such he was as a public man; nor was he less distinguished in all the relations of life, private and domestic.

Mr. Morgan's decease took place at Stamford Hill, Middlesex, on the 4th of May, 1833, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Mr. Morgan was a Protestant Dissenter of the Unitarian school. In the earlier and the later years of his life he was an attendant at the Gravel-Pit Meeting, Hackney. The following tribute to his memory was offered in that place by Mr.

Aspland, on Sunday, May 19., at the close of a sermon from 1 Cor. x. 13. :—

“ The persuasion that this blessing (of immortality) awaits the righteous dead, is the best consolation of mourning survivors ; and how often, alas ! are we called upon to suggest and to urge the consolation !

“ You are nearly all of you aware that this congregation has been recently deprived by death of another of its members, the distinguished head of a much-respected family. And I feel it right to allude publicly to the loss of our lamented brother in Christ, not only on account of his rank and estimation in society, and the excellence of his character, but also because he was earlier connected with this congregation than, perhaps, any other person now living, and because his connection with it was owing to his near relationship to one of its former pastors, a man whose name is an honour to this Christian Church, and to have been associated with whom was a distinction ever to be valued. I need not say that I refer to Dr. Price, one of the purest and best of men ; a philosopher who had the humility of a child ; a writer upon points that commonly inflame the angry passions, who was not more distinguished by the perspicuity and strength of his composition, and the force of his reasoning, than by his candour and charity, and whose whole character seems to have been modelled upon that of his Lord and Saviour. This eminent man—eminent in science, and, I will add, eminent in morals and theology—did not escape the reproach of evil tongues ; but posterity is doing him ample justice, and his name will, I doubt not, be lastingly enrolled in the better chapter of the annals of our country, amongst those patriots, philanthropists, and benefactors to their species with whom it was his honour and his delight to be united, and to whom (and to none more than to him) we are indebted for that happy change in the spirit of the people, and those important legislative improvements which are the true glory of the present age.

“ Our departed brother justly prized the honour of his relationship to this great and good man. Under his fostering

care and almost paternal guardianship, his talents were called forth and turned into the right channel, and he was happily led to devote his scientific attainments to the most important of all practical uses—the application of true political economy to the benefit of the middle classes of society. For more than half a century he was at the head of the greatest of those useful and noble establishments, which encourage and reward the provident care of the living for their surviving families; and the prosperity of that great institution is, I am assured by disinterested and competent judges, mainly owing to his science, application, integrity, and decision. In this relation, he has earned the gratitude of thousands of families—the reward of such as employ their talents in building up society and multiplying its comforts and enjoyments.

“In earlier life, our deceased friend distinguished himself as a writer upon public finance, showing, in this department of his labours, the same fearless independence of party, and reliance upon the power of truth, which had characterised the works of his revered relative and instructor. As was to have been expected from his education, he was the avowed friend of civil and religious liberty at a period when the avowal of such friendship was not without its inconveniences, and even dangers. He had the happiness, however, of the society and friendship of some of that ever-memorable band of philosophers and patriots, who, in the days of his youth and early manhood, set the example of free enquiry and bold discourse, which has produced and is producing momentous changes for the better in church and state.

“I need scarcely add in this place that our departed brother was a Christian believer, and attached great importance to the genuine Christianity of the New Testament. His views, I believe, for the most part coincided with those of the honoured relative whom I have named,—views alike honourable to our Creator, worthy of our Saviour, and tending to the improvement and happiness of the human race. He has been called, in the maturity of his years, to follow them from whom he learned wisdom and virtue; and I cannot

utter a better wish for his surviving family, than that they may be followers of him in his beneficial application of his talents to the public good, and in his incorruptible and fearless integrity, or offer a more suitable prayer for you, his remaining fellow-worshippers, than that you may be strengthened in every righteous habit, by seeing in his example a new illustration of the consoling, animating truth, that the memory of the just is blessed."

## No. XIV.

## THE RIGHT HON. JAMES GAMBIER,

BARON GAMBIER, OF IVER, CO. BUCKINGHAM; ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET; KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH; PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY; VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NAVAL CHARITABLE, MARINE, AND OTHER SOCIETIES; ALSO OF THE LOCK HOSPITAL, THE ASYLUM, AND THE AFRICAN AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

LORD GAMBIER was a member of a French refugee family, his grandfather, Nicholas having migrated from Caen to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His uncle, of his own Christian name, was a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy, and was father of Sir James Gambier, F.R.S., Consul-general in the Netherlands, and grandfather of William Gambier, Esq., who married the late Countess Dowager of Athlone. His aunt Margaret was the wife of the first Lord Barham, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1805-6.

His Lordship was born in the Bahama Islands, October 13th, 1756, the younger son of Samuel Gambier, Esq., then Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas, by Miss Deborah Stiles, of Bermuda. He went to sea at an early age; and, in 1778, was Commander of the *Thunder bomb*, in which he had the misfortune to be captured by the French fleet under Count D'Estaing. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain October 9th, in the same year, and appointed to the command of the *Raleigh* 32. In this frigate he was engaged in repelling the French attempt upon Jersey, January 6th, 1781, and afterwards proceeded to the coast of America; where, at the reduction of Charlestown in South Carolina, he served

on shore with the brigade of seamen and marines. In 1781, he captured the General Mifflin, an American ship of war, mounting twenty guns.

At the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, Captain Gambier was appointed to the Defence 74, one of the fleet under the orders of Earl Howe.

On the 18th of November, 1793, the fleet, being on a cruise in the Bay of Biscay, got sight of a French squadron, to which chase was immediately given; but, the enemy being considerably to windward, and the weather thick and squally, they effected their escape. The Defence, in the pursuit, carried away her top-masts.

It was not until the month of May, 1794, that the Brest fleet put to sea, and then only for the express purpose of protecting a fleet laden with corn; the pressure of want throughout France being then so great that the party in power determined rather to risk a defeat than to be exposed to famine. In the actions that ensued, Captain Gambier bore a most distinguished share. On the glorious 1st of June, the Defence was the first vessel that cut through the enemy's line; passing between the seventh and eighth ships. She had successively three or four ships engaging her; the men being almost from the first divided at their quarters, to fight both sides at once; her masts were all shot away; the main-mast fell in-board, and the whole of the quarter deck and fore-castle guns were rendered useless. The loss she sustained on that and the preceding days, amounted to eighteen men killed and thirty-nine wounded.

At the general promotion which followed this important victory, Captain Gambier was nominated a Colonel of Marines; in the winter of 1794, he took the command of the Prince George, of 98 guns, fitting at Chatham; and, on the 1st of June, 1795, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. On the 2d of March, in the same year, he was appointed to a seat among the Commissioners of the Admiralty, which he retained until February, 1801.

At the latter period (having attained the rank of Vice-

Admiral in 1799), he was appointed third in command of the Channel fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the *Neptune*, of 98 guns. In the spring of 1802, he proceeded to Newfoundland as Governor of that island, and Commander-in-chief of the squadron employed for its protection.

In May, 1804, he was re-appointed to a seat at the Admiralty board; and he continued there during the two naval administrations of Viscount Melville and Lord Barham, until the change of ministry that took place on the death of Mr. Pitt, in February, 1806. On the 14th of April, 1807 (having become full Admiral in 1805), he was again appointed to assist in the direction of naval affairs, under Lord Mulgrave; and in the following summer, he was entrusted with the command of the fleet sent to demand possession of the Danish navy.

The first division of the armament sailed from England on the 26th of July, 1807, and the second on the 29th: the whole arrived off Wisbeck, a village situated about midway between Elsinore and Copenhagen, on the evening of the 15th of August; where the army, under Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, was disembarked without the smallest opposition; and, on the following day, the joint commanders issued a proclamation, setting forth the causes which had led to this proceeding on the part of the British Government, — a document drawn up with much ability, and, in its regulations respecting the intercourse of the hostile forces with the peaceable inhabitants, evincing as much humanity as the spirit of war will admit.

After some ineffectual attempts of the Danes to annoy the left wing of the army by the fire of their gun-boats, and to impede its progress by sallies, which were always repulsed with loss, the city of Copenhagen was closely invested on the land side. The fleet removing to an advanced anchorage, formed an impenetrable blockade by sea.

On the 2d of September the British Commanders summoned the Danish General, for the last time, to surrender the ships of war on the before-mentioned conditions, and, in an amicable manner, repeating, that the horrors of a bombardment would be the immediate consequences of a refusal, and that it must



fall on the head of those in whose power it was to avert the evil by a single word. General Peymann persisting in his refusal, the mortar-batteries, which had been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken around Copenhagen, together with the bomb-vessels, which were placed in convenient situations, opened their fire with such power and effect, that in a short time the town was set on fire, and was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th; when, a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the enemy sent out a flag of truce, desiring an armistice, to afford time to treat for a capitulation. After some correspondence between General Peymann, Admiral Gambier, and Lord Cathcart, certain articles were agreed upon; by which all the Danish ships and vessels of war, consisting of nineteen sail of the line\*, twenty-three frigates and sloops, and twenty-five gun-boats, with the stores in the arsenal, were to be delivered up. This great object was attained with very trifling loss on the part of the British. During the whole of the siege the number of killed, wounded, and missing, of both services, did not exceed 259 men.

Admiral Gambier immediately began fitting out the ships that filled the spacious basins where they were laid up in ordinary; and, at the expiration of the term limited in the capitulation, they were all, together with the stores, timber, and every article of naval equipment, found in the arsenal and storehouses, conveyed to England; where, with the exception of one line-of-battle ship, that grounded on the isle of Huen, and was destroyed, they arrived safely in the latter end of the month of October.† Nothing could more strik-

\* Two of the line-of-battle ships and two frigates were destroyed, being unserviceable.

† On the 28th of January, 1808, the thanks of both houses of Parliament were voted to the naval and military commanders, officers, seamen, &c. employed in the late expedition to the Baltic. Lord Hawkesbury proposed the resolutions to this effect in the House of Lords, and Lord Castlereagh in the Commons. The motion was opposed in both Houses, simply on the ground, that the enter-

ingly evince the chagrin and disappointment which Buonaparte sustained by this measure, than the strictures of the "Moniteur," and of other continental papers under the influence of France.

For the able manner in which Admiral Gambier had conducted the above expedition, the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom was conferred upon him by patent, dated November 9th, 1807; and he was offered a pension of 2000*l.*, which he generously declined.

In the month of May, 1808, Lord Gambier finally retired from his seat at the Admiralty, on being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet. During his seasons of office, he had applied himself with great assiduity to the duties of the situation. He suggested the plan upon which the *Plantagenet*, a 74-gun ship, was built. She was launched at Woolwich, October 23d, 1801, and was considered by judges of naval architecture to be of singularly fine mould, and exquisite proportions. Being without a poop, she passed, at a distance, for a large frigate. His Lordship also, with much labour and attention, compiled a code of signals for the navy; no regular one authorised by the Admiralty having been established since the very imperfect sailing and fighting instructions issued by the Duke of York, afterwards James II. In that code Lord Gambier inserted a list of the ships of the navy, with numbers against their names,—an invention of his own,—for the purpose of their making themselves known to each other at sea and on other occasions, with several improvements in the signals and evolutions. He also drew up the "General Instructions" for the direction and guidance of officers in the internal discipline and government of the King's ships, with the duty of every officer clearly pointed out. This was a work greatly needed, as the old instructions

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prize was not of such a nature as to merit the proposed honours for the officers by whom it was accomplished. The policy of the measure was not taken into discussion. The motion was carried without a division in the Lords; in the Commons, the proposer had a majority of 100 against 19.

had become obsolete and almost useless, being very deficient and confused.

Nothing material occurred in the Channel fleet when under his Lordship's command, until the month of April, 1809; when a detachment attacked a French squadron in the Aix Roads, and destroyed *La Ville de Varsovie* 80, *Tonnerre* 74, *Aquilon* 74, and *Calcutta* 56, besides driving several others on shore. A difference of opinion respecting the practicability of destroying the remainder of the enemy's squadron, was productive of a misunderstanding between the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Cochrane, who had the command of the fire-ships; and Lord Gambier, in consequence, requested a court martial to investigate into his conduct. A court was accordingly assembled on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, July 26th, 1809, continued by adjournments till August 9th; when the following sentence was pronounced:—

“The Court agree, that the charge, ‘That Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, on the 12th April, the enemy's ships being then on fire, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did, for a considerable time, neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them,’ has not been proved against the said Right Hon. Lord Gambier; but that his Lordship's conduct on that occasion, as well as his general conduct and proceedings as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet employed in Basque Roads, between the 17th March and the 29th April, 1809, was marked by zeal, judgment, and ability, and an anxious attention to the welfare of his Majesty's service, and do adjudge HIM TO BE MOST HONOURABLY ACQUITTED; and the said Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier is hereby most honourably acquitted accordingly.”

The President, Sir Roger Curtis, then desired his Lordship's sword to be handed to him, which he returned to him, with the following address:—“Admiral Lord Gambier, I have peculiar pleasure in receiving the command of the Court to return you your sword, in the fullest conviction, that, as you have hitherto done, you will, on all future occasions, use it

for the honour and advantage of your country, and to your own personal honour. Having so far obeyed the command of the Court, I beg you will permit me, in my individual capacity, to express to you the high gratification I have upon this occasion."

Notwithstanding this decision, however, Lord Cochrane rose in his place in the House of Commons, on the 29th of January in the following year, and moved for the minutes of the court martial which had been held on Lord Gambier — contending that he had been acquitted on insufficient grounds; and added, that, even if his Lordship's "zeal, ability, and anxiety for the benefit of his Majesty's service" could be proved, he should still oppose a vote of thanks, as being entirely uncalled for, and calculated to lower and diminish the value of that signal honour. This motion provoked an extended discussion. It was contended by Captain Beresford, Sir John Orde, General Loft, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Croker, and others, that the motion cast an unmerited stigma upon the members of the court martial, and that the evidence adduced on that occasion was sufficient and satisfactory. The assertion of Lord Cochrane, that the chart of the position of the enemy's ships produced before the court martial was false and fabricated, they pointedly denied; and it was even hinted that the accuser had himself formed his charts and log-books in favour of his own evidence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore moved as an amendment, that the word "sentence" should be substituted for "minutes" in the motion. In his reply, Lord Cochrane took notice of the recrimination, and made it an additional reason why the conduct of the affair in Basque Roads should be again investigated, and concluded in the following words:—"If, Sir, there were no reasons for the production of the minutes which I have called for, but that I am now put on my defence; that accusations have been made, which, in justice to my feelings and character, I must refute, I humbly submit to the House, that, in justice to me, they ought now to be produced; and I trust that, for reasons

more important to the country, they will not be refused. Sir, I shall not detain the House longer than to re-assert all that I have pledged myself to prove, and to stake every thing that is valuable to man on the issue. If the minutes are produced, I shall expose such a scene as will, perhaps, make my country tremble for its safety. I entreat the House well to consider, that there is a tribunal to which it is answerable — that of posterity, which will try our actions, and judge impartially.” When the House divided, there appeared for the amendment proposed by Mr. Perceval, 171; against it, 19; so that Lord Cochrane’s motion was lost by a majority of 152.

As soon as this business was disposed of, the Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded a speech, in which he highly eulogised the conduct of Lord Gambier, by proposing a vote of thanks; the first clause of which was in the following terms: —“ That the thanks of this House be given to Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, for the zeal, judgment, ability, and anxious attention to the welfare of his Majesty’s service, which marked his Lordship’s conduct as Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in Basque Roads, by which the French fleet, which had taken refuge under the protection of their own batteries, were driven on shore and disabled, and a considerable part of them destroyed, on the 11th and 12th of April, 1809.” This motion was opposed by Lord Cochrane and Sir Francis Burdett, but was carried by a large majority; there appearing for it, 161; against it, only 39.

A similar motion was agreed to in the House of Lords. In communicating it to Lord Gambier, the Lord Chancellor passed a high encomium on the character and services of the noble Admiral.

Lord Gambier retained the command of the Channel fleet until 1811, when he was required to resign it by the expiration of the three years to which its tenure is limited.

On the 30th of July, 1814, Lord Gambier was placed at the head of the Commissioners for concluding a peace with the United States of America; the first meeting for which took place at Ghent, on the 8th of August; the preliminaries

were signed at the same place, on the 24th of December, and ratified at Washington, February 17th, 1815. His Lordship was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath on the 7th of June following. At the accession of his present Majesty, he was, with the late Admiral Peere Williams, advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. His Lordship's death took place on the 19th of April, 1833, at his house at Iver, near Uxbridge.

Lord Gambier was characterised by feelings of great piety and benevolence. He was President of the Church Missionary Society, and a Vice-President of the Naval Charitable, Marine, and other Societies; and also of the Lock Hospital, the Asylum, and the African and Benevolent Institutions.

His Lordship married, in July, 1788, Louisa, second daughter of Daniel Mathew, of Felix Hall, in Essex, Esq., and sister to Jane, the wife of Samuel Gambier, Esq., his Lordship's elder brother. Lady Gambier survives, having had no family; and the peerage has consequently become extinct.

Lord Gambier's will and three codicils have been proved at Doctors' Commons, and the personal property sworn to be under the value of 30,000*l*. His Lordship's nephews, Charles Samuel Gambier and Edward John Gambier, Esqs., are appointed executors. Lady Gambier, his Lordship's widow, becomes possessed of the greater part of the property during her life, and, upon her decease, it is bequeathed to the nephews and nieces, eight in number. His Lordship bequeaths 200*l*. to the Foreign Bible Society; and directs that his picture, representing the action between the British and French fleets, on the 25th and 26th of January, 1782, be hung in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital. He also bequeaths to his friend Commander Henry Boys, 50*l*.; and to the Hon. Francis Monckton, 1000*l*.

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Principally, from Marshall's "Royal Naval Biography," and "The Gentleman's Magazine."

## No. XV.

## SIR JOHN ANDREW STEVENSON, Mus. Doc.

**H**E who attains a distinguished rank in his own times as a musical composer earns a considerable share of immortality. His memory is preserved while the sounds which he melodised are admired and repeated, or as long as the science which he improved is cultivated. Compositions which are wedded to poetry endure to a much more extended time than others which are deprived of that additional charm; and hence we find that the works of lyrical composers are more favoured by succeeding generations than those productions which are intended to be performed by instruments alone. Amongst the successful composers of recent times, Sir John Stevenson has not been the least fortunate; he has earned the wreath awarded to the successful votaries of both the sacred and the profane muses; his fame will be long preserved in the echoes of the vaulted choirs, and in the light songs of the bower — in the solemnity of the sacred chaunt, and in the sprightly strains which enliven our merely social hours. He was fortunate, too, in living at a time when a national poet conceived the idea of uniting the sweet melodies of his country to poetry “worthy of their energy and tenderness;” and he performed the service of enwreathing them together with such skill and taste, as will ensure the poet and the accompanying minstrel a commensurate fame.

Unlike many of his equally distinguished countrymen, Sir John Stevenson passed the whole of his long life in his native city, enlivening, almost to the last hour of his existence, the circles in which he first became remarkable, and establishing, by his changeless fidelity to his former associations, his claim to that constancy, which, in too many instances afforded by

others, has been sacrificed to ambition. The genealogical particulars of his origin are somewhat obscured by the ominous silence which he was in the habit of preserving in reference to it; but his fame is independent alike of its elevation or of its lowliness; his talents and acquirements enabled him to attain a station which it is not in the gift of princes to bestow, nor within the power of mere fortune to achieve.

Those who knew Sir John Stevenson in his years of boyhood say, that he was the son of a professor of music, who was settled in Dublin, about the middle of the last century.\* At that time the Irish metropolis was celebrated for its musical amusements; and, in the public orchestras, Mr. Stevenson is said to have performed one of the subordinate violin parts; but, dying of a fever, which, at the same time carried off his wife, he left two sons quite unprovided for. Fortunately for his subsequent success in the world, John Andrew, the elder, was kindly protected by Mr. Gibson, then of the firm of Gibson and Woffington, of Grafton Street, musical instrument makers; who, perhaps, discerning some indications of musical talent in the boy, interested himself in his fortunes, and ultimately succeeded in getting him received as a pupil in the choir school of Christ Church cathedral, in the year 1771, he being, at that time, about ten years of age. His younger brother was placed on board a vessel in the foreign trade, but was supposed to have perished at sea shortly after.

At the time young Stevenson was admitted to the establishment of Christ Church, it had been the custom to exclude the sons of Irish parents from the benefit which it afforded, and, until the time of his admission, this ungenerous system had been generally practised towards the natives of Ireland. His friend Mr. Gibson, however, had sufficient influence to have an exception made in his favour, and from that time thenceforward the former rule was gradually departed from; until at length the boys were admitted, as they are at present, after a public examination, which supersedes the partiality of patronage, and

\* We believe that Sir John Stevenson was of Scottish parents and birth.—Ed.



the prejudice of national distinctions. At the time that young Stevenson was received, the establishment was under the care of Doctor Woodward, who was an eminent musical theorist; and under his direction he imbibed the first rudiments of that science which in after-times he was destined to enrich by his compositions. The other branches of learning taught in the establishment were not so extended as they are at present. Classics were not then considered necessary for the education of the vicars choral; an English master was the only one, besides the musical professor, which the school contained. Mr. Sharman, author of the geography which bears his name, was at that time the master of the English and arithmetical classes, under whose care Sir John received the limited education which the chapter bestowed upon its pupils.

During the seven years of probation which he passed in the establishment, he displayed a great natural talent for music, and a disposition for composition; and although the latter was not encouraged by his preceptors, yet he found frequent opportunities to indulge it in his leisure hours. His probation expired in the year 1778, and he had then to enter the world with little else than his musical education to depend on for subsistence — which, considering the state of music at that time, and the emolument likely to be derived from the profession, did not present a prospect to him calculated to afford much encouragement. Here again the disadvantage of his nationality stood in the way of his success; but, fortunately, the private influence which enabled him to succeed in entering the choir of Christ Church cathedral, procured him a stipendiary appointment to the choir of St. Patrick's.

The internal constitutions of the chapters were somewhat different. In Christ Church cathedral the Bishop of Kildare was Dean, *ex officio*, and the vacancies, as they occurred, were filled up by the suffrage of the chapter; but, in that of Saint Patrick's, the sole patronage rested with the Dean of that cathedral. The chapter of the former was chiefly composed of persons who had been brought from England and admitted to the various offices in the choir; and, with a constituency

so composed, an Irish candidate had but a small chance of success, particularly when the exclusion of Irishmen\* was a principle which even the Bishop and Dean himself did not hesitate to declare, whenever an applicant belonging to Ireland was offered for their consideration.

At the time when Mr. Stevenson was thus looking about the world for some opportunity by which he might be enabled to advance himself in his profession, the deanery of Saint Patrick was vested in Dean Craddock, and in his amiable and patriotic lady our young musician found a kind patroness. Aware of the injustice done by the monopolising system which had been previously acted upon in the two cathedrals, she was resolved to use all her influence with the Dean to have it abolished, and she prevailed upon him to give Mr. Stevenson the first vacant vicarage which should occur; and, accordingly, he was placed upon the establishment as a stipendiary, in the year 1783, he being then about twenty-one years of age. Thus, with all his talents, he would have been unable to attain the trifling, yet permanent salary of this subordinate situation, had not fortune favoured him with the friendship of this excellent lady; and, it is perhaps not too much to say, now that we are looking back on his career, that upon this circumstance alone all his subsequent success depended. The limited, but sufficient, income which he derived from his appointment enabled him to enjoy that leisure which was so indispensable for the cultivation of his taste, and rendered him independent of the drudgery which, as a teacher, he would have had to undergo, and which would have thrown him into a course of occupation so much at variance with the repose necessary for the mind that is devoted to musical composition. Had he not the shelter which the cathedral afforded him, he might have abandoned the profession of music altogether, or perhaps have fallen a victim, like some of his gifted colleagues, to the vicissitudes which at that time attended an unrequited profession.

The fate of Mr. T. A. Geary, one of his colleagues, affords

\* Doctor Jackson, Bishop of Kildare, said, in reply to a candidate, that the appointment was only fit for an *Englishman*.

a melancholy instance of the misfortunes to which the musical profession is liable. He had been educated in Christ Church choir, like Sir John, but indicated more precocity of musical talent than the latter. At eleven years old, he composed a *Te Deum*, which was performed by the choir, and in the following year, he received a medal from the Amateur Society for a glee which won the unqualified admiration of the members. When his probation expired, he had not the good fortune to get himself attached to either of the cathedrals, and was obliged to encounter the difficulties which attend the efforts that must be made to earn the support of the public. He composed many admired pieces before he attained the age of twenty-three, at which period of his life he was accidentally drowned in the Liffey.\*

The early efforts of young Stevenson were not confined to sacred compositions; his versatility of genius early evinced itself in other departments of music. In 1779, he was engaged in supplying the musical arrangements for O'Keeffe's farce of the "Dead Alive," concerning which that famous dramatist gives the following account in his "Recollections:"

"One day, at dinner, at Blarney, the conversation turned upon their friend and mine, Mr. Colman. I mentioned I had sent him over a third piece, in two acts, but had not heard from him—this was the 'Dead Alive.' I had preserved a copy, and, telling them this circumstance, Mrs. Jefferies advised me to bring it out in Dublin, when Mr. Jefferies, with prudence, and a longer look upon the road of life, said, 'No, Mr. O'Keeffe—don't do any such thing. Belinda, how can you advise such dangerous folly: if he brings it out in Dublin, Colman will never bring it out in London.' I believe I looked rather silly and alarmed at Mr. Jefferies' friendly hint; for, the fact was, not hearing from Mr. Colman, I fully intended to have it performed in Dublin. I had already written some of the songs, and given them to set to music to a very

\* We understand it is the intention of his surviving brother to publish a selection of the MS. compositions of this gentleman, whose premature death deprived his country of a distinguished ornament.

young gentleman. He was not above fourteen years of age, of most promising talents: his name was Stevenson. He composed some of the airs, and played and sang them to me at my house in Capel Street, and very beautiful they were. However, on Mr. Jefferies' alarm, there the matter dropped of bringing the matter out in Dublin. The youthful musical genius of that day is now the admired Sir John Stevenson, the successful composer of sacred and sublime melody." — *O'Keeffe's Recollections*, vol. i. p. 403.

At the time when Mr. Stevenson appeared in the musical world of Dublin, the taste for music in that city was rather in the wane. About fifteen years prior to his début, Dublin had been the rendezvous of most of the greatest composers and performers belonging to Europe. In the year 1758, Handel superintended the performance of his own magnificent oratorio in the Music Hall, long prior to his success in London. The Passerini and Damici families, Geminiani, Giordani, Pachierotti, Signora Allegranti, &c., had been established and successful favourites at the operas, concerts, and oratorios, which were then performed. They had almost all disappeared, however, when Stevenson came out; but Ireland then could boast of some of her own natives, whom these illustrious foreigners had inspired to cultivate their delightful science, and Michael Kelly and Doctor Carter were the representatives of the young musical talent of the country. The latter had been educated in the choir of Christ Church prior to Mr. Stevenson's admission, and was subsequently appointed organist at Werburgh's church. Such was his knowledge of music, that if a piece which he had not previously seen were placed before him turned upside down, he was enabled to play it at sight.

Shortly after his appointment to the vicarage in St. Patrick's, Mr. Stevenson married Mrs. Singleton, a widow, daughter of Mr. Morton, of Rahoboth, near Dublin, at whose house he lodged, and pursued his profession with considerable success. He was rather an indolent and inattentive master; his want of punctuality, arising from the excitement produced by com-

position, often interfered with that regular distribution of time required by his various pupils, and which the capricious visiting of musical inspiration sadly deranged. In the course of some little time he was advanced to the full vicarage, which greatly improved his finances; but it was not until a considerable time after that he was admitted to the chapter of Christ Church, although some vacancies had occurred previous to his admittance, which were filled up by persons who had not been, like him, educated in the choir. Amongst those, the late Doctor Spray was the most remarkable: he had been a hosier, and was subsequently clerk of Lichfield church; but, having displayed the possession of a fine voice, he was brought to Dublin, and admitted in the chapter of Christ Church, in the year 1793. At that time his musical knowledge was confined to a very limited range, as a circumstance which took place in the college chapel fully demonstrated. Spray being appointed to the choir in that institution, the Provost sent up the anthem to be performed, on a Sunday, some time after his admission; but it happened to be one with which he was unacquainted; not being able to read music at sight, he made some captious objection to the arrangement, and requested the messenger to have the anthem changed. While this parley was going forward, the leading voice had commenced, and thus Spray was placed in that dilemma which left him no choice but silence, and the other two voices had to sustain, as well as they were able, the anthem which required three. Such was the musical education of the man who was the senior of Sir John Stevenson in Christ Church cathedral; but it must be admitted that, however inferior he was to the latter as a musician, still he possessed a voice of the first order. Stevenson's voice was a fine base, which, amongst others, harmonised with a fine effect; but, like most cathedral singers, he was not so successful in solo parts as in the aid he rendered to combined harmony.

The amateur musical circle, at the time when Mr. Stevenson appeared, contained many singers of considerable rank, and amongst them he was received upon those terms of equality

which those who pursue the delightful science of music in Dublin, from taste alone, have always conceded to others who professed it from necessity. Music, however, is the only science the cultivation of which has succeeded in bringing those ranks together which the distinctions of society have otherwise separated—enabling them to enjoy the pleasures of convivial fellowship and mutual recreation. The anthems he composed, which were performed by the choirs of both cathedrals, had already given him the consequence of a successful author in the sublimest scale of musical creations; while some beautiful glees, and the arrangement of several fascinating airs as solos, earned for him the admiration and applause of those who were not familiarised with his cathedral compositions. Anthems, glees, duets, and songs appeared in rapid and irregular succession. Sometimes he adopted the poetry of past time, and sent it again before the public with his own lyrical accompaniment: several stanzas of Shakspeare's, which before had been only recited to their own rhythm, now came forth associated with his brilliant or solemn symphonies. The poetical talents of his friends, too, he put in constant requisition; and thus he became surrounded by many votaries of the muses, who were anxious to secure for their poetical effusions that share of immortality which the aid of his strains bestowed upon them. It is a singular fact, connected with the success of his adaptations, that the poetry of Shakspeare and Moore seemed to produce the finest and purest of his inspirations; as if his musical was of a kindred order to the poetical genius of each of those illustrious authors, and reluctantly tried to associate itself with the productions of inferior minds.

The honorary degree of "Mus. Doc." was conferred upon Mr. Stevenson by the Dublin University, in compliment to his professional fame; and, during the administration of Lord Hardwicke, in the year 1802, he received the honour of knighthood. There is some contrariety of opinion relative to the particular composition the excellence of which is said to have determined the Lord Lieutenant in conferring this

mark of royal approbation upon its author: it is said that he was induced to dub the composer by having heard one of his glees performed at a meeting of the "Irish Harmonic Society;" and several of his more admired glees are mentioned; but it is more probable that the general fame derived from his various and successful pieces procured him the honour, and that he was not indebted for it to any single performance in particular.

About the same time that his fame was thus ascending, and its more substantial rewards were gradually augmenting around him, he sustained a sudden domestic calamity which deprived him of his wife, and left two sons and daughters of tender ages to his care. How well he fulfilled the duties of his widowed state, the station which his family afterwards occupied in society, and the respect and esteem universally conceded to himself, afford sufficient proof.

When Mr. Thomas Moore returned to Ireland, in 1800, after his visit to the West Indies and America, he again joined that brilliant and harmonious circle of which his friend Sir John Stevenson was the most distinguished ornament. Mr. Moore's fame as a composer, in the double capacity of supplying both music and words, had been established by the publication of several glees and songs, which were universally admired. Success, however, did not prevent him from entering into a copartnership, by which he divided the laurels awarded to the accompanying minstrel, and was satisfied with the single wreath which fell to his share as the poet. Among the various projects which suggested themselves to the enterprise of these gifted persons, an experiment upon the nationality of their countrymen was selected, an experiment which, if successful, would rescue the music of their native land from the oblivion which it shared with every thing else that was Irish. It is not easy to ascertain, at this distance of time, to which of the two distinguished persons the merit of the proposition is due; but, if we were to judge from a passage in the advertisement prefixed to the first number of their joint labours, we should imagine that the merit of the suggestion was due to Sir John.

The publisher in his address says—“The zeal of Mr. Moore, in the undertaking, will be best understood from the following extract of a letter addressed to Sir John Stevenson on the subject:—‘I feel very anxious that a work of this kind should be undertaken. We have too long neglected the only talent for which our English neighbours ever deigned to allow us any credit. Our national music has never been properly collected; and, while the composers of the Continent have enriched their operas and sonatas with melodies borrowed from Ireland, very often without even the honesty of acknowledgment, we have left these treasures in a great degree unreclaimed and fugitive. Thus, our airs, like too many of our countrymen, for want of protection at home, have passed into the service of foreigners. But we are come, I hope, to a better period, both of politics and music; and how much they are connected, in Ireland at least, appears too plainly in the tone of sorrow and depression that characterises most of our early songs. *The task which you propose to me, of adapting words to these airs, is by no means easy, &c.*’”

We must recollect, however, that the foregoing document is nothing but a formal advertisement, intended for the public eye, and which may not represent the precise terms existing between the poet and the composer relative to the projection of their joint work.

It is said that the project was a favourite one of Mr. Moore's, and that he attempted to carry it into effect even so early in his own career as the time when Mr. Edward Bunting collected the ancient airs of Ireland from the itinerant harpers assembled at the Belfast meeting, and that in writing to that gentleman, expressing his admiration of the collection, he offered the assistance of his own poetical talents in the further prosecution of the work; and, although the offer was joyfully accepted, still, from some occult cause, it was not productive of the intended result.

The success of the first number of the “Irish Melodies” was complete: it contained several pieces which the most beau-



tiful and admired of the subsequent series were unable to surpass in the public regard.

The musical critics of the day objected to the accompaniments of Sir John Stevenson, and censured them for not being subordinate: they said that, however natural they might be to his own graceful and artificial strains, still that they were of too elaborate a character for the simplicity of Irish music, the graces of which, they said, were concealed or disfigured by the ambition of his style.\* As if Mr. Moore had anticipated this species of criticism, or had encountered some indications of it when the early numbers appeared, he thus alludes to the subject in the prefatory letter addressed to the Marchioness of Donegal in the third number:—

“ Having thus adverted to the principal objection which has been made to the poetical part of this work, allow me to add a few words in defence of my ingenious coadjutor, Sir J. Stevenson, who has been accused of having spoiled the simplicity of the airs by the chromatic richness of his symphonies, and the elaborate variety of his harmonies. We might cite the example of the admirable Haydn, who has sported through all the mazes of musical science in his arrangement of the simplest Scottish melodies; but it appears to me that Sir John Stevenson has brought a national feeling to the task which it would be in vain to expect from a foreigner, however tasteful or judicious. Through many of his own compositions we trace a vein of Irish sentiment, which points him out as peculiarly suited to catch the spirit of his country’s music; and, far from agreeing with those critics who think that his symphonies have nothing kindred with the airs they introduce, I would say that, in general, they resemble those illuminated initials of old manuscripts, which are of the same character with the writing which follows, though more highly coloured and more curiously ornamented.”

Having completed three volumes of the “ Irish Melodies,”

\* Article on Irish music in the “ Dublin Examiner” for August, 1816.

and triumphantly rescued the matchless airs of their native land from the oblivion in which they had lain for centuries, and, through the medium of their revival, disseminated a more pure and natural taste for music, Sir John Stevenson and his distinguished colleague next drew the public attention by the publication of "A Series of Sacred Songs, Duets, and Trios," in 1816. This collection attracted considerable notice. Hitherto there had been but few sacred songs of any considerable beauty in the language; the inspiration of the former writers was not of a religious character, and the piety of those who did enter the service of religion, seemed to be in an exact proportion to their dullness. The airs to which these songs were adapted were principally selected from the German school: Sir John Stevenson supplied a few others, and Mr. Moore contributed one himself. They were mostly of a simple, pleasing, and graceful character; but the critics found fault with them because they were not expressive of that solemnity and holiness which they imagined ought to characterise them; but they prevailed upon as few persons to coincide in their opinions as they did when, in reviewing the "Irish Melodies," they made objections of a similar nature.

It is needless to enumerate all the various works which Sir John Stevenson has left to posterity — from his anthems, composed at an early age, down to the greatest, and nearly the last, of his principal efforts, his Oratorio. As a composer it may truly be said of him, that —

" ————— he ran

Through each mode of lyre, and was master of all."

The exaltation of his fame, as the first lyrical composer of his day, could not influence him to assume a more consequential or reserved deportment than he was remarkable for among his early companions. It was no unfrequent occurrence to find the composer of the most solemn and beautiful religious services frolicking amongst the gayest spirits of the day, even at so advanced a period of his life as the year 1818, which the following extract from a description of a fancy ball at the Rotunda records: —

“ A group of bacchanals, led by the merry Comus, attracted universal observation. Their costume was fanciful and beautiful, and in strict adherence to the dramatic taste with which this party is usually represented. They looked like the sons of jollity and revelry, though they gave very delightful specimens of their being sons of harmony also. The group consisted of *Sir J. Stevenson* and Messrs. M'Casky, Eccles, R. Dixon, Townsend, C. Shannon, J. Armit, A. M'Clean, H. Townsend, Robinson, Master Attwood, &c.; the latter personated the jolly god, Bacchus, and was seated upon a tun, decorated with flowers and various emblems of the sylvan deities; the tun being placed upon a car suitably ornamented, and to which were attached cords decked out with becoming gaiety. Bacchus was drawn by his votaries round the various rooms of the Rotunda; and the progress of this procession was marked by —

“ Topsy dance and jollity,  
Midnight shouts and revelry.”

“ This group stopped occasionally in different parts of the rooms, and sang a number of glees, appropriate to what it represented, in admirable style, and with very beautiful effect. Due homage and respect were paid by the party to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Talbot. They stopped, at different times of the night, immediately in front of the seats occupied by the viceregal party, and performed several glees, much to the gratification of their illustrious auditors. Crowds followed this group to all parts of the room.”—*Dublin Journal for May 21. 1818.*

It might have been in allusion to the youthful spirit which he evinced upon this occasion that, afterwards, Mr. T. H. Bayley addressed the lines to him prefixed to his “ *Miniature Lyrics*,” beginning —

“ Nay, ask not his age, when we meet him thus,  
As youthful as ever in song and in mirth;  
His eyes are still bright, and what is it to us  
How many years back they first opened on earth?”

His convivial habits enured him to late hours, and his pro-

fessional pursuits made him an early riser ; and thus, between both, he was obliged to devote but few hours to actual repose. He constantly boasted that he required only three hours of the mental oblivion afforded by sleep.

He had a considerable fund of playful humour, and a slight pomposity of manner, which considerably enhanced it. Many excellent anecdotes are related of him and his friend Dr. Spray, between whom there existed a considerable degree of intimacy, but very little resemblance of character. The only hours that gave birth to the least professional jealousies were those when the protracted banquet had elevated the spirits of each at the expense of his reasoning senses ; and then it is said that Sir John used to taunt his companion with being indebted to his song, " Faithless Emma," for his subsequent success. " You were not known, Spray," Sir John used to say, " until my ' Faithless Emma ' had you noticed." To which the latter used to reply, " No ; but you are indebted to me for the success of your ' Faithless Emma : ' it never would have been heard of, had I not sung it. You knew you were not able to sing it yourself." These two friends having been once on a visit at the house of a mutual friend, their hours of rest were so sadly at variance with those of the family that, after a few nights, they were left in possession of the supper room, while all the other inmates retired to their beds. Sir John and his companion had their usual altercation ; and, in the morning, Dr. Spray was found lying outside the house, asleep upon a plot of grass, which was immediately before the room where they sat. The recollection of the Doctor relative to the event which placed him in that situation not being very clear, Sir John took advantage of it, and explained the mystery by declaring that Spray grew so insolent, during his argument, that at last he was obliged *to throw him out of the window* ; which, considering the corpulency of the Doctor, and the limited strength of Sir John, made his boasting of the achievement doubly ludicrous.

In 1822, he published two numbers of Psalms, the poetical parts having been composed by his son-in-law, Mr. Dalton ;

and, in a few years after, he collected his *Cathedral Anthems*, and published them in London, in two volumes, at two guineas per volume. His oratorio, "The Thanksgiving," has often been performed at the Dublin cathedrals; and at the Grand Musical Festival held in this city, in the autumn of 1831, a selection from it formed one of the principal sacred performances. He did not retire from the social circle of his friends until he had not strength to enjoy it longer, and the last winter was the first and only season in which he had to submit to the privation. A few months since, he retired to the country mansion of his son-in-law, the Marquis of Headfort; and on Saturday, the 14th of September, 1833, the spirit of this distinguished composer and highly esteemed gentleman left this world.

Sir John Stevenson had four children. His eldest son, John Andrew, entered the army, and went to Canada with the 100th (the late 99th) regiment; and, having settled in that country, died about a year ago. Joseph is still living, and in the church. Olivia married Mr. Dalton, a gentleman of considerable literary talents, who died at an early age: Mrs. Dalton subsequently married the present Marquis of Headfort. Anne, his second daughter, married Mr. Lambert, of Beau Park, in the county of Meath, and died about ten years ago.

There are but too few instances in Ireland of a similar self-elevation: alliances with rank and fortune have been made by many others, but seldom through the same honourable course as that which distinguished the career of Sir John Stevenson. His talents and social qualities admitted him to, and made him the favoured object of, the aristocratic circles; but the brilliancy of such society did not dazzle so as to induce him to withdraw from the socialities of more humble life, and he mingled in the gaieties of both with the ease and polish which distinguish the one, and the affability and humour that belong to the other. He had all the simplicity which usually accompanies the most gifted minds. Anecdotes are said to be the best illustrations of character; and the

number which are related of him display his artless disposition, and the slight inclination to eccentricity by which it was distinguished. Having, upon some occasion, invited some friends to dine with him in Mount Street, and the street door being freshly painted in the morning, he desired the servants not to make use of that entrance during the day; and, in order to secure their obedience, he locked the door and hid the key. The domestics accordingly obeyed; and no visitors having knocked, the door remained fastened until the hour of dinner. Sir John entered the drawing-room at the proper hour, and immediately after a loud knock at the door proclaimed that his guests were not unmindful of his invitation. The servant hurried to the hall to answer the summons; but finding the door resisted all his efforts, and the key absent, he ran to his master to inform him of the dilemma. Sir John recollected having locked the door; but here his memory stopped short, and refused to point out where he put the key. The arrival of another carriage, and the repetition of the astounding summons, put a stop to further deliberation, and left him no alternative but to throw up the window, and give his phalanx of guests the word of command to face about and march to the rear, where they found an entrance, and soon heard an explanation from their facetious host, which formed not the least amusing part of the adventure.

As his compositions have not been published collectively, it is not easy to ascertain their number or to classify them. They were intended to be performed in such various and dissimilar situations, — in churches and theatres, in saloons and festive halls, — that it is most probable they will never be found incorporated in one publication, but will be separately collected under different classifications.

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From "The Irish Monthly Magazine."

## No. XVI.

## THE REV. ROWLAND HILL, M.A.

**THE** following brief Memoir of this eccentric, but able, benevolent, and celebrated man, has been principally derived (although with some alterations and omissions, and with a few additions) from the "Imperial Magazine."

Rowland Hill was a descendant of a family of great respectability in the county of Salop—the Hills of Hawkstone. Its antiquity can be traced back as far as the reign of King Edward I. (A.D. 1272), at which period the Hills became distinguished among the gentry of the north. From the marriage of Humphry Hill with a daughter of John Bridde, Esq., maternally descended from the ancient Earls of Chester, sprang several branches, which were dispersed into different parts of the kingdom. One of the younger sons of this prolific marriage was father to Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London,—an office which he filled twice; first in the reign of Henry VIII., by whom he was knighted, and afterwards in the short reign of Edward VI.

During the reign of William III. (1700), the Right Hon. Richard Hill was deputed to the embassy at Brussels, and appointed Paymaster to the army in Flanders. He was afterwards sent on several embassies by Queen Anne; was made a Lord of the Treasury, one of the Council of Prince George of Denmark, and a member of the Privy Council of her Majesty. Surviving his royal mistress, he became a personal favourite with George I., who conferred the dignity of Baronet on his nephew and heir at law, Rowland Hill, the father of the venerable and benevolent minister of Surrey Chapel.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, the subject of this memoir, was

the third of five brothers, Richard, John, Rowland, Brian, and Robert. The eldest of them, who succeeded his father in the title and estates, is still well remembered as Sir Richard Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone\*, who, in six successive parliaments, represented the county of Salop; and, dying without issue, was succeeded in the family honours by his brother, the late Sir John Hill, the father of the present Lord Hill; an officer, who has gained for himself and his country unfading honours in the late Peninsular war, and is now raised to the dignified rank of Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Brian and Robert were both ministers of the Established Church.

Having thus briefly adverted to the lineage of the family, we now pass on to trace the history of the late highly respected minister of Surrey Chapel. He was born at Hawkstone, the family mansion, a few miles from Shrewsbury, on the 23d of August, 1744. The rudiments of his education were acquired at the grammar school of that town, whence, at a proper age, he was removed to Eton, where he continued about four years; after which he went to Cambridge, to perfect his studies, and entered a student of St. John's College, at which time he was just turned eighteen years of age. He graduated B.A. 1769, as seventh junior optime; M.A. 1771. We have it from under his own hand, that it was at Cambridge he commenced an acquaintance with the late Mr. Simpson, afterwards of Macclesfield, author of the "Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings." "Being of the same college," says Mr. Hill, "our custom was to read with each other the Greek Testament, and other evangelical publications; these meetings we always concluded with prayer. The University, then, was almost in total darkness. No wonder, therefore, if, for such exercises, and for some other strong symptoms of a methodistical bias, we were speedily

\* Sir Richard Hill was a man of distinguished piety, benevolence, and eccentricity, and was the author of a tract, "*Pietas Oxoniensis*," in defence of the young men who were expelled from the university of Oxford in 1766, for praying, and expounding the Scriptures. This has given rise to an erroneous notion that Rowland Hill was one of the number.



marked, and had the honour of being pointed at as the curiosities of the day. This did good. Others soon joined us, to the number of ten or twelve. Some of them were Nicodemian disciples; others have proved bold and useful ministers; and some of them, I trust, have been taken to glory.”\*

It was during his residence at Eton, however, that Mr. Hill's mind was first seriously impressed with peculiar religious feelings; and Mr. Jay, in his funeral sermon on Mr. Hill, tells us, that it was occasioned by his brother Richard reading to him a sermon, by Bishop Beveridge, founded on John i. 29.—“Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.” This important change led him to be much conversant with the writings of Hervey, Henry, Doddridge, and others of that class, and particularly with the Holy Scriptures. It was at this time, also (1762), that his brother Richard, who was eleven years older than himself, and decidedly evangelical in his sentiments, addressed to him a long and valuable epistle, which he preserved through life, as a kind of *vade mecum*; and which tended greatly to establish his principles. His residence at Eton was likewise, in other respects, an important crisis of his life. It brought him into contact with the sons of many of our nobility; and it was in collision with these young men that he attained the wit which ever afterwards enlivened his conversation. But, what was of more consequence to him and to the world, he at this juncture learnt to frown at folly and vice, without weakening his cause by intemperate anger at those who were guilty of them. This decision of mind, combined with a vivacity of manner and an archness of countenance, soon enabled him to overcome the embarrassment of an Eton initiation, and acquired for him the confidence and esteem of the sober-minded, of both tutors and students; and he conciliated the regard even of those who were the most averse to his opinions.

Before Mr. Hill had completed his collegiate studies, he

\* Journal of a Tour to Scotland, p. iv.

had preached both in the prison, and in private houses in Cambridge, and in the Moorfields Tabernacle, and Chapel of Tottenham-court-Road, London; the consequence of which proceeding is described in the following lines written by himself. "During my residence at this seat of learning, even drunkenness and whoredom were deemed less exceptionable practices in a candidate for the ministry, than visiting the sick and imprisoned, and expounding the Scriptures in private houses. For these last-mentioned offences, I met with no less than six refusals, before I gained admission into the ministry of the Established Church." However, he succeeded at last, being ordained a deacon of the Church of England by Dr. Moss, then Bishop of Bath and Wells. That was the highest step, however, he was permitted to attain in the hierarchy.

At the time Mr. Hill obtained ordination, and quitted the University, the celebrated George Whitfield was in the zenith of his popularity; but the impaired state of his health soon afterwards induced him to take repeated voyages across the Atlantic; and, in 1770, he ended his days in that country. Mr. Hill had already preached in his chapels,—espoused his cause, and defended his character, through the medium of the press,—and shown a warm attachment to the interest of Calvinistic Methodism. His accession to it was courted by Mr. Whitfield's friends; and for some time it remained doubtful whether he would not ultimately fix his residence in that camp, and become Mr. Whitfield's successor. His own family, on the other hand, and his father in particular, discovered great aversion to this. Mr. Toplady, too, who had held him in high esteem, now began to show both alarm and displeasure. They all pronounced his methodism to be very immethodical: they feared lest his eccentric spirit should lead him to a departure from the church altogether; and were displeased that he had so earnestly and so openly countenanced dissent from the Establishment. That the heedless zealot, as they called him, was not cut off as a hopeless branch, and left to take root and flourish where

he could, or wither through the want of stability and support, has been ascribed to the earnest intercession of his brother Richard; who was devotedly attached to him, and never relinquished the hope of his ultimate success as a Christian minister.

At length an end was put to all further negotiations between Mr. Hill and the Tabernacle managers, and in such a way as to decide the former in continuing to be nominally a clergyman of the church of England. And, now, for about a dozen years after Mr. Whitfield's death, he prosecuted his favourite plan of itinerancy, preaching wherever he could gain an audience; resuming, at stated periods, the services of the London and Bristol tabernacles. "His condition in life," says Mr. Jay, "his youth, the sprightliness of his imagination, the earnestness of his address, produced an amazing attention and effect. He preached in the streets, on the quays (of Bristol), and at Kingswood, among the colliers. He spread through the several neighbouring counties of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire. In the latter county many were awakened, and truly converted to God; where, by his labours also, several congregations, now large and flourishing, were founded. One of these was established at Wotton-under-edge. This drew much of his regard. He there built a tabernacle, and attached to it a dwelling-house, which he always afterwards continued to occupy as the centre of his retreat and excursions when in the country."

Mr. Hill lost his father about the year 1780, and soon after he projected the building of Surrey Chapel, the first stone of which was laid in 1782, and the building completed in the Spring of 1783. It was opened for public worship on Whit-Sunday, June the 8th, 1783, on which occasion Mr. Hill delivered a discourse, founded on 1 Cor. i. 23, 24., which he afterwards published, under the title of "Christ Crucified, the Sum and Substance of the Scriptures." From this time to the period of his death,—an interval of fifty years,—he continued to pass the winter half of the year in town, preaching

statedly at Surrey Chapel, where the congregation was always numerous, and supplying the pulpit, the other months, by a succession of popular ministers from the country, mostly of the nonconformist class of Pædobaptists.

In 1784, Mr. Hill married Miss Mary Tudway, sister of Clement Tudway, for fifty years M. P. for Wells; and who, two years before, had married Mr. Hill's sister, Elizabeth. Mrs. Hill, by whom he had no issue, died in 1830.

It has been remarked by one who was well acquainted with Mr. Hill's history, that "few ministers of the Gospel have had to sustain the scornful brunt of opposition, to contend against religious animosity, and to bear on through good report and evil report, through so long and active a career as he did. The independent and ambiguous ecclesiastical position which he assumed, as theoretically a churchman, and practically a dissenter—a dissenter within the church, a churchman among dissenters—necessarily involved him, especially in the earlier part of his career, in continual polemic skirmishing. His very catholicism sometimes put on an aggressive form, for of nothing was he so intolerant as of sectarianism. But while he thus made himself many opponents, his blameless character precluded his having any personal enemies. The sarcastic or censorious polemic was forgotten in the warm-hearted philanthropist, the indefatigable evangelist, the consistent saint.

In 1790, Mr. Hill published his "Warning to Professors,"—containing Observations on the Nature and Tendency of Public Amusements; in which he took a review of theatrical exhibitions, operas, concerts, and musical meetings, revels, horse-racing, the card-table, ball-room, &c. &c., and of what he conceived to be their evil tendency, and their inconsistency with the Christian profession. The pamphlet reached a third edition. Some reflections incautiously dropped in it, however, embroiled him with the dissenters, whom he was considered to have unjustly attacked. He tendered an apology for this in two letters addressed to Mr. George Bur-

der, and printed as an appendix to the third edition of the pamphlet.

In the year 1798, having travelled through the greater part of England and Wales, preaching the gospel, and taken a journey to Ireland, Mr. Hill accepted the pressing solicitation of Messrs. Robert and James Haldane, to pay a visit to Scotland. He accordingly took his departure from Wotton-under-edge, on the evening of Sunday, July 15., in his own one-horse chaise, accompanied only by his man-servant, and, preaching at all the principal towns in his way thither, reached Edinburgh on the afternoon of Saturday, July 28th. Taking up his residence at the hospitable abode of J. A. Haldane, Esq., in George-street, he commenced his spiritual campaign, by preaching on the following morning, in the Circus, which was supposed to contain 2500 people.

Having spent two Sabbaths in Edinburgh, and preached almost daily during the week, Mr. Hill began to make excursions to different parts of the country, accompanied by Mr. Haldane, visiting Stirling, Dumblane, Crieff, Dunkeld, Perth, and Kinross, preaching at all these places, and returned to Edinburgh in time to spend the third Sunday there, namely, August 12th. His fame now began to spread abroad most rapidly, and the places of worship were very inadequate to the numbers that followed him. He next visited Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Dumbarton, &c., and returned to Edinburgh on the following Saturday. But all attempts to preach within doors on the Sunday evenings were now out of the question, and he was compelled to have recourse to the Calton Hill. The congregations increased from two thousand, to five — ten — fifteen — twenty thousand hearers, who listened with profound attention to his addresses. Mr. Hill appears to have been highly gratified at the reception he every where met with. Paisley he describes as the paradise of Scotland, adding, “My soul loves Paisley, for there I believe Christians love each other.” Of Glasgow he says, “The kindness and attention of the magistrates and ministers, and of the

people at large, will ever be remembered by me as a matter of thankfulness before God, and of deep humiliation to my own mind for services so poor, among a people so affectionate and kind."

During the following week Mr. Hill visited Dundee, from whence he proceeded to St. Andrew's.

On his return from Scotland, accompanied by Mr. Haldane, Mr. Hill preached at Dunbar, Berwick, Alnwick, Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Leeds, Sheffield, Rotherham, Derby, Coventry, Warwick, Evesham, and Painswick, reaching Wotton-under-edge on Saturday, September 27th.

Shortly after his return home, Mr. Hill completed his Journal, and sent it into the north, to be printed among the people for whom it was designed; but, as his preaching had made a considerable stir among all classes of religionists in that country, he was strongly advised to give further scope to discussion; with which he complied, throwing his Remarks into an Appendix to the Journal, which was considerably larger than the book itself. In this Appendix he descants, with the utmost freedom, on Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, and its various Secessions, Independency, Strict and Moderate, the Baptists, &c.; all of whom he finds wrong, and reproves with an unsparing hand. It cannot be denied, that this Appendix of 120 pages, is replete with information on the ecclesiastical state of Scotland at the close of the last century; and it was maintained by Mr. Hill's friends, that both his preachings and his writings were eminently calculated to produce, what was greatly needed, — an important reformation. The General Assembly of the Kirk Scotland, of however, at their next annual meeting, judged it necessary to issue a "Pastoral Admonition." This was followed by an "Act of the General Associate Synod," against promiscuous hearing, and lay-preachers, warning all persons under their inspection against offending in these respects. Dr. Jamieson, an anti-burgher minister of Edinburgh, published some Remarks on the Journal, which drew from Mr. Hill a pamphlet of near 100 pages, 8vo, entitled "A Plea for Union, and

for a Free Propagation of the Gospel; being an Answer to Dr. Jamieson's Remarks on the late Tour of the Rev. R. Hill, addressed to the Scots Society for Propagating the Gospel at Home." It is incompatible with the design and limits of this short memoir to enter into the merits of this controversy, in which Mr. Hill certainly displayed a degree of acuteness and ability such as he had not previously shown.

About the same time that Mr. Hill was replying to Dr. Jamieson, he also published a "Series of Letters, occasioned by the late Pastoral Admonition of the Church of Scotland; as also their Attempts to suppress the Establishment of Sabbath Schools: Addressed to the Society for Propagating the Gospel at Home," 48 pages, 8vo. The pamphlet consists of eight Letters, written during the year 1799, while engaged in making the *second* preaching tour of Scotland, and, accordingly, they are dated from Edinburgh, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Huntly, Glasgow, &c. &c. In this publication, Mr. Hill warmly defends his own character, and that of others, from the charges which had been brought against them.

Mr. Hill's attention was henceforth to be occupied with matters nearer home; and he found them of sufficient magnitude to engross it to the end of his days.

In the early part of the present century the British legislature passed "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of Spiritual Persons on their Benefices in England." This act had not long received the sanction of authority, when a pamphlet made its appearance (of 112 pages), but without the author's name, under the following title:—"Spiritual Characteristics, represented in an Account of a most curious Sale of Curates, by Public Auction, who were to be disposed of in consequence of the Clergy Residence Act; in which the original design and probable consequences of that Law are laid before the public. Delivered in the similitude of a Dream. BY AN OLD OBSERVER. Motto, *Veluti in speculum.*"

This most extraordinary production was fathered upon Mr. Hill ; nor, indeed, is any thing more than internal evidence necessary to convince any one, acquainted with him and his writings, that in this there was " no mistake." After some prefatory observations respecting the passing of this act, he tells his readers that he one night retired to rest, with his head brim-full of it, and had no sooner dropped asleep, than he began dreaming about the subject in a most singular and impressive manner. He thought himself in a town of considerable size, and that a great abundance of the clergy came into it from all quarters, mostly two by two : the generality of them exhibiting such sad and melancholy faces as he never before beheld. Some of them appeared most marvellously plump and of an enormous size, while their gloomy looks were expressive of the deepest sorrow. Many others of them appeared like jockeys in half mourning. These went stamping and roaring about, as though they were half mad, crying out at intervals, What shall I do ! what shall I do ! Each of these was attended by another, whose poverty-struck appearance, in the general, formed a striking contrast to the former — but all the motley group seemed equally downcast and demure. Enquiring what all this could mean, he is told that the rectors were going to dispose of their curates by auction ; and, prompted by curiosity, he attends the sale. Then follows the auctioneer's harangue on the description of the articles he has to dispose of, the conditions of sale, &c. &c., and the business of the day begins. But let this suffice. It is quite true, as one of his biographers observes, that Mr. Hill both said and did things which few other men could have done, without imprudence. Certain it is, that no nonconformist, no infidel ever vented a libel against the Church of England half so pungent as this sale of curates ! Availing himself of the prophet Jeremiah's maxims of war (chap. l. 14.), he " spared no arrows." Wit, humour, ridicule, the taunting sarcasm, the indignant frown, and, at times, cool reasoning, are alternately called in to his aid.

Mr. Hill's " Village Dialogues," first published in 1801,



in two volumes, 12mo, and afterwards enlarged to three, are generally considered to be his ablest work. They have been deservedly popular, and have passed through a great number of editions. They display an intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, as well as the workings of the human mind; the style is easy and appropriate; the scenes are in rural life; and the whole is pervaded with a delightful spirit of Christian simplicity.

Besides the works which we have noticed, Mr. Hill published, "Imposture detected and the Dead vindicated, in a Letter to a Friend, containing some gentle Strictures on the false and libellous Harangue lately delivered by Mr. John Wesley, upon his laying the first Stone of his new Dissenting Meeting-house, near the City Road, 1777." "Answer to J. Wesley's Remarks upon the Defence of the Character of Whitfield and others, 1778." "A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. James Roquet, of Bristol, 1778." "Expostulatory Letter to the Rev. W. D. Tattersall, A. M., in which the bad Tendency of the Admission of Stage Amusements is seriously considered, 1795." "Apology for Sunday Schools, 1801." "Cow-pock Inoculation vindicated and recommended from Matters of Fact, 1806." (An establishment for vaccination was formed, and has since been continued, contiguous to Surrey Chapel.) "Investigation of the Nature and Effects of Parochial Assessments being charged on Places of religious Worship, 1811." "Letter on Roman Catholic Emancipation, 1813," &c. &c.

Having briefly adverted to the chief of Mr. Hill's published pieces, it now only remains to speak of his personal character and talents as a preacher. In him no ordinary portion of natural shrewdness was combined with an unsuspecting and guileless mind. This sometimes laid him open to imposition. Intimate as was his acquaintance with human affairs, he was not always quicksighted in reading the characters of men, and he often formed mistaken estimates of them. Benevolence, however, was a prominent feature in his character, and he succeeded to a great degree in imbuing his congregation with

his own spirit of liberality. The sum annually raised for charitable and religious institutions at Surrey Chapel, for many years past, is said to have been from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.*; and on two occasions, on which collections were made in the churches and chapels generally throughout the country, those at Surrey Chapel took the lead in their amount. The missionary cause had not a more zealous advocate than Mr. Hill; and the readiness with which he lent the use of his chapel to such societies as needed it for their anniversary meetings, was honourable to him.

Mr. Jay, who must have known him intimately, tells us, that "he had an uncommon quickness of perception,—a kind of intuition in apprehending things to which he never seemed to apply himself. He was thoroughly versed in civil and ecclesiastical history, and in casuistical and practical divinity; and as to his knowledge of all the ordinary concerns of life, even down to trade and mechanism, nothing seemed to escape him; and the wonder of all who were familiar with him must have been—when, and where, and how he gained, in such a course as his, such a variety and extent of information."

As a preacher, Mr. Hill was very unequal. He was often loud and vociferous—though he did not carry his vociferation through the whole of his sermon. Whitfield appears to have been his model, and, like him, Mr. Hill's bursts were occasional, excited by the energy of feeling at the moment. In what he said, he was systematically immethodical—generally rambling and desultory, yet frequently pithy and sententious; often throwing out striking remarks, and interposing touches of genuine pathos, amidst much that bordered on the ludicrous. But, even in his most grotesque sallies, there was a redeeming simplicity of purpose and seriousness of intention. It was felt that the preacher did not mean to trifle—that there was no attempt at display—no unhallowed familiarity in his feelings—or want of reverence for sacred things. In his more private expository exercises he was generally grave and edifying, with fewer inequalities, and often highly impressive. In

the devotional part of the service he was uniformly chaste, solemn, and fervent. His eccentricities, there is good reason to believe, were often a source of painful reflection to his own mind; though to these, it is to be feared, he was indebted for much of his popularity. The singularities of his style and manner, and the expectation of mere amusement, formed the main attractions to Surrey Chapel with vast numbers of those who frequented it; though his stated congregation, no doubt, went for nobler purposes. About thirty years ago, he was a remarkably handsome man, of a tall, commanding stature, with highly expressive features, a keen searching eye, and a singularly fine nose, which was bold and aquiline, but in exact proportion to his face. His voice, too, was very powerful, and, at times, extremely melodious. When he first entered his pulpit, his nervous agitation was often extreme, and every member of his body seemed to shake. He gave out his text indistinctly, and almost inaudibly, and it was only as he proceeded that his tones rose, and he became colloquial or humorous. He had the art of instantly arresting the attention of his hearers; and, as he seemed to address them from the fervour of his own feelings, he often produced a strong effect on theirs. His action, too, though often ludicrously distorted, would, sometimes, when he leaned forward on the sconces of the pulpit, become truly graceful and dignified. Of late years, the majesty of venerable age that invested his appearance, added not a little to the impressive effect of his instructions. His rising to rebuke the tempestuous discord of the Bible Society anniversary, held in Exeter Hall, in May 1831, will not soon be forgotten. The keen yet mild reproof came from his lips with almost the force of prophetic authority; and the strong good sense of the few sentences he uttered went directly home to the minds of the auditory.

Mr. Hill's physical powers had long been in a declining state; but his intellectual energies remained almost to the last moment of his existence. He at length sunk under a gradual decay of nature, and died without a groan. His last sermon

was delivered at Surrey Chapel, on Sunday, the 31st of March; and the last time he spoke in public was Tuesday evening, April the 2d, when he addressed the Sunday school teachers. On the morning of Easter Tuesday he expressed a desire to address the girls belonging to the Sunday School Union, which had been his accustomed practice; but, being very unwell, he was dissuaded from it by his friends, and his assistant, the Rev. George Weight (who has since published Mr. Hill's first and last sermons preached in Surrey Chapel), officiated in his stead. During the morning of that day he found it necessary to lie down in bed, from which he never rose more. On the evening of Thursday, April the 11th, 1833, he breathed his last, at his town residence in Blackfriars Road, being in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His body was interred in a vault immediately under the pulpit of Surrey Chapel, on the 19th of April. The Rev. Mr. Jay of Bath delivered the funeral address.

Mr. Hill's will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oaths of J. B. Wilson, Joseph Green, William James, and Samuel Long, Esqrs., the executors. The personal effects are sworn to be under 18,000*l*. One third of the property of the rev. gentleman is bequeathed to his late brother, the Rev. Brian Hill, and his descendants. He gives 5*l*. to each of the women resident in the Surrey Chapel Almshouses, founded by him some years since. During his lifetime he had provided amply for all his servants; in addition to which he leaves them nineteen guineas each. The residue of the estate, after payment of these and some other trifling legacies, is bequeathed to the Village Itinerary, or Evangelical Association for the Propagation of the Gospel in the destitute and neglected villages of Britain.

By desire of the venerable departed, his papers and manuscripts have been delivered to his relation and ward, the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Acle, near Norwich, to be used at his discretion; by whom, as soon as prepared for the press, his *Life*, &c. will

be published. Among the papers are original letters from Whitfield, Berridge, Ambrose Serle, &c.; with diaries in Mr. Hill's writing of his early preaching, expositions, &c., and other interesting documents. It has also been stated that Mr. Jay has been for some years preparing materials for a memoir of his friend. Portraits of him are of course numerous; but one of the most remarkable is an aged likeness by Mountjoy, a large print of which, mezzotinted by Lupton, was published in Sept. 1826.

## No. XVII.

GENERAL SIR BANASTRE TARLETON, BART.,  
AND G.C.B.

COLONEL OF THE 8TH LIGHT DRAGOONS, AND GOVERNOR  
OF BERWICK; AND FORMERLY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT  
FOR LIVERPOOL.

SIR BANASTRE TARLETON was descended from an ancient family, seated for many generations at Aigburth in Lancashire, and latterly in the town of Liverpool, and was born August 21st, 1754, the third son of John Tarleton, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool in 1764 (who purchased the estate of Aigburth), by Jane, eldest daughter of Banastre Parker, Esq.

He was intended for the profession of the law, and actually entered his name on the roll of one of the Inns of Court. But he either became soon weary of the toil and drudgery attendant on this line of study, or was actuated by a youthful ambition that pointed at another object. He entered the army in 1775, by purchasing a cornetcy in the King's dragoon guards. In 1776, through the assistance of his commanding officer, Colonel Sloper, he obtained leave to go to America; and, in the month of December, he commanded the advanced guard of the patrol which made Gen. Lee prisoner. During the years 1777 and 1778, he witnessed nearly the whole of the actions in the Jerseys, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, until the return of the King's army to New York; on which occasion, although possessing only the rank of a Captain of infantry in an absent regiment, he commanded the rear-guard of Sir Henry Clinton's army. Immediately after this service he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of provincial cavalry, and soon rose to the command of the British legion. When, at the close of 1779, Sir Henry Clinton carried a considerable part of the

army to the southward, for the siege of Charleston and operations in the Carolinas, he intrusted the command of the cavalry to Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton. He had the misfortune to lose all the cavalry horses on the sea voyage; and with great difficulty supplied their place with horses of every description; until a spirit of enterprise placed a corps of American volunteer cavalry in his power. From that period success attended the movements of the British legion. During the siege of Charleston, the cavalry and light troops of the Americans, who endeavoured to maintain a connection between the country and Charleston, were repeatedly surprised and defeated on the Cooper River. On the surrender of the town, the legion was detached after Colonel Buford, who was overtaken and defeated on the line of North Carolina, after a toilsome and burning march. In the course of the year 1780, various important services were rendered to Lord Cornwallis and the British army by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton and the British legion at Camden, the Catawba, Blackstocks, and other places, particularised in Lord Cornwallis's general orders. Early in 1781, he experienced an unexpected reverse of fortune, which he ascribed principally to the want of due co-operation on the part of Earl Cornwallis. The British legion, however, speedily resumed its active share in the campaign; and proved its efficiency at the battle of Guildford Court-house, in a charge; on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton lost a considerable part of his right hand. The subsequent movements of the legion displayed great energy, decision, and despatch. It effected the junction of the two British armies of Carolina and Virginia in the latter district. During the course of these services, the subject of this memoir received the brevet of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the English army.

In 1787, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton published "A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America." His complaints, in this publication, of his Legion being cooped up in bad works on the banks of the York River, towards the close of the war,

were considered by the friends of Lord Cornwallis to convey unfair censures on that commander; and were replied to in some "Strictures" by Mr. Roderick Mackenzie.

This publication, however, the achievements which it commemorated, his severe wound, and the untiring activity of his disposition, procured for him considerable popularity, particularly among his townsmen at Liverpool; and they, in consequence, returned him to Parliament, free of expense, at the general election in 1790,—an honour for which he had been an unsuccessful candidate at the former election of 1784. In the House of Commons, he uniformly sided with the opposition of that day; and, in consequence, the Tory party endeavoured to prevent his re-election in 1796. Their candidate was his own brother John Tarleton, Esq., who had sat in the preceding Parliament for Seaford; but the tactics of the General were too powerful for him. In 1802, he was again opposed, but on different grounds; some of the Whig electors now discovered that he had occasionally sided with the ministers; however, he triumphed, as before, but with this difference, that he was no longer at the head of the poll. Its result was as follows:—

Major-General Gascoigne	-	-	-	-	884
Lieutenant-General Tarleton	-	-	-	-	600
Mr. Birch	-	-	-	-	477

In 1806, the late Mr. Roscoe was returned in his room; but in 1807 he was again elected, and finally gave place to Mr. Canning, in 1812. He published, in 1810, a "Reply to Colonel de Charmilly," and "Substance of a Speech intended to have been delivered on the Vote of Credit Bill," 1810; and, in 1811, "Substance of a Speech in a Committee of the House of Commons, on the Army Estimates." As a speaker in Parliament he evinced great earnestness and considerable power.

We return to his military career. From the peace of 1783 to 1788 he was continued on half-pay, as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of cavalry. In 1790, he attained the rank of



Colonel, and in 1794, that of Major-General. At the close of 1798, he was sent as Major-General to Portugal; but, not being pleased with the nature of this limited employment, almost immediately petitioned for and obtained his recall. On the 1st of January, 1801, he received the rank of Lieutenant-General; and shortly afterwards he was sent to the command of the southern district of Ireland, where he remained until the treaty of Amiens. Soon after the renewal of hostilities, he was again despatched to Ireland, as second in command; whence he was removed to the command of the Severn district, which he held for six years. He obtained the rank of General, January 1. 1812; the Colonelcy of the 21st dragoons in 1802; the post of Governor of Berwick and Holy Island in 1808; and the Colonelcy of the 8th light dragoons in 1818.

On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, in 1815, General Tarleton was not included in the bestowal of honours, which were confined to services of more recent date. He, in consequence, addressed the following letter to Earl Bathurst: —

“ Leintwardine, Ludlow, January 27. 1815.

“ MY LORD, — If something stronger than common report had not pointed out the principal secretary in the war department as the chief engine in the new formation of the military order, I should not have made this address to your Lordship; and, although my feelings were severely smitten by that circumstance, I forbore to trespass upon your Lordship, until I had collected the best intelligence upon the subject.

“ I beg leave, my Lord, to premise that I entertain no sentiment of hostility to your Lordship, and that I am solely actuated by a sense of injury; conceiving (I think with justice) that a great stigma has been fixed upon my professional life by the supplement to the “London Gazette,” dated on the 3d of January, 1815. I could have been contented to have descended into my grave with the honourable rank of *General* in the British army, earned by activity and courage, unassisted by money, noble birth, or powerful interest, if the instrument

to which I have alluded had not given additional dignity to several of my contemporaries, and lifted into precedency many officers who have served under me.

“ Your Lordship’s feelings will, if I am not mistaken, in this instance accord with mine — that this letter cannot be deemed an intrusion or aggression upon you or any other person whatsoever, but a fair vindication of my own conduct and character, to which I am impelled by a laudable sense of honest ambition. What is so dear to a soldier as his military reputation? Is not that reputation founded upon gallant exploits, honourable wounds, and military records? If such foundation is valid, I appeal to the Government Gazettes of my country, during the years 1780 and 1781. Sir Henry Clinton, the Commander-in-Chief, and Earl Cornwallis, the second in command, have mentioned my name with singular distinction in every public despatch during that period; and I hope it may, in this case, be esteemed venial if I refer your Lordship to a conversation held in the House of Lords, in which it was proposed to thank me as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, such rank (according to usage) not allowing that honour.

“ If I had not nearly outlived the recollection of the American war, it would be unnecessary to point out the different military enterprises in which I have been personally concerned; but the object I have in view obliges me to go into a detail irksome, perhaps, to us both.

“ To the siege of Charleston I attended Sir Henry Clinton, having received the command of the cavalry upon that expedition, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the legion. I purposely pass over all my previous service, such as the direction of the advanced guard of the party which captured General Lee in 1776, &c.; and only state my conduct after I had attained the command of the cavalry.

“ During the siege of Charleston, three regiments of the enemy’s horse (Washington’s horse, Pulaskie’s legion,

Bland's or White's dragoons,) were surprised and destroyed at Monk's Corner and Lenew's Ferry, and all communication with the country was cut off by the light troops, although the place was not completely invested by the army.

"At the Wacsaws, on the frontier of North Carolina, the cavalry, with part of the legion infantry on horseback, at the distance of 135 miles from Lord Cornwallis's army, defeated a superior body of continental infantry, with great slaughter, and took four pieces of artillery, five colours, and all the baggage of the Americans, which contained valuable stores and clothing for the garrison of Charleston.

"At Camden, a charge of cavalry was made against infantry and cannon, and a pursuit continued for upwards of twenty miles from the field of battle, in which several prisoners, all the baggage, and the last piece of cannon, were taken from the enemy.

"At the Catawba River, General Sumpter was brought to action two days after the battle of Camden. His force, of upwards of 1000 men, continentals and backwoodmen, was surprised at mid-day; two cannon, and many prisoners, and all the baggage, fell into the possession of a very inferior party; a considerable number of British soldiers were retaken, and loyal Americans redeemed from captivity.

"At Blackstocks, on the Tiger River, General Sumpter, with superior numbers, was dislodged from Blockhouses, in which position he threatened Ninety-six, a British post. Some prisoners were taken; his corps were dispersed; and the General placed *hors de combat* by a wound.

"At the Cowpens, the British were defeated with loss, by superior numbers, consisting of continentals and backwoodmen, under General Morgan. This reverse of fortune is principally attributable to the want of the co-operative movements of Lord Cornwallis. — (*Vide* "Tarleton's Campaigns," c. 4.) In a letter which I have in my possession, Lord Cornwallis says, 'Your movements in bringing the enemy to action were masterly — your disposition unexceptionable.

Nothing but the total misbehaviour of the troops under your command could have robbed you of the glory which was so justly your due.'

"At Guildford Court-house the two armies were long and closely engaged, when the cavalry, towards the end of the action, extricated the right wing from the enemy, which had surrounded it. In that charge I lost a considerable part of my right-hand.

"In short, all the movements of the British army were covered, through a woody and difficult country, by my legion, from the fall of Charleston to the melancholy catastrophe at Yorktown, in Virginia. In that circuitous march of more than 1200 miles, many prisoners, cannon, and colours, fell into my hands, whilst detached from the main body of the army; a great proportion of the forage and provisions was provided for the British; and all the risings and assemblies of the American militia were suppressed by the sword. The rank of Major, and of Lieutenant-Colonel in the English army, came to me for services in the field, by brevet, in 1780, and early in 1781.

"That my employment, since the conclusion of the American war, has not been upon the same active scale of operation (having been only sent as a Major-General to Portugal in 1798,—a time of inaction,—and as Lieutenant-General to Ireland in 1803,) is not imputable to me; as, during my life, my professional talents have been cultivated by study, and my military zeal to distinguish myself in the cause of my king and country has not abated.

"And now, my Lord, I will not detain you much longer; but a word or two upon the limitation to 1803, in the instrument I have already mentioned, I cannot omit. No rule or regulation of that kind can be supported by argument—as military services and military records must—at the tribunal of reason, be equally valid in the last or present century, under the reign of his Majesty George the Third, or the government of the Prince Regent. The rule, even hitherto, has not obtained observance, as in various instances I can

point out. Those facts, however, I will not dwell upon, or discuss upon the present occasion. If the rule was literally observed, the article of exclusion is of so rigorous a nature that it is morally impossible to carry it into effect. Look, my Lord, well at the consequence it must inevitably produce. If you exclude me as a veteran, you must come to the decisive avowal that age incapacitates me from the enjoyment of any military distinction.

“ But, my Lord, I never can believe that a gracious and high-minded Prince, after receiving a full exposition of the services of his military servants, can adopt, or even countenance, the degree of exclusion which tells me, in plain language, that my toils and dangers are not regarded ; and that the honours I have achieved, and the wounds I have endured, are neither remembered nor regretted.

“ I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

With the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servant,

BAN. TARLETON, General.

“ *The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.*”

To this letter the following answer was returned : —

“ Downing-street, February 8. 1818.

“ SIR,— I have many apologies to make for not having acknowledged sooner the letter which you did me the honour to write to me.

“ No person can be more sensible than I am of your distinguished military services, and of the glory which attached to his Majesty's arms, in the American war, in consequence of the great zeal and activity which you uniformly displayed in that contest.

“ I am, therefore, much concerned that the regulation which it has been thought expedient to make on the present occasion has not enabled the government to mark their sense

of your services, at the time when those of the officers who have served in the last war have been rewarded.

“ I have the honour, &c.

“ BATHURST.

“ *General Tarleton.*”

Although General Tarleton's claim to the order could not be conceded, in conformity with the regulations then laid down, it was probably in consequence of his remonstrance that he was created a Baronet, by patent, dated November 6. 1818; and he was at length invested a G. C. B., May 20. 1820.

His death took place at Leintwardine, in Shropshire, on the 23d of January, 1833.

Sir Banastre Tarleton married, December 17. 1798, Susan Priscilla Bertie, natural daughter of Robert the last Duke of Ancaster. Lady Tarleton survives him, but without any children; and the baronetcy has consequently become extinct.

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From “ The Royal Military Calendar,” and “ The Gentleman's Magazine.”

## No. XVIII.

## JOSHUA BROOKES, ESQ.,

F.R.S. F.L.S. F.Z.S. ETC.

THE great importance of the study of human anatomy, as the foundation of all knowledge in the various departments of medicine and surgery, is, in these enlightened times, duly appreciated by all ranks of the community. The following biographical memoir of one of the greatest men in that department, next to the late John Hunter, whom this country ever had the honour to produce, we have derived from "The National Portrait Gallery."

Joshua Brookes was born on the 24th of November, 1761. He was one of a numerous family; and, after having obtained an excellent classical education, commenced his professional studies at the early age of sixteen, under the care of Mr. Magnus Falconer, and subsequently from the lectures on anatomy and surgery by Dr. Marshall, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Sheldon, and Dr. William Hunter. After attending the practice of the surgeons of the principal hospitals and public institutions in London, he received his diploma as a surgeon, from the worshipful Company of Surgeons.\*

As it was his intention to become a professor of anatomy in the metropolis, he went over to Paris in order to improve himself in the study of practical anatomy, as well as the most important operations in surgery; for this purpose, he was a constant attendant at the Hôtel Dieu, and the other Parisian

\* This company was dissolved when the charter was granted for the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1800, by his late Majesty George the Third. All the members of the late company were incorporated as members of the college.

hospitals, then under the superintendence of the most eminent surgeons who existed prior to the first French revolution, among whom we may mention the late Baron Portal.

His passion for anatomical pursuits was developed at a very early period of his professional career: having witnessed the anatomical museums of Dr. Hunter, and those on the Continent, he was anxious to form one of a similar nature; and it is well known to the scientific public to what perfection he brought the object of his ambition. As a proof of his zeal on this subject, we may mention an anecdote, which we have frequently heard him relate:—

A negro had died of some disease within the brain, the nature of which was somewhat obscure. The friends objected to a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause. Mr. Brookes was exceedingly interested to obtain some information on this subject, which it appeared impossible to effect. The old proverb, *Necessitas non habet leges*, appeared to actuate him on this occasion; for, the day after the burial, he got up at four o'clock in the morning, with the greatest secrecy, and, with his servant, set off in a gig, with the necessary implements, and exhumed the body of the negro, which he deposited in his study\*, and appeared as usual with the family at breakfast, as if nothing of the kind had occurred.

We do not relate this with the view of justifying an illegal act, which met his father's disapprobation, but merely to show, that nothing that could be overcome by personal labour proved an obstacle to his studies. This occurred in his seventeenth year.

Every part that he dissected was executed with such care and precision, that it could be preserved with a view to subsequent reference; and oftentimes when his pupils, in after life, have praised the beauty of his specimens, he has exclaimed, "That preparation is extremely valuable; for, gentlemen, it was made by me in my sixteenth year. It is to be borne in

\* Preparations from this subject formed frequent illustrations of his lectures.



mind, that this was not uttered with any view of ostentatious display, but as a stimulus to his students to imitate his example; which, in many instances, succeeded. During the formation of his museum, which may be justly said to have occupied him during forty years of his valuable life, as well as in the period of his pupilage, he regarded neither pleasure nor health in order to accomplish the object of his wishes; and enjoyed but a few hours of repose, to recruit his exhausted frame, even during the latter years of his anatomical teaching.

On commencing this laborious task, he engaged in the performance of a series of important and interesting experiments, the object of which was, to discover the means of preserving dead bodies for the purposes of dissection, in order to obviate their decomposition, and to avoid any danger to which the student might be exposed, should he wound himself; he therefore injected the blood-vessels of subjects (generally the arterial system) with saturated solutions of oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate), muriate of soda, or common salt, sugar of lead, and nitrate of potassa: the latter was the only one, he found, after many trials, to answer the purpose, inasmuch as it not only preserved the subject from putrefaction, but likewise allowed the muscles, blood-vessels, &c., to retain their original florid colour, and, in some instances, increased it,—a circumstance of the highest importance in minute anatomical pursuits. This antiseptic process, as Mr. Brookes very properly denominated it, was of such utility, that the writer of this memoir has known a subject to remain in Mr. Brookes's dissecting-room for a period of four months, during a hot summer, and the students engaged in the dissection of it almost the whole time.

In the long period during which Mr. Brookes publicly taught anatomy, he never lost a single student from a dissection wound,—an event which has several times occurred in other schools; and, in 1822-23, no less than three pupils died from this cause, (and one, we believe, was the son of Dr. Babington), who were studying at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. Brookes made a communication on this subject to the Royal Society; in consequence of which, he was shortly after unanimously elected a Fellow of that learned body.

He commenced his career as a professor of anatomy, pathology, and surgery, when about twenty-six years of age; and it is worthy of remark, that the house which contained his museum, theatre, &c., had been previously tenanted by the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, the philosopher; and it was in Blenheim Street, Great Marlborough Street, that this gentleman made his important discovery of hydrogen gas. The building, thus successively devoted to the purposes of practical science, is now degraded into a pewterer's and brush-maker's workshops.

In consequence of Mr. Brookes having reduced the fee for a perpetual admittance to his anatomical instructions, from twenty guineas (the usual sum charged by his contemporary professors) to ten, he was looked upon as an innovator on the established rule; which caused his school, like the late Mr. Edward Grainger's, in the Borough, to be viewed with a jealous feeling; and this was increased, on his determining to deliver a summer course of lectures, justly conceiving, that the science of anatomy could be as well taught in the summer as during the winter season. From the hour of the lecture being seven in the morning, his class was in general composed, at this period, of apprentices and medical assistants, who were, by their avocations, prevented from attending the three-o'clock or afternoon course. Hence Mr. Brookes may justly be considered as the founder of the cheap schools of anatomy and medicine, which are now so prevalent in London and the principal provincial towns.

By the plan he adopted, of describing the muscular, ligamentous, and vascular systems, in conjunction with that of the osseous or bony fabric composing the human skeleton, he rendered these portions of the minute structure of man extremely easy of study to his pupils; so that it became a by-word, even among the classes of other schools, "that, if a pupil was well grounded in Brookes's osteology, he had but

little more to learn." The nomenclature of the arterial and nervous systems, which he adopted, was extremely simple, classical, and scientific; assimilated more to the language applied by the French and other continental anatomists, and consequently was much easier of remembrance.

As a lecturer, Mr. Brookes was extremely minute in his description of the various organs under demonstration; and was considered by some students as rather tedious in consequence. His minuteness was a general proverb throughout the medical profession; and to his credit be it spoken, that he rarely had a student rejected by the court of examiners at the Royal College of Surgeons, for lack of anatomical information. Sir Astley Cooper \* has, on more than one occasion, complimented Mr. Brookes, by stating that his pupils were by far the best anatomists of any school in London. And Mr. Brookes, who frequently examined his pupils prior to their college examination, used to observe, "that, if a pupil passed his last examination, he could stand the test before any court of examiners in the kingdom." The reason of our worthy professor being so minute, arose from the notion, that no man can become an excellent practitioner unless he be well acquainted with the most delicate ramification of an artery or nerve; well knowing, from experience, that disease frequently increases the diameter of the former, so that, if wounded, it would, being enlarged, probably occasion serious consequences; and that a morbid change in the almost mysterious functions of the nervous system might cause the true condition of the disease to lie in obscurity, unless the course of the nerves were accurately known.

As a lecturer, Mr. Brookes was easy and familiar in his style, and, from his possessing an intimate acquaintance with the languages of France, Greece, and ancient Rome, his expressions were chaste, and in many instances elegant. From his knowledge of the contents of the principal ancient classical and medical writers, he frequently alluded to them in appro-

\* Sir Astley Cooper is one of the court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.

priate portions of his lectures. The dry details of descriptive anatomy were relieved by physiological observations, and by remarks on the morbid alterations of structure which frequently take place in the human frame, and illustrated by numerous specimens from his magnificent museum. Pleasing and interesting anecdotes enlivened his discourses. Their value was enhanced by his introduction of zoological anatomy, which formed a valuable adjunct to the student, who was thus not only instructed in the anatomy of man, but likewise in that of the various classes and orders of animals: thus he infused into the minds of his auditors a partiality for the study of zoological anatomy and natural history. Hence his lectures on the formation of bone, the anatomy and functions of the eye, ear, the circulatory, respiratory, and digestive organs, formed the most interesting portions of his courses of lectures. In general, a course of anatomical instruction occupies the lecturer seldom more than three months; but, in consequence of the extent to which Mr. Brookes followed his descriptions of every part of the human frame, they generally required between five and six months for their delivery. From this cause, his summer course (as already stated), which generally began about the first week in June, at seven in the morning, was seldom concluded until the month of December, and we have known it extend to January; whilst his winter afternoon course commenced about the first of October, which in London forms the commencement of the *annus medicus*: so that the professor was in the constant habit of delivering two lectures daily for six months in the year. In addition to these, his forenoon labours in the dissecting-room occupied about three hours of his time; during which period, he demonstrated to each pupil the parts he had dissected; and this alone, particularly in the winter season, was any thing but a sinecure; in fact, it was a far more laborious task than the mere delivery of a lecture. Besides which, he injected and prepared the subjects for dissection. The preservation and preparation of the specimens of his museum likewise occupied a great share of his time, as he was almost daily adding to its valuable contents; he kept

an ingenious artist, of the name of Guichard, solely for the purpose of articulating the skeletons of the various creatures which adorned his collection. It is to be observed, that he preserved this portion as artificial skeletons, *i. e.* the bones of which were connected in their respective positions by means of wire in lieu of their original ligaments. He preferred this mode of artificially articulating these specimens, from their neat and cleanly appearance; and when he purchased the skeleton of the hippopotamus, in 1823, he purposely removed the ligaments, the animal having been originally dissected with a view to its preservation as a natural skeleton. It is worthy of remark, that he always had the skeletons placed in the postures which the animal assumed in its living state; thus contributing, as far as this extended, to give an idea of some of its zoological peculiarities. This is extremely deserving of imitation, but is unfortunately generally omitted by preservers of specimens of this nature.

His museum may be justly ranked as second only to that of the late John Hunter (now in the Royal College of Surgeons, in London), in its number of specimens; but the osteological preparations far outnumbered those in the Hunterian collection. Among these, we may mention those of the camel, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, grampus, arctic walrus, monodon monoceros, or narwhale; all the equine genus; the emu, ostrich, and cassowary; with almost every species of animals existing between the creatures already named, and the *mus messorius* (the harvest mouse), and the humming-bird. His collection of intestinal worms, both from man and the domesticated animals,—of serpents and snakes of the most perfect and exquisite hues,—were in many instances unique. His room of casts contained choice representations of health and disease; and among them were those purchased by the late Emperor Napoleon, for the Parisian Academy, from the Florentine artists; but the vessel sent for them by the Emperor being captured by a British privateer, they were put up for sale by order of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs; when, after a spirited competition, Mr. Brookes became

their purchaser at an enormous price ; for it is to be observed, that, until Dr. Tabrich and the illustrious Laumonier discovered the difficult and delicate art of anatomical modelling in wax, the secret of which was for a long time confined to the Florentine artists, they were very scarce and expensive. We may also mention that, in this department of the museum, there was a cast of the head and hand of O'Brien, the Irish giant, taken during life, and whose skeleton is preserved in the Hunterian museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

An anecdote, illustrative of the respect paid to our subject as a naturalist, is worth relating here :—

In the catalogue of the property announced for sale at Wanstead House, Essex, the property of the Hon. Mr. Wellesley, the late member for that county, Mr. Brookes observed the *os femoris*, or thigh bone, of the mammoth, and went to Wanstead expressly to purchase the lot ; it was knocked down to him ; but, as soon as Mr. Wellesley heard the name of the purchaser, he immediately came forward, and requested Mr. Brookes's acceptance of the curiosity ; which he thankfully received, and valued more, in all probability, than any other lot that splendid mansion contained. The picture-room (in which was placed the skeleton and stuffed specimen of the hippopotamus) contained a series of splendid drawings illustrative of health and disease, as also the collection of oil paintings, the size of nature, executed by the late Mr. Sheldon (for his anatomical lectures at the Royal Academy), of the whole muscular system, from the celebrated tables of Albinus, together with representations of the circulatory, respiratory apparatus, &c. ; and which were purchased of his widow by Mr. Brookes. His series of stuffed birds were choice, but not uncommon. The skeleton and stuffed specimen of the hippopotamus, after its preparation, was exhibited for a short time during the summer season of 1823-4, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, by its previous proprietors ; Mr. Brookes binding the exhibitor, in a bond for the sum of 100*l.*, to return it at a specified period without injury ; at which time it was deposited as already stated. There was scarcely a

single disease to which the human frame is subject, but at least one, and frequently several, preparations of it were to be found in this repository of science. His connections enabled him to procure specimens from every part of the globe; scarcely a student that went abroad failed to bring him subjects in either anatomy, pathology, or natural history, which were placed in the collection, with the zoological classification of the specimen, and the name of its donor recorded. His late Majesty, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Darnley, Lord Rivers; together with many members of parliament and private gentlemen, including Mr. ex-Sheriff Parkins (who presented him with a very fine quagga), contributed by their donations to increase this collection with rare and choice specimens of the animal kingdom; the most important peculiarities of which were carefully preserved, and their skeletons cleaned and articulated. In fact, this magnificent museum was the admiration of all who beheld it: it was always open to scientific foreigners, and, on certain days in the year (generally one Saturday in a month), to the public at large; while private gentlemen were frequently granted admission on other occasions. Yet, to the eternal disgrace of the British nation, this admirable monument of his industry was, in his declining years, disposed of and dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer; and that collection, which had cost him so much labour and anxiety, and upwards of 30,000*l.*, was sold for a mere trifle.

To his old and partial pupils it was an afflicting spectacle to witness their distinguished and respected tutor in the auctioneer's box, at the sale, pointing out to his audience the nature and professional value of those preparations, by which, but a short time previous, thousands of pupils, now distributed throughout the British empire, had been instructed.

The following letter, which he addressed to the writer of this memoir, may be not inappropriately inserted here.

" Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough Street,

" 17th February, 1828.

" DEAR SIR, — In answer to your application, the classification of my animals is taken from Cuvier, Temminck, Mac Leay, Doctor Leach, Horsfield, Vigors\*, Bell, Gray, and all the most esteemed modern naturalists: in many instances, I have applied my own nomenclature, which has been adopted in some specimens by contemporary zoologists. I have established one new class, and several orders and genera.

" At this time I am engaged in making out a catalogue of the collection, which will be published as soon as possible.

" With regard to the museum, the whole of its contents will be sold for 10,000*l*.

" I remain, dear Sir,

" Yours very truly,

" JOSHUA BROOKES."

His new genus, *Lagostomos*, formed the subject of an excellent paper, inserted in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, for the year 1829 (of which he was, at a very early period, elected a Fellow), wherein he particularly considers the osteology and dentition of the animals composing it. When Mr. Frost founded the Medico-Botanical Society, Mr. Brookes was one of its warmest friends, and frequently took the chair as Vice-President. He likewise was a Fellow of many learned societies on the Continent, and occasionally presided at the meetings of the zoological committee of the Linnæan Society, and the scientific committee of the Zoological Society; and thereby contributed much information on natural history and zoological anatomy.

Mr. Brookes was somewhat of an eccentric character. On the occasion of Baron Cuvier dining with him, together with a select party of eminent men, he had prepared, as a portion of the repast, a dish of Gibraltar rats, which were enjoyed as

\* This gentleman is the Secretary of the London Zoological Society, and representative in parliament for Carlow.



one of the greatest delicacies : they had been just before presented to him by one of his former pupils. In 1823, when Mr. Charles Reid brought him home the skeletons of the monodon monoceros, or narwhale, and the trichecus rosmarus, from the Greenland seas, he accompanied it with a present of the tongue of the narwhale, salted ; and, on a party being given to Mr. Reid, and several of his pupils, he had the tongue boiled and served up. Again, in 1826, when Mr. Cross was compelled to destroy his elephant at Exeter 'Change, some rump steaks were cut off the animal, and presented for dinner by Mr. Brookes to a party of friends.

In 1826, in consequence of ill health, Mr. Brookes was compelled to retire from his duties as a teacher of anatomy,—an event that has ever since been deplored : his successor, as yet, remains to be discovered. As a teacher, his perseverance, kindness, and zeal for the welfare of his pupils rendered him universally beloved by them ; and his acuteness never failed to distinguish those students who were the most sedulous, as they were constantly rewarded by tokens of his regard and esteem.

The authorities of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Royal Veterinary College, were attached with such strict formality to the rules of their institutions, as to exclude him from being a member either of their councils, of their board of examiners, or of their establishments, notwithstanding the pupils of the latter institution were yearly admitted to all the privileges of his school and museum. This conduct was very justly censured by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at an anniversary dinner given to Mr. Brookes, by his pupils and friends, on his birth-day, in 1826. On this occasion, a marble bust (excellently executed by Mr. Sievier) was presented to him.

In 1821, his portrait, painted by Mr. Phillips, R.A., was presented by his class, as also, on a subsequent occasion, a piece of plate, as proofs of their affection.

In 1823, he addressed a memoir to Sir Astley Cooper, as to the propriety of applying to the Government to permit the

importation of dead bodies for dissection from the Continent : this document he produced before the select committee of the House of Commons, on being examined relative to the introduction of a bill legalizing dissection. It will be found published in the report of the committee for 1828. During the scarcity of dead bodies, he has been frequently known to give, in the winter season, sixteen guineas for a single subject, charging his pupils but eight, and presenting them with his trouble and expense of preparation and injection.

With the exception of Professor Blumenbach\*, of Göttingen, we are unacquainted with the name of any teacher who, for the long space of forty years, solely devoted his attention to anatomical instruction. In the summer season, he was engaged from five in the morning until a late hour in the evening, during which time his dissecting rooms were open, and himself easy of access, whenever his pupils required his presence.

The last appearance of Mr. Brookes as a lecturer was in 1827, when he delivered an exceedingly interesting course of lectures at the rooms of the Zoological Society, in Bruton Street, Bond Street, on the anatomy of a magnificent ostrich, which had been the property of his late Majesty, George IV., who, on its decease, presented it to the society. His discourses were attended by a crowded and fashionable auditory, and were illustrated, not only by the dissected portions of the bird, but by beautiful prepared specimens from his then existing museum.

On the 25th of June, 1831, Mr. Brookes took an affectionate farewell of his former students and friends, at a public dinner to which they had invited him. On this occasion, he boasted, with a becoming pride, the rank which many of his former pupils now held in society, not only in their professional vocations, but for their great success in cultivating the different branches of the collateral sciences: among whom he mentioned, as the most distinguished, Mr. Bransby Cooper,

\* This venerable zoologist has long since passed the jubilee of his professorship.

Mr. Morley, and Mr. Dermott, as anatomists; Dr. Bissett Hawkins, the learned professor of medicine in King's College, London; Mr. Bell, as the best existing erpetologist, and whose magnificent work on the Testudinata, or Tortoises, justly entitle him to this rank; Mr. E. T. Bennett, as the greatest English ichthyologist; as chemists, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Wood of Oxford, and the late lamented Mr. George Hume, of Long Acre; as botanists, Dr. Emmerson, Mr. Joseph Bennett, and Mr. Frost; as minute physiologists, Mr. Searle, and Professor Youatt, of the University of London: and, to conclude the series, he stated the names of his pupils who had chiefly distinguished themselves by their knowledge in natural history and zoological anatomy; and these were, Dr. Gamble, Mr. Martin (of the Zoological Society), Mr. Cox, Mr. Riadore, Professor Dewhurst, *cum multis aliis*.

Mr. Brookes was not known as a literary character; and, although frequently solicited by his pupils to publish his nomenclature for their use, he continually delayed doing so. With the exception of the communications already alluded to, he published only a small tract during the prevalence of the cholera; and a letter, in 1827, in the "Lancet," proposing a remedy to be used in cases of poisoning by oxalic acid: we may add, that the catalogues of his museum are highly valuable to the naturalist, from the manner in which they are zoologically arranged.

Since his retirement, and the sale of his library and museum, he has been chiefly consulted in his professional character as a surgeon; and, on the resignation of Sir Anthony Carlisle, of the professorship of anatomy to the Royal Academy, he was one of the unsuccessful candidates; as also on a vacancy for the office of surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital. Thus were the talents of the man who had educated upwards of 7000 pupils, and through whom mankind is at the present hour enjoying important advantages, unrewarded by his fellow-citizens, who had daily opportunities of witnessing them.

During his long professional career, no zoologist, or foreigner of distinction, ever came to this kingdom without paying him

a visit. And on more than one occasion, he received the thanks of our late Sovereign, when his Majesty inspected the contents of his museum. He would have received the honour of knighthood, had not the lord in waiting at a levee mistook another individual for Mr. Brookes, after he retired from the presence-chamber. So much esteemed were his talents by Sir Astley Cooper, that, when the worthy baronet concluded his spring lectures at Saint Thomas's Hospital, he made it a frequent practice to exclaim to his pupils, "Now, gentlemen, if you want to learn anatomy, go to Joshua Brookes." Many of them acted on this advice, and became his pupils for the summer course.

Mr. Brookes was, we understand, married rather towards the middle of his life, and had several children, who died in their infancy, with the exception of one son, to whom he was tenderly attached, and who is now a surgeon in the royal navy.

On the Friday preceding his death, the author of this brief memoir met him in the shop of a foreign bookseller, when, notwithstanding he stated his health to be good, yet there was evidently a visible alteration for the worse in his features, walk, and handwriting, arising from the effects of advanced age. He suddenly expired, on the 10th day of January, 1833, at his residence in Great Portland Street, aged seventy-two years; and his remains have been interred in Saint James's Church, Piccadilly. Ere long, we hope to see a monument erected to his memory by his grateful pupils and friends.

## No. XIX.

## RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY.

**OF** this amiable, extraordinary, and celebrated man, the following brief and simple autobiographical sketch (in the shape of a letter to a friend, written in the autumn of 1832) was published the week after his death, in "The Literary Gazette," and "The Athenæum:"—

"MY DEAR FRIEND, — In conformity with the wish you have frequently expressed, that I should give you an outline of my life, I have now the pleasure to send you the following very brief sketch : —

"My ancestors were Brahmins of a high order ; and, from time immemorial, were devoted to the religious duties of their race, down to my fifth progenitor ; who, about 140 years ago gave up spiritual exercises for worldly pursuits and aggrandisement. His descendants ever since have followed his example, and, according to the usual fate of courtiers, with various success, sometimes rising to honour, and sometimes falling ; sometimes rich and sometimes poor ; sometimes excelling in success, sometimes miserable through disappointment. But my maternal ancestors, being of the sacerdotal order by profession as well as by birth, and of a family than which none holds a higher rank in that profession, have, up to the present day, uniformly adhered to a life of religious observances and devotion, preferring peace and tranquillity of mind to the excitements of ambition and all the allurements of worldly grandeur.

"In conformity with the usage of my paternal race, and the wish of my father, I studied the Persian and Arabic languages, — these being accomplishments indispensable to those who attached themselves to the courts of the Mohametan princes ; and, agreeably to the usage of my maternal

relations, I devoted myself to the study of the Sanscrit and the theological works written in it, which contain the body of Hindoo literature, law, and religion.

“When about the age of sixteen, I composed a manuscript calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. This, together with my known sentiments on that subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels, and passed through different countries, chiefly within, but some beyond, the bounds of Hindoostan, with a feeling of great aversion to the establishment of the British power in India. When I had reached the age of twenty, my father recalled me, and restored me to his favour; after which I first saw and began to associate with Europeans, and soon after made myself tolerably acquainted with their laws and form of government. Finding them generally more intelligent, more steady and moderate in their conduct, I gave up my prejudice against them, and became inclined in their favour, feeling persuaded that their rule, though a foreign yoke, would lead more speedily and surely to the amelioration of the native inhabitants; and I enjoyed the confidence of several of them even in their public capacity. My continued controversies with the Brahmins, on the subject of their idolatry and superstition, and my interference with their custom of burning widows, and other pernicious practices, revived and increased their animosity against me; and, through their influence with my family, my father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance openly, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me.

“After my father’s death, I opposed the advocates of idolatry with still greater boldness. Availing myself of the art of printing now established in India, I published various works and pamphlets against their errors, in the native and foreign languages. This raised such a feeling against me, that I was at last deserted by every person except two or three Scotch friends, to whom, and the nation to which they belong, I always feel grateful.

“The ground which I took in all my controversies was, not that of opposition to Brahminism, but to a perversion of it; and I endeavoured to show that the idolatry of the Brahmins was contrary to the practice of their ancestors, and the principles of the ancient books and authorities which they profess to revere and obey. Notwithstanding the violence of the opposition and resistance to my opinions, several highly respectable persons, both among my own relations and others, began to adopt the same sentiments.

“I now felt a strong wish to visit Europe, and obtain, by personal observation, a more thorough insight into its manners, customs, religion, and political institutions. I refrained, however, from carrying this intention into effect until the friends who coincided in my sentiments should be increased in number and strength. My expectations having been at length realised, in November, 1830, I embarked for England, as the discussion of the East India Company’s charter was expected to come on,—by which the treatment of the natives of India and its future government would be determined for many years to come,—and an appeal to the King in Council against the abolition of the practice of burning widows was to be heard before the Privy Council; and his Majesty the Emperor of Delhi had likewise commissioned me to bring before the authorities in England certain enroachments on his rights by the East India Company. I accordingly arrived in England in April, 1831.

“I hope you will excuse the brevity of this sketch, as I have no leisure at present to enter into particulars; and I remain, &c.

(Signed) “RAMMOHUN ROY.”

With the exception of two or three slight corrections, and a few illustrative paragraphs, from “The Asiatic Journal,” the following details have been derived from a memoir in “A Review of the Labours, Opinions, and Character of Rajah Rammohun Roy;” by Lant Carpenter, LL.D.

Rammohun Roy was the son of Ram Kanth Roy. His

grandfather resided at Moorshedabad, and filled some important offices under the Moguls; but, being ill-treated by them towards the end of his life, the son took up his abode in the district of Bordouan, where he had landed property. There Rammohun Roy was born, most probably about 1774.\* Under his father's roof he received the elements of native education, and also acquired the Persian language. He was afterwards sent to Patna to learn Arabic; and, lastly, to Benares, to obtain a knowledge of the Sanscrit, the sacred language of the Hindoos. His masters at Patna set him to study Arabic translations of some of the writings of Aristotle and Euclid; and it is probable that the training thus given his mind in acuteness and close reasoning, and the knowledge which he acquired of the Mahometan religion from Mussulmans whom he esteemed, contributed to cause that searching examination of the faith in which he was educated, which led him eventually to the important efforts he made to restore it to its early simplicity.

His family was Brahminical, of high respectability; and, of course, he was a Brahmin by birth. After his death the thread of his caste was seen round him, passing over his left shoulder and under his right.† His father trained him in the doctrine of his sect; but he very early observed the diversities of opinion existing even among the idolaters; and that, while some exalted Brahma, the Creator, others gave the ascendancy to Vishnu, the Preserver; and others, 'again, to Siva, the Destroyer. It is scarcely possible, too, but that his mind must have been struck by the simplicity of the Mahometan faith and worship; and, at any rate, it early revolted from the frivolous or disgusting rites and ceremonies of Hindoo idolatry. Without disputing the authority of his father, he often sought from him information as to the reasons

\* This is Dr. Carpenter's statement. The "Asiatic Journal" says, that he was born about the year 1780.

† "The *poita* is a cord which is suspended from the left shoulder, and falls under the right arm. It consists of six or more threads of cotton, and is a distinctive badge of a Brahmin." — *Appeal to liberal Christians*, p. 22.



of his faith: he obtained no satisfaction; and he at last determined, at the early age of fifteen, to leave the paternal home, and sojourn for a time in Thibet, that he might see another form of religious faith.\* He spent two or three years in that country, and often excited the anger of the worshippers of the Lama by his rejection of their doctrine, that this pretended deity — a living man — was the creator and preserver of the world. In these circumstances he experienced the soothing kindness of the female part of the family; and his gentle, feeling heart lately dwelt, with deep interest, at the distance of more than forty years, on the recollections of that period, which, he said, had made him always feel respect and gratitude towards the female sex, and which, doubtless, contributed to that unvarying and refined courtesy which marked his intercourse with them in this country. When he returned to Hindoostan, he was met by a deputation from his father, and received by him with great consideration. He appears, from that time, to have devoted himself to the study of Sanscrit and other languages, and of the ancient books of the Hindoos. He had frequent discussions with his father: through awe of him, however, he never avowed the scepticism which he entertained as to the present forms of their religion; but, from some indirect reproaches he received, he imagined that he had fallen under his father's suspicions.

His father had given him, for that country, a very superior education; but, having been brought up himself in the midst of the Mussulman Court, he appears to have thought principally of those qualifications which would recommend his son to the ancient conquerors of India; and, till manhood, Rammohun Roy knew very little of the English language, and that little he taught himself. "At the age of twenty-two," says the editor of the English edition of the *Abridgment of the Vedant and the Cena Upanishad*, "he com-

\* "His own letter," says Dr. Carpenter, "states, that he left home about sixteen, after having composed a manuscript calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. The statement made in the preceding sentence I heard from the Rajah himself in London, and again at Stapleton Grove; and therefore leave it to be corrected, if necessary, by others."

menced the study of the English language; which, not pursuing with application, he five years afterwards, when I became acquainted with him, could merely speak it well enough to be understood upon the most common topics of discourse; but could not write it with any degree of correctness. He was afterwards employed as Dewan, or principal native officer, in the collection of the revenues, in the district of which I was for five years collector in the East India Company's civil service. By perusing all my public correspondence with diligence and attention, as well as by corresponding and conversing with European gentlemen, he acquired so correct a knowledge of the English language, as to be enabled to write and speak it with considerable accuracy." \*

His father, Ram Kanth Roy, died in the year 1210 of the Bengal era (A.D. 1803), leaving three sons. Rammohun Roy was disinherited by his father, on the ground of his having renounced the superstition of his forefathers. Nevertheless, as he some time after possessed considerable property, it is probable either that though the sacrifice of his patrimonial rights was tendered at the shrine of truth and conscience, it was not eventually exacted from him; or that he received the property of his brothers on their decease.

From this period he appears to have commenced his plans of reforming the religion of his countrymen; and, in the progress of his efforts to enlighten them, he must have expended large sums of money; for he gratuitously distributed most of the works which he published for the purpose. He now quitted Bordouan and removed to Moorshedabad; where he published, in Persian, with an Arabic preface, a work entitled "Against the Idolatry of all Religions."† No one un-

\* From a memoir of the Rajah, inserted, soon after his death, in the "Athenæum," by Mr. Sandford Arnot, who knew him well in India, and acted as his private secretary in London, it appears that the above paragraph is from the pen of the late Mr. John Digby, a gentleman then "in the East India Company's civil service."

† If the time of this publication be correct, it is probably the work referred to in his Letter as written at a much earlier period.

dertook to refute this book ; but it raised up against him a host of enemies ; and in 1814 he retired to Calcutta, where he applied himself to the study of the English language, both by reading and by conversation ; and he also acquired some knowledge of Latin, and paid much attention to the mathematics. At this time he purchased a garden, with a house, constructed in the European mode, in the Circular Road, at the eastern extremity of the city ; and he gradually gathered round him enquiring intelligent Hindoos, of rank and opulence, some of whom united, as early as 1818, in a species of monotheistic worship.

The body of Hindoo theology is comprised in the Veds, which are writings of very high antiquity, very copious, but obscure in style ; and, about two thousand years ago, Vyas drew up a compendious abstract of the whole, accompanied with explanations of the more difficult passages. This digest Vyas called the “ Vedant ; or, the Resolution of all the Veds,” One portion of this respects the ritual, and another the principles, of religion. It is written in the Sanscrit language. Rammohun Roy translated it into the Bengalee and Hindoostanee languages, for the benefit of his countrymen ; and afterwards published an abridgment of it, for gratuitous and extensive distribution. Of this abridgment he published an English translation in 1816, the title of which represents the Vedant as “ the most celebrated and revered work of Brahminical theology, establishing the unity of the Supreme Being, and that he alone is the object of propitiation and worship.” Towards the close of his preface, he thus writes :—“ My constant reflections on the inconvenient, or rather, injurious rites introduced by the peculiar practice of Hindoo idolatry, which more than any other pagan worship, destroys the texture of society,—together with compassion for my countrymen,—have compelled me to use every possible effort to awaken them from their dream of error ; and, by making them acquainted with the (their) scriptures, enable them to contemplate, with true devotion, the unity and omnipresence of nature’s God. By taking the path which conscience and

sincerity direct, I, born a Brahmin, have exposed myself to the complainings and reproaches even of some of my relations, whose prejudices are strong, and whose temporal advantage depends on the present system. But these, however accumulated, I can tranquilly bear; trusting that a day will arrive when my humble endeavours will be viewed with justice — perhaps acknowledged with gratitude. At any rate, whatever men may say, I cannot be deprived of this consolation — my motives are acceptable to that Being who beholds in secret and compensates openly.”

After the publication of the Vedant, Rammohun Roy printed, in Bengalee and in English, some of the principal chapters of the Veds. The first of the series was published in 1816, and is entitled “A Translation of the Cena Upanishad, one of the Chapters of the Sama Veda, according to the Gloss of the celebrated Shancaracharya; establishing the Unity and sole Omnipotence of the Supreme Being, and that He alone is the Object of Worship.” This was prefixed to a reprint of the Abridgment of the Vedant, published in London, in 1817, by some one who had enjoyed personal intimacy with him. The English preface contains a letter from Rammohun Roy to this gentleman, which shows how well he had, even at that time, overcome the difficulties of the English language. “The consequence of my long and uninterrupted researches into religious truth (he says in this letter) has been, that I have found the doctrines of Christ more conducive to moral principles, and better adapted for the use of rational beings, than any other which have come to my knowledge; and have also found Hindoos, in general, more superstitious and miserable, both in performance of their religious rites, and in their domestic concerns, than the rest of the known nations of the earth.” He then proceeds to state what he had done in order to render them “more happy and comfortable both here and hereafter;” and adds, “I, however, in the beginning of my pursuits, met with the greatest opposition from their self-interested leaders, the Brahmins, and was deserted by my nearest relations; and I, conse-

quently, felt extremely melancholy. In that critical situation, the only comfort that I had, was the consoling and rational conversation of my European friends, especially those of Scotland and England." In that same letter he expresses his full expectation of speedily setting off for England; but says that he had been prevented from proceeding so soon as he could wish by the spread of his views, and the inclination manifested by many to seek for truth.

It is not surprising that the interested advocates for heathen worship should endeavour to uphold it by imputations on the character of the reformer: and some one did publicly charge him with "rashness, self-conceit, arrogance, and impiety." Every member of his own family opposed him; and he experienced even the bitter alienation of his mother through the influence of the interested persons around her. He recently stated, however, that before her death she expressed her great sorrow for what had passed, and declared her conviction in the unity of God, and the futility of Hindoo superstition.\*

D'Acosta, the editor of a journal at Calcutta, transmitted to the Abbé Grégoire, in 1818, the various publications of this extraordinary man, with some account of his history; and through Grégoire, Rammohun Roy became extensively known and highly appreciated in France. D'Acosta says, that he carefully avoided every thing that could afford a pretext for excluding him from his caste, since, as a Brahmin, it was his

\* In his early days, his mother was a woman of fine understanding; but, through the influence of superstitious bigotry, she had been among his most bitter opponents. He, however, manifested a warm and affectionate attachment towards her; and it was with a glistening eye that he told his friends she had "repented" of her conduct towards him. Though convinced that his doctrines were true, she could not throw off the shackles of idolatrous customs. "Rammohun," she said to him, before she set out on her last pilgrimage to Juggernaut, where she died, "you are right; but I am a weak woman, and am grown too old to give up these observances, which are a comfort to me." She maintained them with the most self-denying devotion. She would not allow a female servant to accompany her; or any other provision to be made for her comfort or even support on her journey; and, when at Juggernaut, she engaged in sweeping the temple of the idol. There she spent the remainder of her life,—nearly a year, if not more,—and there she died.

acknowledged duty to instruct his countrymen in the sense and real commands of their sacred books. He speaks of him as distinguished in his controversy more by his logical mode of reasoning than by his general views, though far from deficient in philosophy or information. He says that all his conversation, his actions, and his manners evince a powerful sentiment of individual dignity; while, in general, meanness and feebleness of mind are characteristic of the Hindoo; and that his ingenuous conversation often shows, in a strain half serious and half sportive, all that he wished to be able to do for his country. As to his personal exterior, at that period, D'Acosta says,—“He is tall and robust; his regular features, and habitually grave countenance, assume a most pleasing appearance when he is animated: he appears to have a slight disposition to melancholy.” “The moderation,” adds Abbé Grégoire, “with which he repels the attacks on his writings, the force of his arguments, and his profound knowledge of the sacred books of the Hindoos, are proofs of his fitness for the work he has undertaken; and the pecuniary sacrifices he has made, show a disinterestedness which cannot be encouraged or admired too warmly.”

It was about this period that Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence (now the Earl of Munster) became acquainted with Rammohun Roy.\* He speaks highly of this “most extraordinary” Brahmin, of his talents and learning; his intimate knowledge of our language, and eloquence in the use of it; his extensive acquaintance with our literature, as well as with the Arabic and Sanscrit; his clear intelligence of the politics of Europe, and especially of England; of his fine person, and most courtly manners. The representations of the Earl indicate the amazing extent, tenaciousness, and accuracy of his memory; and in this and other respects fully accord with what we learn of him from other sources: the author was, however, mistaken in supposing that he had been “declared to have lost caste.” Rammohun Roy recently stated that every effort

\* See “Journal of a Route across India,” p. 106.

had been made for the purpose; and that he had had, at an enormous expense, to defend himself against a series of legal proceedings, instituted for the purpose of depriving him of caste, and thereby of his patrimonial inheritance. Through his profound acquaintance, however, with the Hindoo law, he baffled the efforts of his interested enemies, and proved in the courts of justice that he had not forfeited his rights.\*

A part of his plan for correcting the errors of his countrymen, and disseminating the doctrine he had adopted, was the establishment of schools, at his own expense, with the aid of a few liberal and philanthropic individuals. The pupils of Rammohun's school at Calcutta are likely to swell the sect of seceders from Brahminism; which now comprehends a considerable number of the rising generation of baboos.

Another auxiliary part of his scheme was availing himself of the periodical press, the efficacy of which, in the propagation of truth, he could well appreciate. He was, at different times, the proprietor or publisher of newspapers in the native languages, one of which, the "Caumoodi" (set up by him in opposition to the Brahminical "Chundrika"), is now edited by his son, Radhaprasad Roy. In 1829, he became, in conjunction with Dwarkanath Tagore and Neel Rutton Holdar, a proprietor of an English newspaper, the "Bengal Herald;" and was obliged, as such, to plead guilty in the Supreme Court of Calcutta to a libel on an attorney. This paper was soon after discontinued.

His connection with the periodical press brought him, of course, into communication with the conductors of what was termed the liberal press of Calcutta, then struggling for dangerous power. The candid and ingenuous mind of Rammohun Roy did not see, in the attempts of these liberals, a project to lift themselves into notoriety, eminence, and influ-

\* These legal proceedings must have continued, in different ways, for several years, if, as is believed, Mr. Robert Cutlar Fergusson was the Advocate against him in their early stages. They appear to have terminated in the Provincial Court no long time before Rammohun Roy set out for England. On leaving Calcutta, he charged his two sons to forget the conduct of their cousins in connection with them.

ence, at the expense of order and public security : he deemed them coadjutors with himself in the work of reform he was urging onward. Accordingly, when the ordinance for registering the Calcutta press was issued, in 1823, he joined five other native gentlemen in a memorial (understood to have been from his pen) to the sole acting judge of the Supreme Court praying him not to register the regulation. We are assured that he lived to acknowledge the propriety of the measure he then condemned.

One of the great practical abuses against which Rammohun Roy early directed his assault was the practice of suttees. Prior to the death of his father, he openly denounced this barbarous rite; and, in 1810, he published, in Bengalee, for general circulation, a little tract, entitled "Conference between an Advocate for, and an Opponent of, the Practice of burning Widows alive;" and, two years after, a second "Conference." The irresistible arguments contained in these little works silently prepared the way for the safe prohibition by government of this disgraceful custom. It is worthy of remark, however, that Rammohun Roy was long averse to the authoritative abolition of suttees. In the minute of Lord William Bentinck \*, proposing the regulation for that purpose, after referring to the opinion of Mr. H. H. Wilson, that the attempt to put down the practice would inspire extensive dissatisfaction, his Lordship observes :— "I must acknowledge that a similar opinion, as to the probable excitation of a deep distrust of our future intentions, was mentioned to me in conversation by that enlightened native, Rammohun Roy, a warm advocate for the abolition of suttees, and of all other superstitions and corruptions engrafted on the Hindoo religion, which he considers originally to have been a pure deism. It was his opinion that the practice might be suppressed, quietly and unobservedly, by increasing the difficulties, and by the indirect agency of the police. He apprehended that any public enactment would give rise to general apprehen-

\* Beng. Crim. Jud. Cons. December 4th, 1829.



sion: that the reasoning would be, ‘ While the English were contending for power, they deemed it politic to allow universal toleration, and to respect our religion; but, having obtained the supremacy, their first act is a violation of their professions, and the next will probably be, like the Mahometan conquerors, to force upon us their own religion.’” When the resolution, however, was taken, and a remonstrance was got up by the anti-abolitionists, Rammohun Roy, in spite of threatened privation of caste, and even personal outrage, was one of the deputation who presented an address to Lord William Bentinck, expressive of native gratitude for this “everlasting obligation” conferred on the Hindoo community.

To the indefatigable endeavours of Rammohun to extinguish this and other deformities of the Brahminical system, must be partly ascribed, amongst other effects, the hostility of the late Rajah of Burdwan, one of his father’s intimate friends, a powerful zemindar, distinguished for his bigotry as well as his immense wealth.\* Rammohun’s daughter’s son, Gooroodas Mookerjee, was dewan to Purtab Chunder, only son of the Rajah of Burdwan: the young Rajah died; and Rammohun’s grandson acted as vakeel on behalf of the ranees, the wives of the deceased, against his father, in vindicating their rights in the courts. Tej Chund, the Rajah of Burdwan, it would appear, attributed this proceeding to the advice of Rammohun, on account of the religious differences subsisting between them; and a suit, which was instituted by the Rajah, in 1823, to recover the pretended balance of a bond given by the father of Rammohun, is expressly ascribed by the latter to personal resentment.

It has already been shown that, as early as 1817, Rammohun Roy had directed his attention to the Christian religion; but he found himself greatly perplexed by the various doctrines which he saw insisted upon as essential to Christianity, in the writings of Christian authors, and in conversation with those Christian teachers with whom he had

\* He was the richest subject in British India. He died August 16th, 1832.

communication: he resolved, therefore, to study the original Scriptures for himself; and for this purpose he acquired the knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages. Becoming strongly impressed with the excellence and importance of the Christian system of morality, he published, in 1820, in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections, principally from the first three Gospels, which he entitled, "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness." He passed by those portions of the Evangelists which have been made the basis of distinctive doctrines; and also (except where closely interwoven with the discourses of Christ) the narratives of miracles—believing these to be less fitted to affect the convictions of his countrymen; while the preceptive part he deemed most likely "to produce the desirable effect of improving the hearts and minds of men of different persuasions and degrees of understanding." "This simple code of religion and morality," he says, at the close of his preface, "is so admirably calculated to elevate men's ideas to high and liberal notions of one God, who has equally subjected all living creatures, without distinction of caste, rank, or wealth, to change, disappointment, pain, and death, and has equally admitted all to be partakers of the bountiful mercies which he has lavished over nature; and is also so well fitted to regulate the conduct of the human race in the discharge of their various duties to God, to themselves, and to society; that I cannot but hope the best effects from its promulgation in the present form."

This work was published anonymously, but without concealment of the source. It brought upon him some severe and unexpected animadversions in "The Friend of India;" the writer of which uncourteously, as well as most unjustly, spoke of the compiler as a heathen. Under the designation of "A Friend to Truth," Rammohun Roy published an Appeal to the Christian Public in defence of the "Precepts of Jesus;" in which he declares, that the expressions employed in the preface should have shown the opponent "that

the compiler believed, not only in one God whose nature and essence is beyond human comprehension, but in the truths revealed in the Christian system." He further maintains, that the "Precepts of Jesus contain not only the essence of all that is necessary to instruct mankind in their civil duties, but also the best and only means of obtaining the forgiveness of our sins, the favour of God, and strength to overcome our passions and to keep his commandments." He defends the system which the compiler had adopted to introduce Christianity to the native inhabitants, by appealing to the fact that nearly three fifths are Hindoos and two fifths Mussulmans, — the latter devoted from their infancy to the belief in one God ; and declares that, from his own experience in religious controversy with them, he is satisfied that he was rendering them most service by making them acquainted with those precepts (by which he appears to have meant, more generally, instructions), "the obedience to which he believed most peculiarly required of a Christian, and such as could by no means tend in doctrine to excite the religious horror of the Mahometans, or the scoffs of the Hindoos." "Such dogmas, or doctrinal and other passages," he afterwards says, "as are not exposed to those objections, and are not unfamiliar to the minds of those for whose benefit the compilation was intended, are generally included, in conformity with the avowed plan of the work ; particularly such as seem calculated to direct our love and obedience to the beneficent Author of the universe, and to him whom he graciously sent to deliver those precepts of religion and morality, whose tendency is to promote universal peace and harmony." When replying to the objections of the reviewer, that the precepts of Christ do not show how to obtain the forgiveness of sins and the favour of God, the Friend of Truth extracts from the compilation "a few passages of that greatest of all prophets who was sent to call sinners to repentance;" and adds, "Numerous passages of the Old and New Testaments to the same effect, which might fill a volume,

distinctly promise us that the forgiveness of God, and the favour of his Divine Majesty, may be obtained by sincere repentance, as required of sinners by the Redeemer."

On these anonymous publications Dr. Marsham, of Serampore College, published a series of animadversions, which led to a very remarkable reply from Rammohun Roy—the "Second Appeal"—with his name prefixed; which is distinguished by the closeness of his reasonings, the extent and critical accuracy of his scriptural knowledge, the comprehensiveness of his investigations, the judiciousness of his arrangement, the lucid statement of his own opinions, and the acuteness and skill with which he controverts the positions of his opponents. All the publications of this controversy were soon reprinted in London; and those who wish to become acquainted with the sentiments of this remarkable man, as to his Christian belief generally, and his own opinions respecting God and Christ, may be referred with confidence, and in an especial manner, to this "Second Appeal" to the Christian public in defence of the "Precepts of Jesus." The doctrine maintained in it respecting God is thus stated by himself:—"that the Omnipotent God, who is the only proper object of religious veneration, is one and undivided in person;" that, "in reliance on numerous promises found in the sacred writings, we ought to entertain every hope of enjoying the blessings of pardon from the merciful Father, through repentance, which is declared the only means of procuring forgiveness for our failures;" and that he leads "such as worship him in spirit to righteous conduct, and ultimately to salvation, through his guiding influence, which is called the Holy Spirit," "given as the consequence of their sincere prayer and supplication." And, respecting "Jesus of Nazareth," he speaks as the Christ of God: he says he places "implicit confidence" in his "veracity, candour, and perfection:" he represents him as "a Being in whom dwelt all truth, and who was sent with a divine law to guide mankind by his preaching and example;" as receiving from the Father "the commission to come into the world for the

salvation of mankind;" as judging the world by the wisdom of God; as being "empowered to perform wonderful works:" he speaks of his subordinate nature, and receiving all the powers which he manifested from the Father; but also of his being superior even to the angels in heaven, living from the beginning of the world to eternity;" and of the Father's creating "all things by him and for him:" and he dwells with great satisfaction (pp. 162—167.) on the conclusion to which the instructions of Christ had led him, "that the unity existing between the Father and himself" is "a subsisting concord of will and design, such as existed among his apostles, and not identity of being." "Had not experience (he concludes) too clearly proved that such metaphorical expressions, when taken singly and without attention to their contexts, may be made the foundation of doctrines quite at variance with the tenor of the rest of the Scriptures, I should have had no hesitation in submitting indiscriminately the whole of the doctrines of the New Testament to my countrymen; as I should have felt no apprehension that even the most ignorant of them, if left to the guidance of their own unprejudiced views of the matter, could misconceive the clear and distinct assertions they every where contain of the unity of God, and subordinate nature of his messenger Jesus Christ."

The "Second Appeal" called forth another work from Dr. Marsham; to which Rammohun Roy published a reply, in 1823, under the title of the "Final Appeal." His preceding works had been printed at the Baptist Missionary press; but the acting proprietor declined, "although in the politest manner possible," to print the "Final Appeal;" and Rammohun Roy purchased type, and commenced an independent printing press, for this and other similar publications. The imprint is "Calcutta: printed at the Unitarian Press, Dhurmtollah." He depended chiefly on native aid; and, in consequence, the original work has many errata. In the Preface he states, that this controversy had prevented other publications which he had projected for his countrymen, as well as drawn him for

three years from other literary pursuits ; and that it had caused much coolness towards him in the demeanour of some whose friendship he held very dear : nevertheless, that he did not wish he had pursued a different course ; since, he says, “ whatever may be the opinion of the world, my own conscience fully approves of my past endeavours to defend what I esteem the cause of truth.”

The editor of the “ *India Gazette*,” in adverting to this discussion, and to the other labours of this distinguished native, thus writes :—“ We say distinguished, because he is so among his own people, by caste, rank, and respectability : and among all men he must ever be distinguished for his philanthropy, his great learning, and his intellectual ascendancy in general.” As to the controversy arising from the “ *Precepts of Jesus*,” the editor says that, whatever other effects it may have caused, “ it still further exhibited the acuteness of his mind, the logical power of his intellect, and the unrivalled good temper with which he could argue :” it roused up “ a most gigantic combatant in the theological field ; a combatant who, we are constrained to say, has not yet met with his match here.”

To the public testimonies already adduced may be added that of the celebrated Sismondi, who, in an article in the “ *Revue Encyclopédique*” for 1824, after some important observations respecting the institution of castes and the sacrifice of widows, thus proceeds :—“ A glorious reform has, however, begun to spread among the Hindoos. A Brahmin, whom those who know India agree in representing as one of the most virtuous and enlightened of men, Rammohun Roy, is exerting himself to restore his countrymen to the worship of the true God, and to the union of morality and religion. His flock is small, but increases continually. He communicates to the Hindoos all the progress that thought has made among the Europeans. He is among them, by a much juster title than the missionaries, the apostle of Christianity.”

This enlightened Hindoo had entertained for some years a desire to visit Europe. The occupations in which he was engaged, with the view of diffusing his theological opinions, and

reclaiming his countrymen from their idolatrous tenets and practices, and more particularly the suit with the Rajah of Burdwan, and other proceedings connected with his caste, prevented the fulfilment of this desire. Towards the latter end of the year 1830, however, events conspired to favour his design. His suit was brought to a close in the Provincial Court: he had triumphed over the interested hostility of the idolaters: his party was increasing, and included some members of his own family: the suttee practice was abolished; and he was urged to be the bearer of a petition to the British Government at home, intended to counteract the efforts of the supporters of the rite to procure the repeal of the regulation of 1830 by the King in Council. Above all, the discussions respecting the future government of India had commenced; and both India and England (whose subject he was) had claims upon that practical knowledge and information regarding the most important points in this question, which none could be so capable of affording as he was. To these powerful considerations was added another: for a few years past, the Court of Delhi had evinced much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Indian Government, in relation to certain alleged pecuniary claims. The Emperor considered himself entitled to a large increase of allowance, owing to a favourable bargain made by the Company with his Majesty, in respect to lands in the vicinity of Delhi assigned for the maintenance of the palace, which, under the Company's management, yielded a revenue much larger in amount than the Delhi ministers could realise for their master's treasury. To this surplus, or a portion of it, the Emperor laid claim. The matter had been fully considered at home (by the Board of Control, as well as the Court of Directors); and it was determined that the Mogul had received all that he agreed to accept, and all that he was entitled to in law or equity. The necessities of the Emperor, however, determined him to try the experiment of an appeal to the King of England; and, in the year 1829, he made overtures to Rammohun Roy, proposing that he should proceed to England, as the Mogul's ambassador or envoy, with full powers to manage the negotiation, or rather appeal,

in the name of the nominal Emperor of Hindoostan, who conferred upon Rammohun, by firman, the title of "Rajah." The selection evinced great judgment on the part of the Court of Delhi. No individual could have conducted the affair better; and there was no impropriety or informality in conferring the office of ambassador upon a Hindoo, the descendant of a family heretofore connected with the Mussulman courts of India. The Supreme Government of India, to which Rammohun communicated the fact of his appointment, refused, however, to recognise his character of envoy, or his title (though he has been invariably treated by the Indian authorities with much attention); both being conferred, if not in defiance, at least without consulting the wishes, of the British Government.

On the 15th of November, 1830, the Rajah, accompanied by his youngest son, Ram Roy, and two native servants, one of them a Brahmin\*, left Calcutta, in the Albion, bound for Liverpool. The vessel touched at the Cape in January, and arrived on the 8th of April, 1831, at Liverpool†; where Rammohun Roy landed, and soon after proceeded to London.

His arrival excited much interest. It was at a period when the whole nation was in a state of intense excitement, in connection with parliamentary reform; and, being well versed in our national history, and intimately acquainted with our political institutions and parties, he saw at once the bearings of the great measure, which, he wrote, would "in its consequences promote the welfare of England and her dependen-

\* The names of the two Hindoo servants are Ram Rotum Muckerjea, and Ram Hurry.

The names of his two sons in India are Radha Prusad Roy, and Rama Prusad Roy Bahadoor. The former is mentioned by Mr. Adam (*Correspondence*, p. 107.) "as having pointed out errors in the two current Bengalee Versions of the New Testament." Mr. Adam further says, this gentleman, "besides speaking the Bengalee as his native tongue, has made a respectable proficiency in Sanscrit, as well as in Persian and Arabic." The eldest son has a family: the second is about seventeen years of age; and is said to possess views and qualifications which may enable him to promote his father's great objects.

† His interview with Mr. Roscoe is described in the able and interesting life of that truly eminent and excellent man, by his son, Henry Roscoe; who also gives a very interesting letter from his father to "the celebrated and learned Rammohun Roy."



cies, nay, of the whole world." His official character brought him immediately into communication with the Ministers, who recognised his embassy and his title; and by this means, as well as by the intrinsic recommendations of his fame and character, he mixed with the highest circles. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, though they did not recede from their determination, treated him with honour. He was entertained at a dinner, on the 6th of July, in the name of the Company, at the City of London Tavern. In September, he was presented to the King by the President of the Board of Control; and had a place assigned to him at the coronation among the ambassadors. He appears, indeed, to have had no reason for dissatisfaction with our Government, either in his individual or in his official capacity.

It was not long before his advice was sought by Ministers on topics connected with the future government of his country. To queries on the revenue, and judicial systems of India, he drew up admirable replies, which evince great observation, reflection, and caution. Though they breathe throughout a wish to ameliorate the condition of the natives of India, they in no particular bear out the vulgar calumnies vented against the system of East India administration: on the contrary, the writer does ample justice to the good intentions of the Government, and to the ability of the instruments it employs.\*

He soon became so well known amongst those who mingled in good society, that, perhaps, no foreigner of rank, who has

\* The original of these admirable replies still exists as he dictated them, with the corrections in his own handwriting. The Rajah was constantly in the habit of dictating to those who were for the time acting as amanuenses in phraseology requiring no improvement, whether for the press, or for the formation of official documents—such verbal amendments only excepted as his own careful revision supplied before the final completion of the manuscript. He was remarkably tenacious of his own modes of expression; and may be said to have piqued himself on his grammatical knowledge of our language, and his proper selection and arrangement of words. When dictating, he rarely departed from his own judgment in either; and when revising, it was he who made the corrections. His friends have often been struck with his quick and correct diction, and his immediate perception of occasional errors, when he came to revise the matter.

resided with us for an equal length of time, was ever more so. His inclination, nay, his object in coming to Europe, led him into every kind of assemblage, religious, political, literary, social; in churches, at the court, at the senate, in private parties, and conversaziones; and the amenity of his manners, his pleasing person, and engaging demeanour, conciliated the esteem and admiration of every one. All were astonished at the familiarity which he discovered with every topic connected with our political institutions, our manners, and our religious opinions; at the English turn of his thoughts and sentiments, as well as of his colloquial style. Amongst the female sex he was an especial favourite: his fine figure, and soft, expressive features, the air of deferential respect with which he treated them, so repugnant to the ideas ordinarily entertained in Europe of Asiatic manners, and the delicate incense of his compliment, perfumed occasionally with the fragrance of Oriental poetry, in which he was well versed, made a strong impression in his favour.

The great notoriety of the Rajah, together with his own unvarying urbanity and solicitude to avoid giving pain to any one, even to the inconsiderate and presuming, exposed him, however, to extreme interruption and inconvenience, and at times to much vexation. Habitual caution to shun every overt act by which his Brahminical rank might be forfeited, to his own and his children's injury, and to the impairing of his hopes and means of usefulness, seems occasionally to have given to his system of conduct the air of uncertainty, if not of ambiguity. Perhaps, also, there were occasions when questions proposed, with the skill of the practised disputant, to elicit an expression which might support some preformed opinion respecting the Rajah's sentiments, led him, through ignorance of the real bearings of the case, to accord with that which his remarkable clearness of discrimination would have rejected at once, if the whole tendency of the enquiry had been before him; and this effect may have been aided by those nice shades in the import of words, which are, as opinions modify, continually varying in their influence. And,

sometimes, that disposition to acquiescence, which eastern politeness requires, and which his own kindness of heart contributed to strengthen, was known to place him in circumstances, and lead him to expressions, which made his sincerity questioned. But, where he was best and fully known, the simplicity, candour, explicitness, and openness of his mind, were striking and acknowledged; and from these, together with his profound acquirements, his extensive information, his quick discrimination of character, his delicacy and honourable sentiments, his benevolent hopes and purposes for human welfare, his benignant concern for the comfort and happiness of all around him, his affectionateness and humility of disposition, his gentleness and quick sensibility, there was a charm in his presence and conversation which made one feel love for him as well as high respect. It was impossible to be much with him in the narrow circle of private life without entertaining attachment to him; or without feelings approaching to reverence for the greatness of his endowments, and the way in which he had devoted them to the welfare of his fellow-men, for the high excellencies of his character, for the purity and refinement of his sentiments, and for the earnest and elevated piety of his spirit. Those who had the best opportunities of knowing him say, that the perusal of the Scriptures was his constant practice; and that his devotion was habitual — manifested by stated prayer, and by a frequent absorbedness of soul, the external expression of which left no room for doubt as to the direction and object of it.

Mr. Hare, an Englishman of Calcutta \*, of well-known and great respectability, from his earnest attachment to the Rajah, had urged his brothers, in Bedford Square, to do every thing in their power for him; and especially to render him those services which he was sure to need in a land so different from his own, and to protect him from those evils and inconveniences to which his unsuspecting nature and ignorance of our customs might expose him. With great difficulty they at last

\* Mentioned in the "Correspondence," p. 35.

prevailed upon him, some months after his arrival, to accept a home in their house; and when he went to France for a few weeks, one of them accompanied him to Paris, where he was more than once at the table of Louis Philip. He continued to reside with Mr. John and Mr. Joseph Hare till he left London for Bristol, to spend a few weeks at Stapleton Grove\*, where his son had been passing his vacation, and continued waiting the often delayed arrival of his father. It was the intention of the Rajah to proceed thence to winter in Devonshire, visiting on his way, or on his return, an old and attached friend near Taunton.

While in London, he repeatedly attended the worship of the Unitarians, at their different chapels in or near the metropolis; and he twice attended their anniversary meetings: but it was his system to avoid so far identifying himself with any religious body, as to make himself answerable for their acts and opinions; and he also wished to hear preachers of other denominations who had acquired a just celebrity. He appears to have most frequented the church of the Rev. Dr. Kenney (St. Olave's, Southwark), who peculiarly interested him by the Christian spirit and influence of his discourses. In Bristol he attended worship at the Unitarian Chapel in Lewin's Mead; and there he had directed his son statedly to attend. If he had lived, however, he would have visited other places of worship at their second services; and he went once to the church in the Hotwell Road, with the expectation of hearing the Rev. Mr. Hensman.

His arrival in Bristol seemed to be at last realising hopes which delays in public affairs had so often frustrated. Those whom he had long honoured with his friendship had opportunities of unreserved communication with him, on which they now dwell with deep interest and satisfaction. Several others who could appreciate his eminent qualities, had friendly intercourse with him; and arrangements were making to enable more to know him personally who had learnt to regard him with high respect; but ten days had scarcely

\* The residence of Miss Castle and her maternal aunt, Miss Kiddell.

elapsed before the fatal disorder began its ravages; and, in less than ten days more, the event arrived which has filled many a heart with dismay and sorrow.

The character of this illustrious man has, it is hoped, been adequately delineated as the narrative proceeded; and it remains only to present the reader with an account of the last scenes, which he will be glad to receive in the words of that friend (Mr. Estlin), whose services during them were incessant, and who is best qualified to give a narration of them: —

“ On Thursday, the 19th instant (September), Mr. Estlin, who had enjoyed much intercourse with the Rajah during the preceding week, and had occasionally corresponded with him before he left India, called accidentally at Stapleton, and was informed that he had been indisposed since the preceding day, but had thought medical advice unnecessary, as he had taken some of his usual remedies. On Mr. Estlin's being announced, however, he requested to see him. He found the Rajah so ill, with feverish symptoms, as to occasion him considerable alarm. Medicines were prescribed, and followed by some relief; but an extremely dry and glazed tongue, frequent pulse, and incessant restlessness (though without much increase of heat or local pain), indicated the continuance of serious disorder. On the following Saturday Dr. Prichard visited him; and Dr. Carrick attended in consultation on Monday, the 23d. Some of the symptoms in the progress of his illness led to the conclusion that his head was considerably affected, though no pain was felt there, the stomach being the part of which he most complained.

“ His indisposition experienced but a temporary check from the remedies: severe spasms, with paralysis of the left arm and leg, came on during Thursday last, and he fell into a state of stupor during the afternoon of that day from which he never revived; but breathed his last, at twenty-five minutes after two, on Friday morning the 27th inst. His son, Rajah Ram Roy, and two Hindoo servants, with several attached friends who had watched over him from the first day of his illness, were with him when he expired.

"Mr. Hare, of Bedford Square, London, under whose roof the Rajah had for two years lived, a welcome guest, was also with him during the greater part of his illness; and Mr. Hare's niece, who was well acquainted with his habits, and possessed his full confidence and strong regard, attended upon him, day and night, with a degree of earnest and affectionate solicitude, well deserving the epithet of filial.\*

"He repeatedly acknowledged, during his illness, his sense of the kindness of all around him, and in strong language expressed the confidence he felt in his medical advisers. It was a source of gratification to the friends with whom he resided in London, to find, that, distressing as the event was to the family he was visiting, he had every comfort and accommodation that a large house, a quiet and healthy situation, and attached and affluent friends could bestow.

"He conversed very little during his illness, but was observed to be often engaged in prayer. He told his son and those around him that he should not recover.

"An examination of the body took place on Saturday, when the brain was found to be inflamed, containing some fluid, and covered with a kind of purulent effusion: its membrane also adhered to the skull, the result, probably, of

\* "From this family," observes Dr. Carpenter, "I have received every advantage I could desire, in forming or confirming my opinions as to the Rajah's habits and character; and to the several members of it, his other personal friends must feel grateful for the numerous sources of comfort which he enjoyed among them. Mr. Arnot (in the 'Athenæum') says, with perfect justice, that they 'discharged the duties of hospitality towards him, ever since his arrival in England, with a kindness, delicacy, and entire disinterestedness, which are honourable to the English character.'

"Possessed of the Rajah's unbounded confidence, acquainted with all his movements, and enabled to judge with complete accuracy of his habits and dispositions, the unhesitating and unequivocal testimony of this family, one and all, to the unvarying purity of his conduct, and the refined delicacy of his sentiments, is as decisive as it is valuable. I had, myself, repeated opportunities of observing with what earnest respect he appreciated true delicacy in the female character: and I learn that, while he always maintained his habitual politeness to the sex, and may therefore have misled the superficial observer, he manifested a very prompt and clear discrimination as to individuals; and that he commonly expressed strong dislike, and even disgust, where they seemed to him to depart from that true modesty which is essential to its excellence."

previously existing disease: the thoracic and abdominal viscera were healthy. The case appeared to be one of fever, producing great prostration of the vital powers, and accompanied by inflammation of the brain, which did not exhibit, in their usual degree, the symptoms of that affection."

A short time before the Rajah expired, Mr. John Hare told his Brahmin servant, that if there were any observances which were required by his master's caste, or which would be satisfactory to his own mind, or to his Indian friends, he might now perform them; and Ram Rotun accordingly uttered a prayer in his master's ear, in which the frequent repetition of the word Om was alone distinguished. He also placed iron under his bolster. Rammohun Roy says, that "Om, when considered as one letter, uttered by the help of one articulation, is the symbol of the Supreme Spirit." "Om implies the Being on whom all objects, either visible or invisible, depend, in their formation, continuance, and change." (See Transl. pp. 109. 113.) What was the precise import of Ram Rotun's prayer, we have no present means of ascertaining; but those who peruse the "Prescript for offering Supreme Worship," from which the above interpretations are extracted, will not deem it improbable that the prayer was *purely monotheistical*; if it had been employed by the direction or even permission of the Rajah himself, no doubt could have existed as to the *object* of it. Following some requirements of caste, he had been accustomed to employ, at stated times, prescribed forms of prayer derived from his ancient faith; and this was in no way inconsistent with his reception of Jesus as the specially-appointed Revealer of the will of God. It is, indeed, the circumstance which affords the strongest ground to expect the speedy adoption of Christianity by the intelligent Hindoos, that they can receive the doctrines of Christ and his apostles, respecting faith, worship, and duty, without renouncing, or even relinquishing, the faith and worship of Om. The Mahometan has to renounce his belief that Mahomet is the Prophet of God; and the Jew, to receive *Him* as the Messiah whom his forefathers rejected, and whom his

rabbis have taught to regard as a false Christ : but the Brahmins and their followers have only to go back to the purest forms of their own faith—the faith of Noah and of Abraham; and they are then prepared to be “the children of Abraham,” and to become “heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ.” Rammohun Roy has been enabled to prepare the way for Christ among his countrymen; and the benefit of his labours has but commenced.

The knowledge that the Rajah had, in various ways, manifested solicitude to preserve his caste, with a view both to his usefulness and to the security of his property, and the belief that it might be endangered if he were buried among other dead, or with Christian rites, operated to prevent the interment of his remains in any of the usual cemeteries. Besides this, the Rajah had repeatedly expressed the wish that, in case of his dying in England, a small piece of freehold ground might be purchased for his burying place, and a cottage be built on it for the gratuitous residence of some respectable poor person, to take charge of it. Every difficulty, however, was removed by the offer of Miss Castle, in which she had the warm accordance of all her intimate friends, to appropriate to the object a beautifully adapted spot, in a shrubbery near her lawn, and under some fine elms. There this revered and beloved person was interred, on the 18th of October, 1833, about two P.M. The coffin was borne on men's shoulders, without a pall, and deposited in the grave, without any ritual, and in silence. Every thing conspired to give an impressive and affecting solemnity to his obsequies. Those who followed him to the grave, and sorrowed there, were his son and his two native servants, the members of the families of Stapleton Grove and Bedford Square, the guardians of Miss Castle and two of her nearest relations, Mr. Estlin, Mr. Foster, and Dr. Jerrard, together with several ladies connected with the attendants already enumerated; and as there could be no regular entry of the interment in any official registers, those who witnessed it have signed several copies of a record drawn



up for the purpose, in case such a document should be needed for any legal purposes.

The person of Rammohun Roy was, as we have already observed, a very fine one. He was nearly six feet high; his limbs were robust and well-proportioned, though latterly, either through age or increase of bulk, he appeared rather unwieldy and inactive. His face was beautiful; the features large and manly, the forehead lofty and expanded, the eyes dark and animated, the nose finely curved and of due proportion, the lips full, and the general expression of the countenance that of intelligence and benignity. The best portrait of him extant is a full-sized one by Briggs. It is a good picture, as well as an admirable likeness. There is also a miniature by Newton, and a bust by Clarke. A cast was taken from his face a few hours after his death.

A short time before that melancholy event, he had brought his negotiations with the British Government, on behalf of the King of Delhi, to a successful close, by a compromise with the Ministers of the Crown, which will add 30,000*l.* a year to the stipend of the Mogul. The deceased ambassador had a contingent interest in this large addition to the ample allowance of the Mogul pageant, and his heirs, it is said, will gain from it a perpetual income of 3000*l.* or 4000*l.* a year. He intended to return to India this year *viâ* Turkey, Russia, and Persia.

## No. XX.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, D.C.L.,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

SIR CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON was born in the year 1766. His father, the Rev. Christopher Robinson, D. D., held the livings of Abbury in Oxfordshire, and of Witham, Berkshire, to which he had been presented by the Earl of Abingdon, upwards of forty years, and died in 1802, at the age of eighty-four, having lived long enough to see his son in the possession of wealth and eminence.

Young Christopher was matriculated at Magdalen, Oxford, of which college Dr. Robinson had been a fellow in 1782, with the intention of graduating and entering into deacon's orders. To the displeasure of his father, however, he preferred Doctors' Commons to the church, and was admitted advocate in Michaelmas term, 1793. As one of nine children, he was launched into the profession with no larger patrimony than a good library and a gift of twenty pounds. But his course was smoothed by the zealous patronage of Sir William Ashurst, one of the Puisne Judges of the King's Bench, an old friend of the family, who commended him to the notice of Sir William Scott. By the shrewd advice of that eminent lawyer, he commenced a series of Reports in the High Court of Admiralty, in 1797, and continued them with laudable diligence till 1808. Strange to say, though the judges of those courts were the highest authorities on subjects of international law in Europe, there had previously existed no record of their decisions. In the preface to a more recent work,

containing Reports of Decisions during the times of Sir George Hay and Sir James Marriott, the civilians are compared to the Talmudists among the Jews, who dealt only in oral traditions or secret writings; and great praise is ascribed to Dr. Robinson for having "drawn back the veil of the temple." But the six volumes of Reports which he published have high intrinsic merits of their own, and contain the *ipsissima verba* of Sir William Scott. It is reported that he was most fastidious in the correction of his judgments, extending his revising care to the substitution of colons for semicolons, and to the nice poising of particles. The reader, however, who is too often compelled to read much bad reasoning in much bad language, is a considerable gainer by this particularity. He meets in these judgments with perfect models of judicial eloquence, and reads the most elaborate arguments conveyed in the most rich and classical diction, like apples of gold in a net-work of silver. This publication, which elicited the encomium of Lord Grenville in the House of Lords, is also illustrated with classical notes by the editor on the consequences of captivity among the Romans, and the practice of ransoming prisoners of war, &c.

Though unproductive in a pecuniary sense, and in some years attended with positive loss to the editor, they were of exceeding value to him in extending his connections. He had, the year before (1796), advanced his fortune by a very happy marriage with Catharine, daughter of Ralph Nicholson, Esq., a gentleman of independent property at Liverpool, and descended from an old family in Berkshire. In February, 1805, nine years after his admission, he was promoted to the lucrative office of King's Advocate, and knighted. Many of the prize causes and captures, of which he had the management by virtue of his office, were of great importance to the public, and attended with considerable private emolument, several of them realising to him more than 1000*l*. In 1812, he is said to have acquitted himself exceedingly well in the conduct of a prosecution against the Marquis of Sligo, for enticing seamen and persuading them to desert from the King's service. It

appeared that two of them had been intoxicated by the Marquis's servants at Malta, and inveigled on board his yacht; and, when the vessel was searched, the Marquis of Sligo pledged his honour that they were not on board. The King's Advocate warmed into an orator (he was not one by nature) at this unworthy cheat, and the peer, being found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of 5000*l.*, and to be imprisoned four months in Newgate.

In 1818, at the request of Ministers, but contrary to his own inclination, he obtained a seat in Parliament for the close borough of Callington. His entrance into that arena, so fatal to legal fame, was made too late in life to offer much chance of escaping from the common lot of his tribe; and on two occasions only, and then with no signal success, did he break through his prudent rule, "*de pedibus ire in sententiam.*" On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1820, he was again returned for Callington, at the instance of Government; but, a petition being presented against the return, and bribery having been proved against his agents (he had not himself visited the borough), he was unseated, and saddled with an expense of 5000*l.* The Premier had, indeed, promised to reimburse him, but he was too high-minded to stand like an importunate suitor at the door of the Treasury, and the promise was never redeemed.

Sir Christopher Robinson succeeded Lord Stowell in the offices of Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and Judge of the Prerogative Court and Court of Peculiars, on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London. He trod in the path of his predecessor, it will readily be admitted, "*haud passibus æquis,*" but emulated with success his patient diligence and ever-watchful accuracy in determining the grave and delicate questions of marriage and divorce. Owing to the increasing infirmities of Lord Stowell, he undertook, for several years, to transcribe and read in court the decrees of that venerable judge, and at length, on his retirement, in 1827, was called upon, with the unanimous approval of the civilians, to fill the vacant seat in the Court of Admiralty.

It would be unfair to contrast the talents and acquirements which he displayed in this situation with those of his distinguished friend. The most illustrious judges of that court, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Harry Vane, and Sir Leoline Jenkins, must one and all veil the head to Lord Stowell. The panegyric pronounced on Jenkins may be applied to him with at least equal truth. "He had most, if not all, the qualities and ornaments that are desirable in those who sit in the seat of justice. No man could acquit himself better, and but few so well. If he received any credit from his station, his station received as much from him, and, as it were, only reflected back again the lustre it received from him." Sir Christopher presided over the Admiralty Court in a period of profound peace, when there were no cases of momentous interest involving the credit of the flag of England and the polity of nations, such as are wont to present themselves in a time of war. They consisted chiefly of claims of salvage, and mariners' wages, and construction of the Pilot Act, and to what officer properly belong the royal fish described by charter, to wit, "sturgeons, grampuset, whales, porpoises, dolphins, riggs, and graspes, and generally whatever other fish, having in themselves great and immense size, or fat!" Such topics do not require much research or legal acumen, but all that was requisite they obtained at the hands of this pains-taking judge.

His mental energies were of late, in some degree, dulled by a disease, which proved to be an effusion of water on the brain, and terminated fatally on the night of Sunday, April 21. 1833. He had complained of indisposition, which was attributed to the prevailing influenza, and retired to rest a few hours before his death, in the full expectation of being able on the morrow to resume the duties of his office. He had attained his sixty-seventh year. His remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Benedict, Doctors' Commons.

The conduct of Sir Christopher Robinson, in his public capacity, may be summed up in the short sentence that he was "*par negotiis neque supra.*" It would be idle to dilate

on his unbending integrity and unwearied diligence, for these are the attributes of an English judge; but a short notice of his domestic virtues must not be omitted. A thorough English gentleman, in mind and in manners, endowed with a graceful presence and a pleasing address, though slightly shaded by reserve, he carried into private life the same mild and conciliating demeanour which characterised him on the bench. Those who have made an excursion to his seat at Beddington, near Croydon, or have seen him in the company of such friends as the Bishop of Exeter and Sir John Nicholl, will bear witness to the cheerfulness and playful activity of his social hours. They will recall with subdued pleasure the —

“ *Morum dulce melos et agendi semita simplex ;*”

and review with memory's eye what once endeared him to them, the —

“ *Os placidum, moresque benigni ;  
Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit imago.*”

Ardently attached to the Church of England by conviction, independently of hereditary and parental prepossessions, he lived up to the doctrines of her communion; nor could the solemn form of words with which the sentence of the Admiralty Judge is prefaced, proceed from any lips with more peculiar fitness than from his: — “Thrice calling on the name of Christ, and having the fear of God alone before his eyes, the Judge pronounces and decrees.” His politics were of that old Tory school, which, exiled from the court and city, finds yet a safe asylum in the penetralia of Doctor's Commons.

Notwithstanding that he filled the office of King's Advocate (a lucrative office in war time) for the period of twelve years, and lived in comparative seclusion, he has died far from rich; a strong proof that, in the courts of civil law, at least (if in any court), the judge is not overpaid. The fluctuating nature of his income was commented on with deserved severity by the present Lord Chancellor, then Mr. Brougham, in his

far-famed speech on the state of the law. "The Judge of the Court of Admiralty, who has the highest situation, or almost the highest, among the judges of the land (for there is not one of them who decides upon questions of greater delicacy and moment, in a national view, or involving a larger amount of property); this great dignitary of the law has only 2500*l.* a year salary. The rest of his income is composed of fees, and these are little of nothing during peace. But then, in time of war, they amount to 7000*l.* or 8000*l.* per annum. I profess not to like the notion of a functionary, who has so many calls as the Judge of the Admiralty Court for dealing with the most delicate neutral questions, — for drawing up manifestoes, and giving opinions on those questions, and advising the Crown in matters of public policy bearing on our relations with foreign states; — I like not, I say, the notion of such a personage being subject to the dreadful bias (and here again I am speaking on general principles only, and with no personal reference whatsoever,) which he is likely to receive from the circumstance of his having a salary of only 2500*l.* per annum, if a state of peace continue, and between 10,000*l.* and 11,000*l.* a year if it be succeeded by war. I know very well, Sir, that no feeling of this kind could possibly influence the present noble Lord of that court; but I hardly think it a decent thing to underpay him in time of peace: and still less decent is it to overpay him at a period when the country is engaged in war. I conceive that it may not always be safe to make so large an increase to a judge's salary dependent upon whether the horrors of war or the blessings of peace frown or smile upon his country — to bestow on one eminently mixed up with questions on which the continuance of tranquillity, or its restoration when interrupted, may hinge, a revenue conditioned on the coming on and endurance of hostilities."

It may be remarked, in passing, that the income actually received, after deducting fees, is not more than 2200*l.* a year, — a sum obviously inadequate to the dignity of the office and the rank of Privy Councillor, which it comprehends. As, however, a Committee of the House of Commons is now in-

vestigating the subject, we may confidently hope that the present excellent judge will be shortly in the enjoyment of a fixed stipend, independent of fees, and freed from the contingent mischief.

The work which has been already referred to proves that the subject of this brief notice was a good classical scholar, and well versed in modern languages. He published, in addition, "A Report of the Judgment of the High Court of Admiralty on the Swedish Convoy, pronounced by Sir W. Scott, June 11th, 1790:" "A Translation of the Chapters 273. and 287. of the *Consolato del Mare*, relating to the Prize Law, 1800;" and "Collectanea Maritima; being a Collection of public Instruments tending to illustrate the History and Practice of Prize Law, 1801."

By his wife, Lady Robinson, a most estimable and highly accomplished woman, whom he survived two years and upwards, he had a family of five children. These survive him: three sons, Christopher and John, clergymen, and William, an advocate of Doctor's Commons; and two daughters, one, Catherine, married to the Rev. Edmund Leigh, and Helen, unmarried.

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From "The Law Magazine."



## No. XXI.

## SIR THOMAS FOLEY, G. C. B.,

ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, REAR-ADMIRAL OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PORTSMOUTH.

**T**HIS distinguished officer, one of the heroes of St. Vincent, of the Nile, and of Copenhagen, was the descendant of an ancient family in Wales, where his ancestors have enjoyed the same undiminished property which their progenitor obtained by a grant from Richard II. A grant of the property of Ridgway, in Pembrokeshire, from that monarch to John Foley, (or Fawley, as it was then spelt,) the Constable of Llahaden Castle, in the county of Pembroke, is still preserved among the family papers.

He served as a Lieutenant of the Prince George, 98, the flag-ship of Admiral Digby, at the time his present Majesty was a Midshipman in that ship. In 1782, he was made a Commander into the Britannia armed ship, at New York; and he subsequently commanded the Atalanta, of 14 guns, on the same station.

Captain Foley was promoted to post rank, September 21. 1790; and, at the commencement of the war in 1793, he obtained the command of the St. George, a second rate, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Gell, whom he accompanied to the Mediterranean, and on his passage thither had the good fortune to assist at the recapture of the St. Jago, a Spanish register ship, having on board upwards of two millions of dollars, besides some valuable packages to the amount of between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.*

Towards the conclusion of the same year, Lord Hood detached Rear-Admiral Gell with a division of his fleet to Genoa.

*La Modeste*, a French frigate of 36 guns, was then lying in the harbour, and had broken the neutrality of the port on various occasions, in direct opposition to the remonstrances of the Senate and Government. The British Commander being made acquainted with these circumstances, on his arrival ordered the *Bedford*, of 74 guns, to anchor alongside the enemy's ship, and to demand her to surrender. The French Captain at first refused to comply with this requisition; but, a few musket-shot being fired, he thought it prudent to acquiesce. The Government of Genoa very properly considered the spirited conduct of the Rear-Admiral perfectly regular, as well as strictly consonant to the law of nations; and *La Modeste* was added to the British navy.

Early in the ensuing year Rear-Admiral Gell was obliged, by the precarious state of his health, to return overland to England; and the late Sir Hyde Parker hoisted his flag in the *St. George*, Captain Foley continuing to command that ship.

In the first encounter which took place between the British fleet under Vice-Admiral Hotham, and the remnant of the once formidable force which France had possessed in the port of Toulon, the *St. George* had 4 men killed and 13 wounded. The French ships captured were the *Ca Ira*, of 80 guns, and the *Censeur*, of 74 guns.

No other material occurrence took place during the remainder of the time that Captain Foley continued in the *St. George*, except the second skirmish, still more trivial than the first, which ended in the destruction of *L'Alcide*, of 74 guns.

In the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, February 14. 1797, Captain Foley bore a distinguished part, as Captain of the *Britannia*, a first rate, carrying the flag of Sir Charles Thompson. He was shortly after appointed to the *Goliath*, 74; and, in the following year, was detached from the fleet off Cadiz to reinforce Sir Horatio Nelson's squadron in the Mediterranean.

At the Nile, on the glorious 1st of August, 1798, Captain

Foley had the honour to lead the British fleet into action. The French commenced their fire at a quarter after six in the afternoon ; and in two minutes it was returned by the *Goliath*, which then doubled their line, and brought up alongside of the *Conquérant*, the second ship in the enemy's van. In less than a quarter of an hour, Captain Foley completely dismasted his opponent, and afterwards assisted in subduing the ships in the rear. In this tremendous conflict the *Goliath* had 21 killed and 41 wounded. It had long been a favourite idea with Captain Foley, which he had mentioned on the preceding evening to Captains Troubridge and Hood, that a considerable advantage would arise, if the enemy's fleet were found moored in line-of-battle in with the land, to lead between them and the shore, as the French guns on that side were not likely to be manned, or to be ready for action. The original plan of attack which Sir Horatio Nelson had intended to adopt, if Captain Foley had not judged it expedient to lead within the French line, was to have kept entirely on its outer side ; and to have stationed his ships, as far as he was able, one on the outer bow, and another on the outer quarter, of each of the enemy.

Sir Horatio Nelson, on his departure for Naples, left Captain Foley to assist Captain Hood in guarding the coast of Egypt. On the 25th of August, the boats of the *Goliath*, commanded by Lieutenant W. Debush, attacked and carried a French armed ketch, anchored under the guns of the castle of Aboukir. The business was ably conducted, and gallantly performed. On the 30th of the same month, the *Goliath* sailed for the coast of Italy to rejoin Sir Horatio Nelson, and was subsequently employed at the blockade of Malta.

Towards the latter end of 1799, Captain Foley returned to England. In the following year he commanded the *Elephant*, of 74 guns, attached to the Channel fleet. On this service he continued to be employed until the spring of 1801, when he was ordered to the *Cattegat*, to join his old commander, Sir Hyde Parker, who had proceeded thither with a powerful armament, in order to counteract the hostile designs of the northern powers. The *Elephant* joined the fleet on the 26th

of March, and soon after received the flag of Lord Nelson, to whom had been delegated the important task of reducing the Danes to submission. The loss she sustained in the ensuing battle off Copenhagen amounted to 10 killed, and 13 wounded. In Lord Nelson's subsequent despatch to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hyde Parker, he observed, "To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the *Elephant*, I feel myself under the greatest obligation; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle." When the signal thirty-nine was made by Sir Hyde Parker to discontinue the action, Nelson betrayed great emotion; and it was to Captain Foley that he exclaimed, in that mood of mind which sports with bitterness, "Leave off the action! Now, d—n me if I do. You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes;" and then, putting the glass to his blind eye, observed, "I really do not see the signal."

Captain Foley continued on the *Baltic* station until the month of August, 1801, when he returned to England, in company with Sir Charles M. Pole, who had succeeded Lord Nelson in the chief command of the fleet kept in that sea after the victory of Copenhagen. The *Elephant* was soon after put out of commission.

Towards the latter end of the year 1803, Captain Foley had the misfortune to lose his brother. On that occasion, he received a letter from Lord Nelson, expressive of the sincerity and warmth of his attachment. "How little, my dear Foley," observed the gallant veteran, "do we know who is to go first. Gracious God! I am sure, to all appearance he was more likely to see us pass away than we him. My dear Foley, I only desire that you will always charge yourself with reminding me of your nephew, in whatever station I may be. I should be most ungrateful, if I could for a moment forget your public support of me in the day of battle, or your private friendship, which I esteem most highly: therefore, as far as relates to you, your nephew, and myself, let this letter stand against

me. I was glad to see that Freemantle had got his old ship again. If you are employed, I think the Mediterranean would suit you better than the Black Rocks, North Seas, or West Indies; and I shall be truly happy to have you near me, and to have frequent opportunities of personally assuring you how much I am, my dear Foley, your faithful and affectionate friend.

NELSON and BRONTE."

In October, 1807, Captain Foley was appointed a Colonel of Royal Marines; and, on the 28th of April following, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. In the spring of 1811, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Downs, which office he held during the remainder of the war. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1812; nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, January 2d, 1815; and a Grand Cross, May 6th, 1820.

On the 1st of May, 1830, Sir Thomas Foley was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; in the execution of the duties of which important station, and when he had nearly completed the three years to which the command is limited, his death took place at the Admiralty House, in the High Street, on the 3d of January, 1833. His state of health had precluded him, for some time, from entering much into the gaieties of life; but he was esteemed for the most unbounded generosity and hospitality by numerous old officers and companions in arms, and was considered a most entertaining and delightful companion by all who were admitted to his society.

The remains of Sir Thomas were publicly interred, with great pomp, in the Garrison Chapel, on the 16th of January, the naval and military authorities, &c. attending. The coffin was constructed of British oak, from part of a transom knee of the Elephant. As soon as the ceremony was over, the flag on board the Victory was immediately struck, and a pendant hoisted, thus making her a private ship. The last preceding public funeral at Portsmouth was that of Admiral Sir George Campbell, the only other Port-Admiral that has died there

within memory, during his three years of holding the command.

Sir Thomas Foley married, July 31st, 1802, Lady Lucy Anne Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of James First Duke of Leinster, by Lady Emilia Lennox, daughter of Charles II., Duke of Richmond, K.G. By this lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

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Principally from "Marshall's Royal Naval Biography."

## No. XXII.

## EDMUND KEAN, ESQ.

“ ——— All must die ; Kings, Princes, must obey  
 The freezing call. Statesmen must one day stoop  
 To pay their court to the despotic tomb :  
 Lawyers must there refund the fee of life :  
 Heroes, unarmed, forgetting sieges, battles,  
 Must, far from glory, and the sound of praise,  
 Take their last station. Inspired orators  
 Must shun the multitude, whose mind they made,  
 And cleave to silence and oblivion :  
*The Player must desert his mimic scene,*  
*To die indeed ;* and Poets, fond of hope,  
 With their fine sense of life, must humble too ;  
 And, at the summons, quit Castalia's spring,  
 To plunge amid the gloom of Erebus.”

*HAYNES's Conscience : or, The Bridal Night.*

**WHAT**—what is life ! — “ Out, out, brief candle ! ” There was a time when the startling announcement that Garrick was dead “ eclipsed the gaiety of nations.” Again the death note was heard : “ Kemble is dead ! ” — and, oh ! how the sound appalled us ! On — on — on, hurries Time, and Mrs. Siddons dies ! Dramatic Genius, gazing at Kean, retires to her little citadel, as though bent on holding out against the fatal siege ; when, lo ! “ there is a cry of death ! ” the colours are struck in the last stronghold ! — the fortress is taken ; — Kean is dead !

Edmund Kean was born November 4th, 1787, in Castle Court, Leicester Square. His parentage is, even to this day, involved in some degree of mystery. He himself at one time affected to be impressed with the idea that he was a natural son of the old Duke of Norfolk, and used to tell, with great glee and good humour, of his having visited Arundel Castle for the purpose of viewing the library and

picture-gallery, on his arrival in which latter place he was struck with the extraordinary skill and fidelity of a portrait of the late duke; and upon observing to the exhibitor of the pictures that "it was a most admirable likeness," the exhibitor replied, with a smile, "It is more like you, sir!" There seems no reason, however, for doubting that Mr. Kean's father was a brother of Moses Kean, the ventriloquist and mimic.\* His Christian name, like that of his celebrated son, was Edmund; and he was placed as an apprentice with a surveyor, with whom he learned the profession of an architect, during which period he became a debater at Coachmakers' Hall. He afterwards, for a short time, was with an architect in Long Acre; but by his association with his brother, and temptation to indulge in habits of intemperance, he in a great measure became indifferent to the pursuit of his profession, and consequently very reduced in the means of supporting himself, so much so as to take upon him the task of a copying clerk in an attorney's office. He met his death in a melancholy way, for walking along the parapet of a house where he lodged, at the west end of the town, although apprised of the danger by an opposite neighbour, he persevered, and by a fall into the street was killed on the spot. Mr. Kean's mother, it is said and believed, was the daughter of George Saville Carey, an actor, dramatist, lyricist, and lecturer of considerable repute in his day.†

So little attention was paid to young Kean in his infancy,

\* Moses Kean had been a tailor. He was a stout-built man, with black bushy hair, and a wooden leg. He always dressed in a dashing manner, in a scarlet coat, white satin waistcoat, black satin small-clothes, and a Scot's liquid-dye blue silk stocking. He had also a long-quartered shoe, with a large buckle covering his foot; a cocked hat, and ruffled shirt; and never went without a switch or a cane in his hand. He was a very extraordinary mimic, particularly in imitation of C. J. Fox, which he gave occasionally at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket.

† George Saville Carey was the son of Henry Carey, a ballad composer of considerable merit, and the presumed author of "God save the King." He committed suicide in 1743; but, though he could find no consolation for his own distress, he was more successful for others, since he projected the fund for decayed musicians.



that he contracted a weakness, or deformity of the limbs, which was suffered to increase to such a degree from his attempts to imitate his youthful companions in pantomimic tricks, that it was at last found necessary to use bracing-irons to restore them to any thing like their natural shape and proportions.

The theatrical avocations of his mother rendered him a constant frequenter, not only of the theatre, but of the stage, where he may be said to have almost lived behind the scenes; to have eternally "smelt the lamp;" to "have breathed, and moved, and had his being" on the boards, or at the "wing," or sported like a "gay creature of the elements" amongst "the *flies*." Thus early, thoroughly, and practically initiated into the profession, we find him, when scarcely four years of age, a candidate for "histrionic honours" and popular applause.

When the opera of *Cymon* was produced by Michael Kelly, Kean was selected to represent the Cupid recumbent at the feet of Sylvia and Cymon, in the enchanted car. The veteran vocalist thus records the circumstance in his "Reminiscences:"—"Before the piece was brought out, I had a number of children brought to me, that I might choose a Cupid. One struck me with a fine pair of black eyes, who seemed by his looks and little gestures most anxious to be chosen as the little God of Love. I chose him, and little did I then imagine that my little Cupid would eventually become a great actor:—the then little urchin was neither more nor less than Edmund Kean."

The next mention we find made of his dramatic doings is still more memorable, as connected with, and productive of, the failure of an experiment made by John Philip Kemble, to introduce urchin-imps sporting round the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*. Kean was one of the urchins selected for this service; and the attempt, preposterous as it was, might have been persisted in, had not Kean, who seems to have entertained a shrewd suspicion of the mummery of the whole affair, contrived to trip up the heels of some of his fellow-

phantoms. Kemble, as may well be imagined, was excessively annoyed; whilst Kean appeased his offended dignity by the readiness with which he begged the manager "to consider that *he had never appeared in TRAGEDY before.*" Yet, even then, the tragedian's spirit was at work within him, and dawnings of that genius which was to restore its waning splendour to the drama were clearly discernible, how little soever they were regarded by those who saw in the weak and infirm boy an object of compassionate sympathy, rather than of admiration. His perceptions of the beauties of poetry, the force of diction, and the graces of eloquence, were, even at that period, more vivid than those of many men who then enjoyed theatrical celebrity; and it is, as we are well assured, a fact, that in the sixth year of his age his recitation of the tent-scene, in Richard III. was marked by a judicious spirit and a clear conception of every passage.

But, though the indications of great natural abilities were thus put forth, the hope of turning them to any profitable account, or, indeed, to any account whatever, seemed precluded by those personal defects to which we have before alluded, and which now seemed irremediable.

When the holiday pageant of Blue Beard was first produced, it was deemed necessary, for scenic illusion, to place a miniature representative of the unloveable "Lady-killer" in the palanquin borne down the mountains by the wicker-work elephant; and Kean was promoted to the post of honour. So earnestly, however, did he enter into the absolute self-will of "the great bashaw," that, the moment he descended from his exalted station,—"*accoutred as he was,*"—in the trappings of the minor bashaw, with a short cimeter by his side, he strutted to the stage-door, and was "*wending his homeward way,*" when the door-keeper unceremoniously arrested his progress, led him captive to the wardrobe, and, little heeding the young hero's brandished weapon, or his threats of vengeance, disrobed and disarmed him.

In these circumstances his mother seems to have taken no part, beyond, perhaps, the receipt and appropriation of the

trifling emolument derived from his services. He was ignorant of the first rudiments of education. This neglect of his mental faculties was at length pointed out, and it was reluctantly resolved that he should be sent to a day-school. The stage, however, was almost his only school: for even at that early age he had acquired a repugnance to restraint of any kind. The little that he did learn of the dry rudiments of education—though drilled into him with the birch-rod—was soon unlearned; whilst the longest and sublimest passages of Shakspeare, caught up behind the scenes, were vividly impressed upon his memory.

Disgusted at last with the formalities of school exercises, and the still more irksome inflictions of scholastic severity, on the one hand, and of rebukes and reproaches at home on the other, he determined, like Launcelot Gobbo, to “take to his heels and run.” He did so, and, entering the merchant-service as a cabin-boy, he sailed to Madeira, where the little strength he then had failing him, he became so ill as to be removed to an hospital at Funchal. He remained there on “the sick-list” for some months; and then “worked his passage” back to England, where he found himself “high and dry ashore,” it is true; but penniless, homeless, almost houseless, and, for aught he knew, friendless. His mother had joined some strolling company—no one knew where,—or he, it may fairly be presumed, would have followed her footsteps. But though thus deserted by her, he was not utterly “cast away.” Miss Tidswell, of the Drury Lane company, whom he had from his infancy been taught to regard as his aunt,—and for whom he himself entertained, even from his earliest hour, a perfectly filial affection,—received and sheltered him; and, under her anxious care, he might have escaped many of those vicissitudes and sufferings to which his waywardness exposed him in the subsequent “days of his youth.” She, it seems, in conjunction with another aunt, Mrs. Price, of Green Street, Leicester Square, a very amiable woman, sent him once more to school. With what success the experiment was now tried we have no means of ascertain-

ing; but, soon after this period it was, we imagine, that the spirit of independence, which seems to have been the actuating principle of all "great geniuses," rendered the sense of continued obligation, coupled with the restraint of "pedantic pursuits," irksome to him; and his adroitness recommended him to the particular patronage of "the show-folk,"—the *Richardsons* and *Saunderses*.

The hospital-treatment at Funchal, and the quiet imposed on him there, had done much to restore the strength of Kean's limbs; the homeward voyage had not less braced his frame, and re-established its vigour; and, under the scientific tuition of tumblers, posture-masters, rope-dancers, equestrians, and puppet-show-men, his proficiency in the new and more congenial course of his studies was worthy of the most versatile genius that ever graced the stage. Such were the haunts—such the associates, the instructors, the guides, of a being who was afterwards to burst upon the world as a prodigy of theatrical talent.

At this period, an incident occurred which, as related by Kean himself,—though he was not the chief actor in the strange scene,—is calculated at once to interest and to pain,—to excite our admiration of extraordinary genius, and our disgust at the wanton debasement and degradation of a mind so eminently gifted as that of his associate. Amongst the qualifications which Kean possessed for that profession which fate as well as inclination seems to have marked out for his pursuit, he was endowed by nature with an exquisite taste for music, an excellent ear, a melodious voice in the lower tones, and a *falsetto* of uncommon sweetness. These qualities, whilst they recommended him to the notice and favour of musical men in the theatre, inclined him to their society, wherever it was to be met with, or however enjoyed. He admired their skill; he profited by their instructions, or their hints; and they felt pleased in imparting some knowledge of that skill to so apt a scholar. Of those to whom the waywardness of his fortune seems to have particularly attached him, there was one man of great, of surpassing genius, but whose inveterate habits of

dissipation rendered those talents a curse to him. This was Denman. What Morland was amongst painters, and Dermody amongst poets, that was Denman amongst musicians: admired for his genius, but degraded by its abuse. One morning, as Kean was wandering through the suburbs, on the Surrey side of the water, in passing by one of those low public-houses, the scene of Denman's repeated debaucheries, he observed his unfortunate instructor stretched at full length on a form in front of the tap-room, where it seems he had lain for the greater part of the preceding night, having been turned out of doors by "mine host" when in a state of riotous intoxication. As Kean approached him he seemed just rousing himself from his stupor—whilst the mechanical movement of his fingers on the side of the form, as if sporting over the keys of an instrument, indicated that he was engaged in some effort of musical composition. He was so. Having ascertained that Kean had a few pence in his pocket, he despatched him to purchase a sheet of paper; then, borrowing from "Boniface" a pen, ink, and ruler, he presently converted the "pure and unspotted page" into music paper; and down he sat on the bench that, he said, "served him for *bed* and *board*," and committed to paper the composition with which it was evident his mind had been occupied in a state of seeming insensibility.

"And what was that composition?" may now very naturally be enquired. "Some ribald rhapsody, doubtless; or bacchanalian chant; some maudlin melody of moody mirth and melancholy;—some wild, fantastic, and unmeaning jargon of 'sweet sounds;'—some reel, or roundelay;—a strathspey, or a song?" Neither the one nor the other,—nor any of all these. Strange as it may seem, the drunkard, rousing himself from the lethargy of the past night's debauch, had actually turned his thoughts—distracted and confused as they were—to prayer; and, as he lay 'twixt sleeping and waking, had chanted the Lord's Prayer; until, as if inspired by the sublimity of the subject, he had composed an accompaniment to the words of that divine sup-

plication for grace and blessedness, which, though too little known, might well be classed with the most eloquent and affecting passages of sacred music. When he had completed the transcript, and qualified his thirst with a copious draught of his favourite beverage, Denman requested Kean to take the composition to some music-shop, and try what he could obtain for it. Kean, proud of the mission, made his way to Williams's, in Paternoster Row, a musical establishment of some eminence in that day; but, on presenting the scroll, the unseemly sight of the paper, blurred and blotched with ink and drink, had nearly decided its fate in a manner little proportioned to its deserts. A second glance, however, convinced the professor that it possessed intrinsic excellence; and, after playing it over once or twice, he purchased the copy and copyright for the sum of one guinea! With this treasure, which far exceeded his own anticipations, Kean—who had no notion of its actual value, but would have been well content to have carried back one fourth of the amount, which was all that he supposed Denman calculated upon to meet the present and pressing exigency—returned to the bemused musician, who seems to have prized his own talent only as the means of administering to his confirmed habits of dissipation.

As an equestrian, it is certain that Kean was distinguished by the boldness, even more than by the grace of his “surprising acts of horsemanship!” And so reckless was he of danger,—as indeed he has shown himself in every situation throughout his whole career,—so confident of his own strength and agility, and so determinately eager to carry off the palm of superiority in every trial of skill, that on one occasion, whilst exhibiting some extraordinary exploit in the Circus at Bristol, he lost his equipoise, and, falling on the sharp boards that formed the Ring, fractured both legs. The consequences of the accident were always after discernible. But no misfortune could damp his ardour in the pursuit of that profession which he seems to have embraced and followed with a passionate, a devoted enthusiasm, that adversity

could not quell, nor suffering or privation subdue. 'Through all his trials—in every vicissitude—his predilection for Shakespeare and the regular drama abated not one jot; but, on the contrary, he seems to have inspired even his Bartlemy brethren of the booth with some portion of his better taste and feeling; and though to-day necessity forced him to ape the comical buffooneries of Mister Merryman, to-morrow he might hope to wipe off the humiliation in the glory of representing some portion at least of his favourite Richard, Shylock, or Othello.

Davies, the former manager of Astley's Amphitheatre, once described the occasion on which he first saw Kean, nearly in the following words:—

“ I was passing down Great Surrey Street one morning, when, just as I comed to the place where the Riding House now stands, at the corner of the 'Syleum, or Mag-dallen, as they calls it, I seed Master Saunders a-packing up his traps. His booth, you see, had been there standing for some three or four days, or thereabouts; and on the boards in front of the painting,—the *prossennem*, as the painters says,—I seed a slim young chap, with the marks of the paint,—and bad paint it was, for all the world like the raddle on the jaw of a sheep,—still on his face, and a-tying up some of the canvass wot the wonderfull'st carakters and curosties of that 'ere exhibition was painted upon. And so, when I had shook hands with Master Saunders, and all that 'ere, he turns him right round to the young chap wot had just throwed a summerset behind his back, and says, says he, ‘ I say, you Mister King Dick, if you don't mind wot you're arter, and pack up that 'ere wan pretty tight and nimble, we shan't be off afore to-morrow, so we shan't; and so, you mind your eye, my lad.’ That 'ere ‘ Mister King Dick,’ as Master Saunders called him, was young Kean, wot's now your great Mister Kean.”

From this way of life—this state of regularly irregular “ vagabondising”—he was soon afterwards removed, by the ever-anxious care of his aunt, as he always gratefully termed Miss Tidswell. She at length succeeded in convincing him

that the booth and the ring were alike incompatible with the successful pursuit of the drama; and not only pointed out to him the danger of the course he was pursuing, but aroused his ambition to the attainment of higher objects; and, by procuring him an engagement in some small theatre in Yorkshire, an opportunity was afforded of giving scope to his abilities. He was still a mere boy; and yet he acquitted himself in many leading characters of tragedy with considerable success, and in such a way as to give promise of becoming eventually, if not a very great, at least a very clever, actor.

He was now fairly thrown on his own resources; but he had yet many years of severe probation to pass through, after he had thus launched into all the wild and adventurous vicissitudes of a strolling actor's life. Changing from company to company, he traversed nearly the whole of the kingdom; and his ardent mind and good spirits seem to have borne him lightly and manfully through many of those scenes of distress and difficulty, mortification and despondency, to which such a life is exposed. What the infatuation may be that binds men of talent, feeling, and even of spirit, to a life like this, we pretend not to determine; but the charm must be strong indeed, and the attraction powerful beyond our conception, that can attach such beings to a course of existence surrounded on every side by difficulties,—and, in that stage of initiation and probation through which almost all who have ever yet attained to eminence seem to have been alike doomed to pass—denied the sympathy and respect which in any other sphere their talents might, nay must, have commanded. Some notion of the vicissitudes to which the followers of Thespis are but too often subjected may be formed from the fact we are now about to record, just as it used to be related by Edmund Kean himself.

At the time of which we are now writing, there was scarcely a village in the immediate vicinity of London, or, indeed, within twenty miles of the metropolis, that could not boast of theatrical representations of its own, at some period or other of the year. Kean became a member of one of the



corps of this *arrondissement* ; and, as the success of their exhibitions was too precarious to justify any manager in undertaking the serious responsibility of stipulating for the payment of regular salaries on these "circuits," the company formed what was then styled "a commonwealth" (which too often proved a state of common-poverty), dividing the spoils at the end of every week, but suffering the manager to appropriate certain additional shares to his own proper use, in consideration of his defraying the rent, supplying the wardrobe, rushlights, and incidental charges. In the corps to which Kean was attached, the weekly receipts of the individual performers amounted, on an average, to the immense sum of three shillings and sixpence !! out of which the actor had *only* to find himself in bed, board, washing, clothing—in short, in all the necessaries of life, and almost all the tawdry trappings of the stage; and yet, as a proof of the extraordinary infatuation which such a life possesses for its followers, Kean has been known to declare, even in the zenith of his success, that he was a happier man in those days, when he received but three shillings and sixpence weekly, as the reward of his performances, night after night, in tragedy, comedy, farce, pantomime, and song, than at the head of his profession, and in the receipt of thousands.

But to resume. The pretty town of Croydon was the head-quarters of the "commonwealth," the members of which found themselves, in the middle of Passion Week, pennyless, provisionless, and pitiless. Kean and the chum, or, in his own phrase, "the pal," who clubbed his mite with him, were now in absolute destitution. Money they had none—credit they had none; and, as a melancholy consequence, food they had none. For two days they had not tasted any thing; their drink was water from the running stream. A third day dawned upon them in their misery. Their hunger became almost insupportable. At length, as a *dernier ressort*, Kean resolved to sally forth, and try whether food could not be had "for love," since "for money" it was clear they could not have it. At some distance from their lodging there was

a butcher's shop, in which the blooming daughter of the butcher sometimes officiated. Kean, whose heart was ever susceptible of the tender passion, had oftentimes admired the buxom girl, and, as Colman says somewhere, had "cast his sheep's eyes at her," and, it may be, had even gone so far as to "whisper soft nothings in her credulous ear." Thitherward he now bent his steps. He reached the shop; beheld his charmer sentimentally leaning her cheek upon her red right hand, whilst her elbow was supported by a rump of beef. The moment, the maiden, and the mood, seemed alike auspicious to his suit; but just as he approached, the butcher, who had once or twice before had his paternal solicitude and suspicions excited by the too marked attention which Kean seemed to pay to his "fair daughter," stalked to the door, looking as black as thunder. Kean affected to whistle, and passed the shop, apparently regardless of beef, the butcher, or his daughter. The father went his ways; and Kean, in due time, returned to the charge. In five words he told his tale, asked for provender and credit, and obtained both — first signing and sealing his "*I. O. U.*" upon her pouting lips. A pound of prime steaks was cut from the very rump of beef on which her arm had rested. But how to get them conveyed home? There was no messenger to send; and if there had been, the circumstances of the bargain and the credit must thus be exposed to the unfeeling and incredulous butcher, whose faith in such customers was not "even as a grain of mustard-seed." Love and hunger are never at a loss for expedients. The fair one fastened the beef-steaks on a skewer, and our hero, thrusting them under his coat, returned homewards, plodding slowly along, as if in deep meditation, with his hands behind his back, but with an unconscious air of triumph, which the success of his enterprise might well inspire. He reached the door, rapped, and his foot was on the threshold; — but, at the very instant when he thought his prize secure, the butcher's favourite bull-dog, that had slunk unseen and unheeded behind him, step by step, snatched beef-steaks, skewer and all, from his grasp, and ran off as fast

as legs could carry such a brute. Pursuit could end only in exposure; and Kean was about to resign himself to all the horrors of hunger, thus aggravated by disappointment, when the means of relief, as welcome as they were unexpected, presented themselves in the arrival of a parcel from his aunt. In this parcel he found a supply of clothes and linen, of which, thanks to her constant care, he stood little in need; whilst he and his "fidus Achates," were in woful want of supplies of a more substantial, though less enduring, kind. For better security, "my *aunt's* parcel was consigned to the charge of 'my *uncle*,'" were Kean's words.\*

In this same town of Croydon it was, that, some twelve months afterwards, Kean, by one of the happiest retorts on theatrical record, evinced the consciousness of his own mental power, and triumphantly repelled the ignorant and invidious attack of "the cant of criticism." He was announced for Alexander the Great, and the triumphal car, in which the hero was drawn in mimic procession, had just reached the centre of the stage, when, as it passed in "slow and solemn state" by the foot-lights, some supercilious coxcomb in the stage-box exclaimed, with a sneer, "Alexander the *Great*! Alexander the *Little*!" Kean, with admirable presence of mind, turned his head deliberately round, without altering his position, and fixing his eyes with a look of ineffable scorn upon the self-sufficient sneerer, replied, "Yes! but with a *great soul*!!" The spirit of the actor roused the audience to a just sense of the insult that had so unworthily been offered to him, and, whilst they applauded the promptitude and manliness of the retort, his mortified assailant slunk away from the scene of his triumph.

Notwithstanding all the grievous hardships he encountered, Kean never seems to have lost sight of the great business he had in hand, but to have applied himself — how, when, or where, it matters not — to the intense study of his favourite Shakspeare. He also acquired with

\* It may be necessary to inform the uninitiated in such matters, that "my uncle" is the slang term for a pawnbroker.

singular avidity every accomplishment that he was then taught to consider, if not absolutely indispensable, at least essential in no ordinary degree, to the attainment of histrionic eminence. With the professors of all such accomplishments he lost no opportunity of ingratiating himself; and thus he acquired from Denman, as we have shown, a knowledge of music; by D'Egville he was so far initiated in the mysteries of dancing, as to be enabled to combine in himself the duties of ballet-master with those of the "sock and buskin;" Angelo rendered him "cunning of fence;" and Charles Incledon, who treated him with the utmost kindness, and for whom he ever cherished the warmest regard, imparted to him all the skill that he himself possessed as a vocalist. The very perseverance manifested in the pursuit of these acquirements indicates the conscious power of a mind endowed with qualities of the highest order. Of his early skill as a fencer one anecdote must be recorded, as marking not only his quickness of eye and dexterity of hand, but also his firmness, intrepidity, and self-command. He was one day, when quite a stripling, opposed in the academy to a black man, who was celebrated for the rapidity of his passes and the certainty of his hits. Kean, however, baffled all his attempts to evade or beat down his guard, but, on the contrary, had the mastery in several passes; which so enraged his opponent, that, in a sudden paroxysm of wrath, he struck his foil on the ground so as to break off the button, determined by a sudden and desperate assault, to inflict summary vengeance upon his conqueror. Kean perceived the movement, and at once saw his danger; but with perfect composure awaited the attack, and, disarming his assailant, he caught the foil as it sprung from his hand; then presenting it to his treacherous antagonist, "unbated" as it was, he bid him "keep his own secret," and, turning upon his heel, left the academy. This circumstance he never mentioned till many years afterwards, when the death of his opponent, whose name he even then concealed, removed all scruple as to the disclosure of the fact itself.

From Croydon we must now trace him to Birmingham, where his then proudest hope was gratified by enacting Hamlet—to the study of which he had quietly devoted many years: and, indeed, it was during the same period of most painful probation that his memory became so thoroughly and perfectly imbued with not merely the letter, but the spirit, of Shylock, Richard, Lear, and Othello, that, when his mental powers relaxed, and all his other performances were partially obliterated from “the tablet of his brain,” these characters still retained their hold upon his faculties. His “study,” as it is technically termed by actors, was always slow,—a fact which would in itself have been a bar to any other man; but with him it only served to develop all the hidden beauties of the character, from the process by which alone he could succeed in engrafting the language of the poet upon his own mind. At Birmingham, then, he enacted “the royal Dane” with so much success, as to occasion the frequent repetition of the tragedy during his engagement; at the close of which he proceeded to Scotland, where he became the leading member of Moss’s company. From Scotland, Kean passed over to Belfast, where Mr. Atkins then wielded the theatrical truncheon; and there, soon after his arrival, he was called upon, with the brief notice of two days, to study Osmyn in *The Mourning Bride*—the tragedy in which Mrs. Siddons proposed commencing an engagement of three nights. In vain did he confess his utter inability to render himself master of the words, much less to enter into any delineation whatever of the character; in vain did he remonstrate against the cruelty to him, and the injustice to such an actress, of thus forcing upon him a task, to which, at such a notice, he was utterly incompetent. The manager, like Major Molasses, “was resolute, and would not be ruled.” Kean had engaged to play the first tragedy business; and play it he must. The bewildered actor had previously engaged to dine on the Sunday with a young friend of his, who was then on board a sloop of war, lying in Carrickfergus Bay; and thither he proceeded late on Friday night, determined to remain on board

till the dreaded hour. On Monday afternoon he returned to Belfast, nearly perfect, as he hoped, in the words at least;—but the moment he beheld the “Queen of Tragedy”—the moment the plaudits of the audience broke upon his ears as they hailed the *entrée* of the matchless Siddons—the moment he stood upon the stage, he felt as if all his powers were paralysed; his memory forsook him; and, having delivered the two first lines allotted to him to speak, his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth,—he was bewildered,—his brain a chaos,—and he spoke “an infinite deal of nothing,” but not one word of what the author had set down for him. At length, to appease the rising indignation of the house, he came forward—explained all the circumstances, and removed the blame from his own shoulders to those of manager Atkins. *Venice Preserved* was the next play in which Mrs. Siddons was to appear; and prior to rehearsal on the following morning, she enquired who was to represent Jaffier? Atkins informed her that “Mr. Kean was the Jaffier.” “What! Mr. Atkins,” replied she, “surely not that horrid little man who destroyed the tragedy last night?” Mr. Atkins then explained, and took, as he was bound to do, the failure of that attempt entirely upon himself; but he assured her that Kean was not only perfect in Jaffier, but would, he was convinced, play the part extremely well—and so it proved; for at the fall of the curtain she complimented the young actor on the talent and feeling he displayed; and even gratified the manager by predicting the future success of “the horrid little man.” Her engagement closed with the performance of *Douglas*—in which she, of course, was the unrivalled Lady Randolph, and Kean sustained “the blooming Norval” to her entire satisfaction. And so they parted; never again “to meet on trophied stage.” Our hero soon afterwards returned to Scotland, where he had the proud satisfaction of enacting *Hamlet* for several nights in succession—and subsequently acquired much favour as Octavian.

But a new scene of promised triumph—though, as it proved, of bitter trial—awaited him. Whilst flushed with his tem-

porary success, he received a letter from his aunt, announcing to him that she had succeeded in procuring him an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, and requiring his immediate presence in London, as the season was about to commence. He lost no time in obeying this summons; which he looked upon as the result of his northern exploits; and, confirmed in this notion by observing the play of *The Mountaineers* placarded as the opening performance at the Haymarket, he paused in joyous anticipation of seeing his own name announced as Octavian — the fame of his representation of that character in Edinburgh having, he flattered himself, reached the metropolitan managers. But who shall describe his disappointment and mortification, when he discovered that Mr. Rae was to enact the hero of the piece; whilst, nearly at the fag-end of the *dramatis personæ*, he read —

“ GANEM . . . by Mr. KEAN,  
(*His first appearance at this theatre.*)”

This was, indeed, a blow that might have overwhelmed men of more philosophy than poor Kean possessed; but the same stern necessity that seemed from infancy to have controlled his destiny reconciled him even to what he now deemed “the unkindest cut of all!” Humbled and chagrined as he was, he nevertheless did his duty to the manager and to the public. He did more: he retrieved the unmerited degradation of the position in which he had been so unexpectedly placed; and, by the touching delivery of some half-dozen words uttered in the act of kneeling to Bulcazim Muley, he aroused the sympathies of the whole house, who rewarded the unlooked-for burst of energy and feeling by three distinct rounds of applause.

Finding, however, that no advantageous opening could be made for him without interfering with the engagements and interests of others, he determined to present himself to John Philip Kemble — to whom some friend of his in Scotland had given him a letter, not merely of introduction, but of such recommendation as his talents justified. He had no difficulty in

obtaining access to the stage of Covent Garden,— behind the scenes, at least,— and there did he station himself for upwards of half an hour, waiting till the manager should be at leisure to give him an audience. Kemble was about to perform Penruddock that evening; and though it was then so early that the usual preparations for the admission of the audience had not yet begun, there, in the centre of the stage, he sat, absorbed in contemplation, which no one ventured to disturb. At length he roused himself from his seeming reverie, and, having given some orders to the mechanists, it was announced to him that a gentleman who had a letter for him, was then waiting to see him, and Kean was ushered into the presence, and presented his credentials in due form. But his reception was so chilling, so repulsive, so little like what he expected, that, though he had previously resolved upon abandoning his Haymarket engagement, and accepting whatever terms Mr. Kemble might proffer him, he retired from the interview, determined to endure any mortification to which he might be exposed elsewhere, rather than subject himself to the managerial authority of John Philip. But, painful and humiliating, in some sense, as the failure of his friend's good offices proved, it had at least the effect of stimulating his energies in the undaunted pursuit of that course to which his genius impelled him.

Having patiently fagged through the summer season at the Haymarket, Kean next became a member of Mr. Watson's company, whose "circuit" then extended through the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, &c. During their sojourn at Cheltenham, Kean, who was the principal tragedian, and, though well versed in Shakspeare, was as little versed in the ways of the world as a school-boy, imagined that a prudent matrimonial speculation would, by securing personal independence, facilitate his access to the goal of all his ambition; and, whilst his mind was busy in these calculations, it occurred to him, that such a prize was now within his reach.

In Miss Chambers — who then played the heroines as an experiment of her qualification for the arduous profession of



the stage — he fancied he saw the realisation of all his newly-wakened hopes. He saw that she had discrimination, for she admired his acting; and he persuaded himself that, with such an education as she evidently possessed, and with the apparent independence of the profession in which she and her sister lived, a union with such a woman must place him above the reach of those pecuniary difficulties with which he had hitherto had to contend, and open for him a way to fame and fortune. It is due to the lady, however, to state, that she not only was no party whatever to the self-delusion under which he laboured, but that she was utterly unconscious, that with the avowed admiration of those mental qualities and personal attractions, which he ascribed to her, any feeling so sordid as that of pecuniary advantage was mingled. The deception (if deception it could be called) was all his own; — not so the suffering by which it was succeeded: its bitter fruits were more than shared by her. He deceived himself in the anticipation of acquiring, with a prudent wife, that wealth which existed only in his own imagination; and both were deceived in the anticipation of that domestic happiness, which nothing but the pure, unmingled, and disinterested impulse of affection can secure. Thus far we have thought it right to advert to the circumstances attending a marriage, which, though it might have proved the source of every earthly comfort to both, brought with it nothing but disappointment and enduring wretchedness. Kean was little more than twenty years of age when he became a husband; and, as he was soon convinced that, as far as money was concerned, instead of realising the golden dream in which he indulged, he had but entailed upon himself the additional expenses of an establishment befitting a married man, he discovered that, so far from expediting his attainment of the great objects he had in view, he had only added to the obstacles which before appeared but too formidable in themselves. Dissatisfied with himself, he was still conscious that he could blame none but himself; yet he wanted that reflection which can be found only in a mind very differently attempered and regulated from his, to

point out to him the injustice of visiting his own error upon the head of another, and the impolicy of rendering his disappointment still more bitter and more disastrous, by seeking for that solace in dissolute and dissipated society which the good sense and devoted affection of his wife might have secured to him at home. And yet it ought rather, perhaps, to excite our pity than our censure, to see such a man — so young, so inexperienced, so long buffeted about the world, exposed to so many vicissitudes, and so utterly unaccustomed to the slightest restraint upon his conduct or his actions, unable to appreciate that domestic enjoyment which was so little in unison with all the erratic habits and predilections of his youthful years — now forsaking his newly-established home, and launching out into those intemperate excesses which are the actor's too easily besetting sin.

Soon afterwards an incident occurred which, as refuting one of the errors of hypercriticism, and evincing the actor's close observance of nature in every scene where the human frame was agitated by conflicting passions, is worthy of notice. Kean one day accompanied a brother actor, named Giles, on a fishing excursion in the immediate neighbourhood of Stroud, some dozen miles from Cheltenham. They had, it seems, unintentionally trespassed on the grounds of a farmer, who was of a churlish, quarrelsome disposition; and, happening to encounter them as they crossed a ditch, he began to abuse them in the coarsest terms. Giles, in the hope of moderating his warmth of temper, apologised to him, assured him they were quite unconscious of having done wrong, and added, that, as they were strangers in the neighbourhood, being members of the company of players, he trusted they might be excused. On hearing that they were "player-folk," the insolence of the farmer became unbounded; he even threatened to have "the vagabonds put in the stocks." Giles, though one of the best-tempered fellows in the world, unable any longer to endure such unprovoked and scurrilous abuse, struck the farmer, and, instantly stripping off his coat

and waistcoat, charged Kean not to interfere, as the quarrel was entirely his, and he was the more equal match for the ruffian, and, moreover, the person directly abused. Kean was thus compelled, though sorely against his inclination, to remain a passive spectator of the fight, which the muscular prowess of the farmer soon decided, by beating Giles to a stand-still. But, though physically overpowered, his spirit was unsubdued; and, in the paroxysm of defeated wrath, which convulsed his whole frame, and seemed all but suffocating him, he dragged open his shirt-collar, and tore it almost to ribands. This incident was not lost upon Kean, who was at that time studying Sir Giles Overreach; and, in the terrific struggle of the last scene, when all his energies are paralysed by passion, he profited by the observance of nature in a similar trial, by adopting the phrensiéd action of Giles in the most appalling *coup de théâtre* that the modern stage has witnessed. And yet, strange as it may seem, to this very incident some of his critics have objected, as being strained and unnatural; although, as we have shown, it was suggested by nature.

At the close of his second season in that district, Kean left the Gloucestershire circuit to join the Swansea company, of which Mr. Cherry — one of the cleverest comedians, and one of the worthiest of men that ever trod the stage — was then the manager. Our tragedian had now the additional stimulus to the display of his versatile talents, which the expenses of a domestic establishment — considerations which had never before entered his contemplation — entailed upon him. He was a husband and a father; but even the relative duties of these ties have failed, in the instances of men very differently constituted, and as differently circumstanced, to effect that reform which can alone secure domestic comfort, peace, and happiness.

We are not the apologists for the errors of any man; but still less are we disposed to single out from the wide range of dissolute husbands and inconsiderate fathers a man whose early years had been passed in the uncontrolled pursuit of his

own wayward moods, and who, in boyhood, had neither the rigid discipline of education, nor the influence of domestic example, to restrain or guide him in his path.

With Cherry, who was then at the head of as excellent and efficient a company as was ever seen in the English provinces, Kean went to Waterford, where full scope was given to the display of those talents which no man knew better how to appreciate than his new manager. As one proof of the *éclat* that attended the display of his genius in Waterford, we may state the fact, that so powerful was the impression produced by his personation of Reuben Glenroy, in the comedy of *Town and Country*, as to induce the members of the Kilkenny Amateur Society to visit the *urbs intacta* for the express purpose of witnessing the repetition of the performance, which they patronised ; — and be it remembered, that Reuben Glenroy, though written expressly for John Philip Kemble, and originally played by him, was amongst the almost forgotten myriads of characters, when Kean thus restored it to light and life. His next triumph was as Luke\*, in *Riches ; or, the Wife and Brother*. The soliloquy in the last act, where the crafty spoiler revels till he grows wild in the contemplation of his ill-acquired piles of wealth and treasure, was one of the most powerful efforts of art ever witnessed ; and the sensation it excited in the audience was almost electric : they expected

\* In the second year of his London triumph, an elderly lady, whose sympathy had been excited by his forlorn condition in boyhood, but who had lost sight of him in his wanderings till his sudden starting into fame astonished the world, was induced, on renewing their acquaintance, to pay a visit of some days to him and Mrs. Kean, at their residence in Clarges Street. She made no secret of her intention to evince the interest she felt in his welfare, by a considerable bequest in her will ; but, on accompanying Mrs. Kean to the theatre to see him perform Luke, she was so appalled by the cold-blooded villany of the character, that, attributing the skill of the actor to the inherent possession of the fiend-like attributes he so consummately embodied, her regard was turned into suspicion and distrust. She left London the next day ; and, dying soon afterwards, it appeared that she had even altered the testamentary disposition of her property, which had once been made in his favour, and bequeathed the sum originally destined for him to a distant relation, of whom she knew nothing but by name.

no such burst of talent — they were taken completely by surprise; but they acknowledged the mastery of genius in simultaneous and long-protracted thunders of applause.

In Richard, in Octavian, Shylock, and many other characters of as varied attributes, Kean was not less eminently successful; and it was admitted, by all who had the slightest pretensions to critical acumen, that, had his personal and physical equalled his mental qualifications, such a man had then had but few rivals near the tragic throne. By a coincidence to which the modern annals of the stage can furnish no parallel, it happened that James Sheridan Knowles was, at that very time, a member of Cherry's company; and at Waterford he produced, for his own benefit, his first acted drama. It was a musical piece, entitled *Leo, or, the Gipsy*; abounding with passages of pure poetry, and with descriptions and imagery worthy of the author of the *Hunchback*. Kean played the hero, and with much applause. But, to render the coincidence to which we have adverted still more extraordinary, in that same season, and a few nights after Knowles's successful essay, Kean, too, added the character of a dramatist to that of a tragedian, by producing a melodrama, of which the dialogue, songs, and music, were of his own composition. The title of this melodrama has escaped us; but it was very effective. A short time after its performance, the author, in order to gratify his aunt, Miss Tidswell, wrapped the manuscript in a large envelope, and despatched it, through the post-office, to her address in London. The postage, however, amounting to nearly three pounds, she declined purchasing such an unanticipated gratification at so dear a rate, and it was returned to the dead-letter office, where it was doubtless committed to the flames. Though he had, as occasion required, disported, during the season, as first tragedian, low comedian, principal vocalist, ballet-master, comic singer, and harlequin, the most singular effort of his eccentricity was reserved for the evening announced as the benefit of Mrs. Kean, who appeared as Elwina, in the tragedy of *Percy*; Kean himself enacting

Douglas, which he followed by singing a comic song, between the play and farce ; and closed the evening's entertainments as Champanze, the monkey, in Perouse !

From Waterford, the company proceeded to Clonmel ; whither we shall follow them, merely to notice an incident which still further illustrates Kean's observance of nature in every situation. He was engaged one day in giving instructions in fencing to a young officer stationed in that town, when, the handle of the foil that the latter used becoming loose, he snatched up a small sword that lay on the table, and continued to practise, till, by some accident or other, he hit Kean on the breast with such force as to inflict an alarming wound ; the blood gushed forth, and Kean fell insensible on his back, as if he had been mortally hurt. Thus practically convinced of the effect of a stab in that part of the frame, he was thereby taught the natural position in which Othello should fall, and which, although as in the instance of Sir Giles, it at first seemed ungraceful to the fastidious, he ever afterwards adopted. During this visit to Ireland, Kean proffered his services to the patentee of the Dublin theatre, Mr. Jones ; requiring for the exercise of his talents, as tragedian and *maître de ballet*, the trifling remuneration of three pounds per week ; yet, strange to say, that offer was not accepted. Little did the patentee imagine that, in less than four years afterwards, he should himself be the first to proffer *carte blanche* to the tragedian, as a star of the first magnitude, whose humble proposition he did not then think worth his notice !

We may next trace Kean to Weymouth and Exeter, where he became a great favourite, especially among the Devonians. At Exeter, as the chief test of his ability at that time, he played Cato on the night of his benefit. The house was crowded, and the applause such as none but a performance of extraordinary merit could elicit or warrant. But enthusiastic as the admiration of the audience really was, the success of the attempt was fraught with circumstances not

only of present pride and gratification, but of incalculable future advantage to Kean. He became acquainted with Mr. Nation, a gentleman well known for his theatrical taste and profound knowledge of Shakspeare. During the Exeter seasons of 1810-11 and 1811-12, Mr. Nation exerted every nerve to promote Kean's interests; and, among other good offices, knowing the intimacy of Dr. Drury with Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, then one of the Committee of Drury Lane, and his appreciation of theatrical merit, introduced Kean to the Doctor, who was so much delighted with his talents, that he immediately interested himself in his success; and, as will be seen, was ultimately the cause of his being brought before a London audience.

The following anecdote will show the state of Kean's funds at that time. The barber of the theatre (one Arnold) was also the tonsor of Mr. Nation. One morning, when he came to perform the usual operation, Mr. Nation asked him how Kean had performed the preceding night? "Is it not a scandal, Sir," said the tonsor, "that such a man should be so treated? He wanted a pint of porter to enable him to sustain the fatigue of his part; he had not twopence to pay for it, and the publican would not give him credit — but I lent him the money."

Tokeley belonged to the Exeter company with Kean, as did Vandenhoff, who afterwards appeared at Drury Lane, as Sir Giles Overreach. It may be remembered that Tokeley limped in his gait — he broke his thigh whilst playing clown to Kean's harlequin, at the Exeter theatre.

The Exeter company also performed at Weymouth; to which place they went in the autumn of 1812. While there, Kean called on a friend, one day, in the greatest possible spirits. "My fortune," said he, "is made; Lord Cork has bespoken Othello; — we know his reputation as a critic, and I will not lose the opportunity." The next day his friend saw him again. "Well, Kean, what success?" "Do not name it, Sir; I am miserable; whilst I was playing

the finest parts of Othello, in my best style, my Lord Cork's children were playing at hot cockles in front of the box, and Lord and Lady Cork laughing at them !”

From Exeter, Kean accompanied Hughes to Guernsey. His reception there, in Octavian, was all that he himself could have desired or anticipated ; and no actor was ever held in more favour by the islanders, as well as by the English residents and the military, than he was, until his irregularities occasioned general disappointment and disapprobation, in consequence of the postponement of tragedies in which he was announced to appear. But when, even after these vexations, he personated Othello, — though the audience would not suffer the play to proceed until he had made the *amende honorable*, — they hailed every display of the master-mind with enthusiasm, and endeavoured to obliterate all recollection of their constrained severity by the fervour of their acclamations. Amongst the many by whom his talents were highly — and as deservedly as highly — appreciated, was Mr. Savory Brock, brother of the gallant General Brock, who was killed in the American war of 1814. At the house of Mr. Brock Kean was a frequent guest ; and his friend lost no opportunity of asserting his claims to public favour, and, indeed, to the highest distinction the drama could confer. The gallant and amiable General Sir John Doyle, the governor of the island, was also one of the ardent admirers of his genius, and patronised his last performance there with a liberality worthy of his generous and enlightened spirit.

But, under the influence of one of those eccentric moods to which the very susceptibility of genius peculiarly exposes its possessors, Kean was led at this time to indulge a romantic feeling in wandering by the sea-shore, and contemplating from the rocky eminences the manœuvres of smuggling vessels making their way to the English coast ; and thus he fell in with some men engaged in the Preventive Service, who were stationed on the north of the island, and whose “ tales of the sea ” amused and gratified him so much, that, with a spirit



disdaining all sympathy with aristocratic prejudices, but flying, in the warmth of its own popular predilections, to the opposite extreme, it may less be wondered at that he should neglect the opportunities that were then open to him of cultivating an intimacy with members of a higher grade of society, whose admiration of his talents he suspected might not be wholly untinctured by a desire to exact that homage which is to true genius the most oppressive and irksome tax upon its success or its celebrity. The night of his benefit at St. Pierre's was rendered attractive, not merely by the acknowledged merit of his own performances, but by the appearance of his "first born," Howard, as the infant Achilles, in a ballet of action got up for the occasion, and entitled Chiron and Achilles, in which Kean himself personified Chiron. Howard was then about five years old, and as fine, as handsome, as intelligent, and as interesting a boy as ever gladdened the heart of a parent. There was a singular beauty and expression in every feature of his fair face—an intellectual joyousness and spirit in his bright eyes; his finely formed head seemed wreathed all over with clusters of flaxen ringlets; and his form, which was perfectly symmetrical, was thrown at will, and without an effort, into the most graceful attitudes. Impenetrable indeed must the heart have been to the best and most generous impulses of nature, that the appearance of such a child, in such a situation, could not interest.

At this critical juncture, Kean was beguiled into a vortex of dissipation which had nearly proved fatal to his professional prospects. His resources were quickly exhausted; he was embarrassed by debts that he had then no means of liquidating; and, beset by difficulties and distress, from which he saw but little chance of extricating himself, he plunged from one excess to another, to drown the consciousness of present misery. He lost his engagement; and his brother comedians departed for England, leaving him in an almost desperate condition at St. Pierre's. At length the necessities of his wife and children restored him to himself. He announced an

evening's entertainment, somewhat in the style of Bannister's Budget ; and the receipts enabled him to make arrangements for leaving the island.

From Guernsey we must follow the erratic movements of our hero into Somersetshire, where he became again "the actor of all work," under the management of Henry Lee. At this period, his son Howard was, as we have stated, five years old, and his second son, Charles, little more than three. His finances were almost at their lowest ebb ; and his prospects so gloomily overcast, that, hopeless of ever attaining to competence or comfort as the country tragedian, he made up his mind to submit rather to the fag and drudgery of a minor theatre in London, with some certainty of a regular stipend, however small, than to the precarious employment which his provincial engagements afforded him. He accordingly wrote to Mr. Elliston, then manager of the Olympic Pavilion, by whom he was engaged, for the next season, as pantomimist, ballet-master, and harlequin, at the enormous salary of two guineas per week ! When this arrangement was concluded, he was about to remove with Lee's company from Taunton to Dorchester, in the depth of winter ; and, to add to his distress, his poor boy Howard was seized with an illness so severe, as to render it necessary for Mrs. Kean to remain for some days after the party, and even then to follow them by easy stages. Having drawn upon the manager's treasury in advance, to furnish her with supplies, poor Kean, accompanied by his son Charles, and two of his fellow-comedians, set out on their journey in a return-chaise, which was to convey them half the distance ; but before they had proceeded many miles, the chaise broke down, and there was he left with his child in his arms, and with little more money in his pocket than would suffice to procure him sustenance on the road. Carrying his young boy on his back, he plodded on his weary way, through all the inclemency of the season, until he reached Dorchester, penniless and exhausted. Manager Lee had, however, luckily arrived before him ; and so he speedily levied additional supplies, recruited his system, and prepared,

as best he could, for the reception of his wife and their sick child. The campaign commenced; and Kean, with his scanty salary diminished by drawbacks for the treasury advances, was but little consoled by the applause of such an audience as their small temporary theatre could accommodate, for the gathering gloom that obscured the horizon of his hopes.

It was now the Autumn of 1813. Dr. Drury had repeatedly written to his friend Mr. Grenfell, describing Kean's merits, and earnestly recommending that he should be engaged at Drury Lane theatre. The condition of that theatre was at the lowest possible ebb; and it was evident that, unless some extraordinary attraction appeared, the doors must soon close. Under these circumstances, the Committee at length determined on sending Mr. Arnold, the manager, *incog.*, to Dorchester, to ascertain whether or not Kean's talents had been exaggerated by the partiality of personal regard. Mr. Arnold saw him perform on two successive nights,—we believe the performances were "The Mountaineers" and "Alexander the Great,"—to audiences of ten and twelve persons. After the second performance, Arnold introduced himself to Kean behind the scenes, and invited him to breakfast with him the next day. Kean went home in an agony of despair. "I have ruined myself for ever," said he to his wife. "Arnold has been in the house these two nights. I have been playing carelessly and gagging; for who can play to such houses?" His wife's judicious reply was, "It is fortunate for you you were ignorant of his presence, or you would certainly have overacted your part." After a sleepless night, Kean met Arnold. The conference was very short. Arnold's address was nearly as follows: "In my judgment, Mr. Kean, you must succeed upon the London boards; but you know the caprice of the public. I make, therefore, two propositions. I will either now engage you, successful or unsuccessful, for three seasons, at eight guineas the first season, ten the second, and twelve the third; or I will pay your expenses to and in London until you can come out, and leave you to make your terms after-

wards with the Committee if you succeed, or pay your expenses back to Dorchester if you fail." Kean, to whom eight guineas per week was wealth untold, closed with the first proposition.\*

Thus far, like *Richard*, he might be said to "sail before the wind;"—the prospect that opened upon his almost aching sight was great and glorious, as it was unexpected; but he had much of sorrow and of bitterness to encounter ere he could reach the goal. In two days after this unexpected turn in the tide of his affairs, his beloved Howard died—just as the certainty of being enabled to rescue all from the misery in which they had long been "steeped to the very lips" was secured to him. The trial was a severe one; but he had an ordeal still more formidable—inasmuch as it did not depend upon the mastery of his own feelings—to undergo. He had to make his way up to the metropolis in absolute poverty; to support himself, his wife, and the son still left them, in a style of apparent competence, till the arrangements of the theatre afforded him an opportunity for putting his talents to the test of a London audience. He had to endure the heartless sneers and the cautious impertinence of other actors, who, without one grain of his merit, had superfluity of assurance to support their pretensions to the notoriety they enjoyed;—he had to contend with the captious objections of some members of the Committee to his want of height,—the avowed doubts of others of his chance of success,—and the fears avowed by more of the certainty of his failure!

Presently another obstacle arose. Upon calling one Saturday on the Treasurer for his week's salary, he was told that he had no claim upon Drury Lane Theatre. He wished for an explanation, but was refused it; and, after having waited for upwards of an hour on the landing-place, was desired to depart. With this order he thought it prudent to comply; for he saw a phalanx of the buskined heroes of the stage gathered together,

\* The agreement was not ratified, however, until after his successful *début*. It was then tendered by the Committee for his signature. He *signed* it without hesitation; and the Committee immediately *consigned* it to the flames, and presented him with another engagement at a first-rate salary.

and amusing themselves with his disappointment. He at length succeeded in finding out the cause of his exclusion from the treasury, which was a letter from Mr. Elliston, stating Kean's previous engagement at the Olympic. The fact was undeniable: but, by the interference of friends, a compromise was effected; and Kean was released from his obligation to Elliston, on condition of paying the salary of one of the performers at the Olympic for a certain period.

Goaded almost beyond endurance by the various annoyances to which he was subjected, and amidst which he had little more than the consciousness of his own power, and the unshaken confidence of Mr. Whitbread in that power, to support him, he at length determined to put an end to all suspense, by insisting upon the performance of that part of the arrangement by which the choice of a character for his first appearance was guaranteed to him. When, therefore, it was proposed to him in the committee-room, that he should at first try the pulse of the London public in a second rate character, he walked deliberately up to the table, and, looking the chairman of the Committee steadfastly in the face, replied, "*Aut Cæsar, aut nullus!*" His appearance in Shylock was immediately decided upon; and the necessary preparations and announcements were made. But, even in the brief interval that intervened, he was subject to every petty annoyance that professional jealousy or apprehension could devise. As he entered the green-room, or walked behind the scenes, the most invidious remarks reached his ears. "Poor little man! who could possibly have engaged him!" would one exclaim. "I wonder when the unfortunate little man goes back to the country?" was the pleasant conjecture of a second. "When will the managers be tired of trifling in this way with public feeling and public opinion?" asked a third. Exposed almost daily to such insults, and rendered nearly hopeless of success by the apparent apathy of the Committee—his slender resources utterly exhausted, and his mind fearfully excited by the dread of the embarrassments in which a failure must involve him, whilst even partial success seemed to him little

better than the destruction of his last hope—he had well nigh abandoned the undertaking altogether, and made up his mind to return to the provinces as the hour of trial approached; had he not accidentally encountered an old friend, even in the morning preceding his first appearance in Shylock, who succeeded in stimulating him to the decisive effort.

Kean's first appearance in London was on the 26th of January, 1814. The audience was a very thin one. After having greeted the new Shylock with the customary reception on such an occasion, all was painfully silent, until he uttered the words, "*I will be assured,*" &c., "*then!*"—as he himself expressed it—"then, indeed, I felt, I knew, I had them with me!" Approbation soon ripened into enthusiasm; and never, perhaps, did Kean play with such startling effect as on that night to the surprised few! His voice was harsh, his style new, his action abrupt and angular: but there was the decision—the inspiration of genius, in the look, the tone, the bearing,—the hard unbending Jew appeared in the full vigour of his malignity,—the injuries upon him and upon his tribe saddened in his eyes, but through them might be traced the dark spirit of revenge, glaring in fearful, imperishable fury. That night was the starting-post of the great course upon which he was destined to run his splendid race.

The second, and perhaps, on the whole, the most perfect of his performances, was Richard the Third. Richard, as drawn by Shakspeare, is bold, bloody, and subtle—ambitious, daring, and deceitful—amorous and heartless—a courtier—a soldier—a tyrant. All the varieties of the character were played upon by the actor, as though they were so many keys of an instrument, and every difficult passage was mastered with a hand which only genius could stretch forth. The scene in which the murderer of Edward woos Edward's widow, in the very progress of the funeral,—a scene generally conceived to be forced and out of nature,—was rendered, as it is, natural and eminently beautiful, by the most enchanting acting that ever was witnessed on the stage. As Kean leaned against the pillar, there was an air of easy confidence

that gave assurance of success; and his intended victim, like a fluttered bird, could not escape the fascination. Again, the beautiful description of the night before the battle, was delivered in a manner which was replete with pathos. The death was desperate and magnificent. It was well said at the time, that "he fought like one drunk with wounds; and the attitude in which he stands, with his hand stretched out, after his sword is taken from him, had a preternatural and terrific grandeur, as if his will could not be disarmed, and the very phantoms of his despair had a withering power!" It has been surmised that some of the fine passages of Kean's acting suggested as fine passages in Byron's poetry. In Richard, the way in which he lingered at the entrance of his tent, drawing plans on the ground with the point of his sword, in the abstraction of his mind, may have originated the lines in the "Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte:" —

" Or trace with thine all idle hand,  
In loitering mood upon the sand,  
That earth is now as free."

The Ode was written on the 10th of April, 1814, and Kean had first appeared in Richard in the February previous. The actor was, therefore, in all his Richard glory at that moment.

The triumph of this great actor over the majestic horrors and gloomy dangers of the character of Othello is fresh in the memory of all lovers of the drama. Particularly in the third act, of that inimitable tragedy, his spirit glared out in all its vivid and unquenchable fire. His "Farewell" was uttered in that forlorn tone, which, once heard, could never be forgotten. It was the voice of desolation broken with utter bitterness. Such tones might be imagined to come forth, overloaded with despair, from that dread gate, above which stands the awful annunciation of "All ye abandon hope, who enter here!" What convulsive energy hurried him into the gloomy gulfs of jealousy and passion! How did he yearn to be incredulous and confiding! — how did he struggle

with a Laocoon's frenzy in the coils of his serpent suspicions !

The Iago of this great actor was an elaborate and brilliant performance ; but it was too studied in its cunning and blackness. The fine Italian face of Kean, however, was here seen to great effect, and was an intellectual study for a painter. The eye looked "quite through the deeds of men," and spake acute malignity, as though it were capable of distinct utterance. The expression of the face was, perhaps, too cynical and saturnine, but it was deeply charged with meaning.

In *Romeo*, and in *Macbeth*, Kean was grand only in parts, and by fits and starts. In the murder scene of "*Macbeth*," and in the banishment scene in "*Romeo and Juliet*," he rose into the full energy and grandeur of his genius — but, generally, he was hurried, uneasy, and unequal.

In *Sir Giles Overreach*, in Massinger's vigorous play of *A New Way to pay Old Debts*, Kean was incomparably original and grand. The daring vices of this man-devil were grappled by the actor with a giant's gripe, and he went through the turbulent passion of the part, as though there were a fiend in him. His walk round his daughter, — she dressed up in silk and jewels to receive the Lord Lovel, — with his searching look at her beauty, was dangerously sensual, yet inimitably fine ! His death, like all his deaths on the stage, was striking and true to nature.\*

Among other characters, which we do not now remember, Kean performed the varied parts of Jaffier, *The Merchant of Bruges*, Sforza in *The Duke of Milan*, Zanga, Richard II., Lear, Timon of Athens, Hamlet, Abel Drugger, Bertram, Coriolanus, Brutus, Leon, Don Felix in *The Wonder*, Duke Aranza, Reuben Glenroy, the Stranger, Penruddock, Sir Edward Mortimer, Tom Tug, Hotspur, &c. As to some of these, John Kemble had "marked them for his own," but Kean never failed to hit out some striking origin-

\* It was said, at the time, that his dying scene in *Richard II.* was suggested by an actual death which he had witnessed in a near relation.



ality; and, where he had to contend with an established style, as in Penruddock and Coriolanus, he fought in his own determined and furious manner, and oftentimes baffled his opponents.

For a period of nineteen years did Kean pursue this extraordinary career. No one as an actor ever had the ball so completely at his foot; nay, the ball at *his* foot waited not for the impelling touch—like the fairy clue, which ran before the steps of Fortunatus, leading him to happiness and fame, it speeded before him; but the inveterate whims of genius lured him into every by-path of passion and pleasure, and hurried him on,—

— “ from flower to flower,  
A wearied chase—a wasted hour ! ”

Frank in his nature,—impetuous in his soul, he knew no calmness of object or enjoyment. He must either fly or *burrow* ! and he never disguised his vices or his virtues. With the genius to have been more than a Garrick in his art, he had the follies and passions at times to reduce him almost beneath a Cooke in his habits.

In the United States of America, where he staid from October, 1820, to June, 1821, his success was equal to that in his native country. In France, in 1818, he was indifferently received, and unfairly appreciated; though Talma, a complete master of his science, entertained the highest opinion of Kean's genius.

In person, Mr. Kean was scarcely of the middle height, and was accordingly deficient in the dignity of deportment requisite for certain characters, as that of the noble Roman, Coriolanus. His features, though not sufficiently regular to be termed handsome, were capable of almost illimitable expression; his eyes, as it were, played with the passions in the very spirit of mastery; his voice, in the undertones, boomed with melancholy music, and in sudden transitions abounded with fine, meteor-like effect; and although, as we have said, he was not of dignified stature, he walked the stage with ease and self-possession attainable only by true genius.

Of "his faults and his follies," in private life, too much was pressed against him on one or two occasions, when they were forced into light; and his labours as an actor were often maltreated on grounds with which the public had no right to be concerned. If he had violated *public* decorum, by any intemperance, or even negligence, as an actor, "*he* must answer it." But Mr. Kean, of Clarges Street, ought not to have been confronted with Mr. Kean, of Drury Lane Theatre, on account of errors not committed "in his vocation, Hal!" The time has now arrived at which life's bitter prompter may well "ring down," and permit the curtain to fall over the frailties of his nature. The tragedy of life is over; and Scandal may collect its large ill-natured family, put on their cloaks, and go home.

"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze  
Is fixed for ever to detract or praise;  
Repose denies her requiem to his name,  
And folly loves the martyrdom of fame.  
The secret enemy, whose sleepless eye  
Stands sentinel—accuser—judge and spy;  
The foe—the fool—the jealous—and the vain—  
The envious, who but breathe in others' pain:  
Behold the host—delighting to deprave,  
Who track the steps of glory to the grave,  
Watch every fault that daring genius owes  
Half to the ardour which its birth bestows,  
Distort the truth, accumulate the lie,  
And pile the pyramid of calumny!"

Kean was a man all of impulse. It is told of him that, on returning home after the first night of his *Sir Giles Overreach*, his wife, in her delight at his success, enquired how Lord Essex (then an active patron of the actor) was pleased. In the fervour of joy at the reception which the tumultuous and excited audience had given him, he broke out with, "D—n Lord Essex!—the *pit* rose at me!" It was this glorious energy—this violent impulse—which now hurled him to the topmost wave of public opinion—and now sunk him to its hollows—which carried him into the heart of Shakespeare's mysteries—which broke open the depositories—ransacked "the iron chest"—wherein Tragedy stored her

wealth ; but which also, at a comparatively mid-day age, consumed life ! Passion and imagination fought their fight within him, and his destruction was the result. His was

“ The fiery soul, that working out its way,  
Fretted the pigmy body to decay,  
And o'er informed the tenement of clay ! ”

That he had estimable and endearing qualities as a man, may be gathered from the sincere friendship which he won from his associates. Friends with Kean were often *devotees*. That he did not enjoy high society is well known ; though, at one period, his talents would have rendered him a welcome guest at any table. But his taste lay elsewhere ; and Kean was no flatterer of the great ; he coveted neither courtly acquaintance, as did Garrick, nor had he the dignity of Kemble to usher him into high life. He was generous even to profusion, and his largesses were often injudicious ; especially as he was known to have disregarded provision for sickness or the infirmities of age. He gave the receipts of benefits to public charities, played gratuitously for needy managers, subscribed liberally to benevolent institutions, and was openhanded to the applications of private suffering. In a right spirit of enthusiasm for his profession, he raised, in 1821, a monument, at New York, to the memory of Cooke ; and, after the example of Doggett, he, since the year 1818, gave annually a wherry to be rowed for on the Thames.

He originally possessed an excellent constitution, which, had it not been impaired by excesses, would, in all probability, have enabled him to prop the drama in its decadence, for years to come. But his dramatic career closed prematurely and unexpectedly, under circumstances as unprecedented in the history of the drama, as they were deeply interesting in themselves, and painfully affecting to all who witnessed the extraordinary scene. And here we must recur to the fact, that Kean's experience of the vicissitudes of fortune, and the caprice of public favour, to which even the actor most successful in the attainment of celebrity is exposed, had

determined him to discountenance any desire on the part of his son, Charles Kean, to embrace that profession in which he himself had risen to such eminence. At an early age, therefore, the lad was placed at Eton, where he remained for three or four years; and then his anxiety to enter upon the world, and work out for himself a way to independence, induced his father to procure, through the interest of his friend, Lord Essex, an appointment for Charles as a cadet in the service of the East India Company. But when Kean imagined that every arrangement was completed, he found his son's anxiety for the welfare of his mother was so great, and his apprehension so strong, lest, by any reverse of his father's prospects, she might be exposed to misfortune or suffering, during his absence from Europe, that he had resolved, firmly and immovably, to remain in England, and seek for reputation and wealth on the stage. To this measure Kean was rendered still more repugnant by the ungracious necessity thus forced upon him of returning to the Earl of Essex the appointment his Lordship had exerted considerable interest to secure; and it was not for some years, nor, indeed, until, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, he withdrew from that establishment, and hastily concluded an engagement with M. Laporte, at Covent Garden, that he ever became so far reconciled to his son's adoption of the theatrical profession as to consent to appear in the same play, or even on the same boards with him. But Laporte, rightly estimating the attraction that the appearance of father and son, as the representatives of two such characters as Othello and Iago would prove, rendered that condition the *sine quâ non* of the arrangement. They were accordingly announced for the 25th of March, 1833; and a house crowded in every part justified the most sanguine anticipation of their success. The scene in which the Moor appeared, followed by "mine ancient," can never be forgotten by those who beheld it. The applause was tumultuous—the spirit of enthusiasm pervaded all—and never, perhaps, were the generous sympathies of an audience more

vividly displayed than at that moment. It may well be considered as an era in the annals of the stage; for we should vainly trace through those annals for a parallel to that scene. It was not merely the fact of father and son having attained to such excellence in the histrionic art as to be thus qualified to assume, in the same play, and on the same occasion, the two most difficult characters in the whole range of the tragic drama, unprecedented as that fact really is—it was not the mere novelty of a new Iago; but there stood Edmund Kean, the only Othello of the modern stage, no longer opposing the bent of his son's genius, but sacrificing all his repugnance to that son's adoption of a profession in which he saw so much even to embitter the very enjoyment of supremacy and success—and entering with him upon a trial of skill in that play in which so many a Iago had proved but “a foil;” making—

— “his skill like a star in the darkest night,  
Stick fiery off indeed.”

It was a spectacle never to be forgotten, to see the great tragedian leading forward that son,—attesting, with a father's pride, their perfect reconciliation,—enjoying the paternal triumph which his success at so early an age could not fail to excite in such a heart as Kean's,—presenting him to those from whose hands he had himself won the meed of high renown, as a worthy competitor for the garland of dramatic fame which they had conferred upon him, whenever the hand of Time should snatch it from his own brow. But if all hearts beat high with joy and exultation in that scene, what were the sensations with which, after the delivery of the passage in which Kean breathed, in tones of soul-subduing pathos, the anguish,—the all but mortal agony of an “o'er-charged heart,” giving its last sigh of desolation and despair to the wreck of all its hopes, of all its happiness,—the last “farewell” to the hero's ambition, to the soldier's glory, to the husband's cherished bliss, to the human weakness, the sympathies and the affections of the man,—the mournful melody of his voice coming over the spirit like the desolate moaning of the blast that precedes the thunder-storm,—he

faltered forth the words "Othello's occupation's gone!" and sunk almost exhausted on the arm of his son! A sudden and a saddening conviction smote every heart that the last effort of the tragedian was then made, and that the stage had lost its brightest ornament. Upon Mr. Charles Kean devolved the melancholy but filial duty of bearing his exhausted father from the field of his former triumphs, and from the eyes of those whom he had so often moved to admiration, to wonder, to enthusiasm, to pity, and to tears.

Mr. Kean was removed to his house at Richmond, where he received the most unremitted attention from Mr. Douchez, and his other medical attendants; but in vain. He lingered, however, until twenty minutes past nine o'clock of the morning of Wednesday, the 15th of May, 1833; when he tranquilly expired.

The obsequies of this eminent actor were performed with a befitting solemnity, and with due honour, on the 25th of May. The coffin, while it lay at Mr. Piggott's, the undertaker, in Richmond, was visited by great crowds of the inhabitants; upwards of a thousand, it was calculated, passed through the rooms during the preceding evening. At half past ten o'clock on the morning of the funeral, Mr. Kean's house was opened to the public. Within a few minutes of three o'clock, the procession moved in the following order:—

	Two Beadles.	
	Two Mutes.	
A Page.	Plume.	A Page.
	The Undertaker.	
Pall Bearers.		Pall Bearers.
Mr. Braham.	THE	Mr. Macready.
Mr. W. Farren.	BODY.	Mr. Harley.
Mr. Cooper.		Mr. Dunn.
Chief Mourner, Mr. Charles Kean,		
supported by Mr. John Lee		
and Mr. S. Knowles.		
Theatre Royal Drury-Lane		
Fund Committee.		
Members of the Theatres Royal Covent Garden, Haymarket, and English Opera,		
Sadler's Wells, the City Theatre, Surrey Theatre, and the Queen's Theatre.		
Members of different Professions.		
Inhabitants of Richmond.		

The Rev. Mr. Campbell read, in a most impressive and emphatic manner, the burial service; and a requiem, ably conducted by Mr. Hawes, was sung, consisting of two psalms to Purcell's chant in G minor. After the lesson, Handel's anthem, "When the ear heard him," and the chorus, "He delivered the poor that cried," were finely executed; and, immediately before the parting blessing, Handel's heart-moving composition, "His body is buried in peace, but his name shall live for evermore," was beautifully sung.

It has been estimated that the sums received by Mr. Kean since the year 1814, amounted to 176,000*l*. Nevertheless, his worldly affairs were so deranged at the time of his death, that his executors declined administering to his effects.

From numerous anecdotes which have been circulated of this extraordinary man, we select the two following as eminently indicative of character:—

The esteem in which he was held by Lord Byron is well known. It was more than esteem for the merit of the actor; it was sincere regard for the man, whom he sought to render more alive to the duties of the station which he now occupied in private society, as well as in his profession. With this view, Byron lost no opportunity of making Kean the intimate associate of his own circle of friends of all ranks. On the return of Lord Kinnaird from Greece, Kean was invited to meet his Lordship and a party of noble and distinguished names. We have before alluded to the grateful attachment which the tragedian cherished for Incledon, and which sprung from the kindness the latter had invariably shown him when he scarcely knew what it was to have a friend in the world. Now, it unluckily happened that the very day fixed upon for the dinner of Lord Kinnaird's friends, was also the day that had, for many weeks before, been set apart for a merry meeting of the friends of Charles Incledon, at Cribb's tavern in Panton Street, Haymarket. Kean had, from the first, been pledged to his old friend to preside over the convivialities; and, when invited by Byron to join his "set," he had pleaded a previous engagement; but Byron, suspecting that he had

only some tavern orgies in view, would accept of no excuse, and Kean sat down to the festive board with his noble friends. Greece, politics, and Parisian small-talk, had but few charms for him; and, soon after the removal of the cloth, Byron perceived that there was one chair empty. "Where was Kean?—was he ill?—was he gone?—was he in the house?" All doubt was soon at an end, for the servants announced that his carriage had remained in waiting for him from the time he entered the house, and immediately after dinner he had taken his departure. The noble bard felt this seeming slight so severely that, for some months afterwards, he scarcely spoke to Kean: nor was it till he witnessed his extraordinary performance of Sir Giles Overreach that his resentment was appeased. As Kean was carried off the stage, he felt once more the pressure of Byron's friendly grasp, as the noble bard exclaimed, "Great, great, by Jove! that *was* acting! But, hang it! you should not have treated me so scurvily by running off from the Kinnairds to such a place as Cribb's!" Kean then explained to the "wayward Childe" his early obligations to Incedon; and Byron pardoned the offence for the kindly gratitude of the motive.

During the recess which followed Kean's first triumphant season at Drury Lane, he accepted an offer to play at Portsmouth. He had then become the great Mr. Kean, travelled in his own chariot, gave splendid dinners, and was an honoured guest at the board of every manager. On the morning of the day on which he was to make his appearance at the Portsmouth theatre, the manager and two or three friends invited Mr. Kean to take a glass of Madeira and a biscuit at one of the principal hotels. The party entered the hotel, and seated themselves. The wine and biscuits were brought, and the landlord, "albeit a great man," could not do less for such a guest as Mr. Kean than wait upon him in person. Kean had no sooner perceived the landlord, than, darting upon him one of those soul-searching looks for which he was so celebrated, he exclaimed, "Stop—is not your name ——?"—"Yes, Sir," said the landlord, astonished at



his looks, and at the tone in which he addressed him. "Then," said Kean, "I will not eat or drink in your house. Eight years ago I went into your coffee-room, and modestly requested a glass of ale; you surveyed me from top to toe, and, having done so, I heard you give some directions to your waiter, who presented me the glass in one hand, holding out the other for the money; I paid it, Sir, and he then relinquished his hold of the glass. I am better dressed now, — I can drink Madeira, — I am waited upon by the landlord in person, — but am I not the same Edmund Kean that I was then, and had not Edmund Kean then the same feelings that he has now? Away with you, Sir — Avaunt! your sight pains me!" and, having said this, he took his hat, and hastily left the apartment. "Now," said Kean, when they had quitted the house, "I will take you to an honest fellow, who was kind to me in my days of misfortune." They entered a third-rate house, and, having ordered some wine, desired to see the landlord. He came, but it was not the host of Kean's recollection; he was dead. There was, however, a sort of half-waiter, half-pot-boy, who had lived at the house when Kean frequented it, and who was a great favourite of his master. Kean, with a tear in his eye, enquired about the family of the deceased landlord, and, on leaving the house, asked the waiter what hour it was. "I will see, Sir," said the waiter, running to the stairs, at the head of which stood a clock. "Have you no watch?" said Kean. — "No, Sir." — "Take that and buy one, and whenever you look at it, think of your late master." The noble-hearted actor put five pounds into the hands of the waiter, who remained mute with astonishment.

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For nearly the whole of the early part of the preceding memoir we are indebted (with some slight alterations and corrections) to "Fraser's Magazine." In the compilation of the remaining portion we have received much assistance from "The Literary Gazette," "The Athenæum," and other respectable publications.

## No. XXIII.

## MRS. HANNAH MORE.

**F**EW persons have enjoyed a higher degree of public esteem and veneration than Mrs. Hannah More. Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured with the intimate acquaintance of many highly eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities and her superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow-creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted, in the prime of her days, the bright regions of fashion and literature, and devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles. She was the delight of a wide circle of friends, whom she charmed by her mental powers, edified by her example, and knit closely to her in affection by the warmth and constancy of her attachment. She lived and walked in an atmosphere of love, and it was her delight to do good; the poor for many miles round her felt the influence of her unceasing benevolence, and her numerous schools attested her zeal for the improvement and edification of the rising generation.

To the "Imperial Magazine," and "The National Portrait Gallery," we are almost entirely indebted for the following memoir of this excellent and lamented lady:—

Hannah More, the eldest of five sisters, was born at Staple-ton, in the midst of the coal district of Gloucestershire, bordering on the river Avon, where it divides that county from

Somerset, in the year 1745. Her parents were poor, but pious, and respected by all their neighbours. Her father was the village school master; and such was his reputation for sobriety and diligence, that, on a vacancy in the parochial school of St. Mary, Redcliff, at Bristol, he was appointed to that situation without competition. Hannah, who was at this time about fourteen years old, had even at that age attracted notice by the fertility of her genius and aptitude for learning. The propriety of her conduct, as evinced in the assistance which she rendered to her parents, and particularly in the instruction she imparted to her sisters, could not fail to procure her friends in the more extended sphere to which she was now removed.

By one of those fortunate, or, as we should, perhaps, more properly say, providential, coincidences, which give an important turn in life, about the time of Hannah's transplantation to Bristol, she drew the attention of Doctor, afterwards Sir James Stonhouse, by a poetical compliment addressed to his daughter. The doctor had but just quitted the profession of a physician, which he had practised above twenty years at Northampton, and had now, for his health, settled in Bristol. At his onset in life, he was perverted to infidelity by his medical tutor, the celebrated Dr. Frank Nichols, the king's physician. Doctor Stonhouse, on graduating at Oxford, after his return from abroad, settled at Northampton, where it was his happy lot to contract an intimacy with Dr. Doddridge and Mr. James Hervey; this friendship had the effect of shaking his sceptical principles, and at length he became so deeply convinced of the truth of the Christian religion, that he destroyed all the copies of a pamphlet which he had, not long before his conversion, written against it. He also now exerted himself to the utmost, in repairing the evil he had done, by recovering to the truth those who had fallen by his example.

Mr. Hervey died in the arms of Dr. Stonhouse; and so lively an interest did that eminently pious minister take in the welfare of his friend and physician, that he earnestly urged

him to enter into orders. The exhortation, at such an awful moment, made a strong impression upon the doctor's mind, and, about four years afterwards, he was ordained by Lord James Beauclerk, bishop of Hereford. Upon this change, he was presented by his friend, Lord Radnor, to the living of Little Cheval, in Wiltshire; besides which, he accepted the lectureship of All Saints in Bristol; but the stipend of this last preferment he gave to his assistant, having a handsome fortune of his own, and so had his lady, who was a very pious woman, and had been brought up in the family of Dr. Doddridge, her guardian.

Through the patronage of Dr. Stonhouse, and that of his worthy family, the subject of this memoir was enabled to establish a very respectable and flourishing day-school on Redcliff Hill; but afterwards, through the same interest, she removed to Park Street, within a door or two of her friend the doctor. Here she and her sisters took a select number of boarders, and at length the day-school was given up altogether. This was mainly, if not solely, owing to the doctor, whose circle of friends being large and of the first rank, proved of the greatest importance to our young Hypatia; and it might be justly said, that she found in her patron another Synesius. The doctor was an elegant classical scholar, and thoroughly conversant with polite literature, as well French as English. Hannah's education, as may be supposed, had been very contracted; for her father, who was the sole instructor of her childhood, could set up no higher pretensions to learning than those ordinarily possessed by common schoolmasters; and the books then in use among teachers of that description were little adapted to expand the enquiring mind. The reading of Hannah, till her removal to Bristol, had, in consequence, been very limited; and she was wont to say, that an odd volume of Pamela, and another of the Spectator, were the only books of character that had fallen in her way, previous to her transplantation from the Boeotian region where she drew her breath, to the populous city of which she soon became the principal ornament. So well, however,

did she profit by this event, that at the age of eighteen she composed some poetical pieces for the improvement of her pupils, one or two of whom were actually older than herself. Among these early productions was a pastoral drama, which was recited by a party of young ladies, for whom it was purposely written; and which was eagerly read and much admired by several persons of literary taste and judgment at Bristol. As manuscript copies were in consequence handed about and multiplied among the author's friends, the publication of the pastoral was strongly desired, but all importunities to that effect were resisted till the rule "*nomem prematur in annum*" was nearly complied with; and then, on the recommendation of Mr. Garrick, and with the consent of Dr. Stonhouse, it was suffered to issue from the Bristol press, accompanied by a prologue to Hamlet, and another to Lear, with some lyrical pieces. The publisher in London was Mr. Cadell, who had not long before removed thither from Bristol as successor to Andrew Millar. Such was the popularity of "The Search after Happiness," the title of the drama, that in a few months it passed through three editions.

The success of her pastoral, and the influence of so good a judge as Garrick, encouraged our author to try her strength in the highest branch of dramatic poesy. Accordingly, in the following year, the tragedy of "The Inflexible Captive" was brought out, and experienced a reception sufficiently flattering to induce a continuance in the "train of Melpomene." Two seasons afterwards, "Percy," the most popular of her tragic compositions, was enacted at Drury Lane, and ran fourteen nights successively.

The tragedy of "Fatal Falsehood" closed the dramatic career of our author; and the same year, on the death of her much valued friend, Mr. Garrick, who bequeathed to her a legacy as a token of esteem, she bade adieu for ever to theatrical amusements. With Mrs. Garrick she continued to live on terms of the most cordial intimacy; and, as long as she had it in her power to travel so far, she commonly spent some portion of every year at Hampton.

Soon after her first tragedy, she sent to the press two legendary poems entitled, "Sir Eldred of the Bower," and "The Bleeding Rock," founded upon some popular traditions current in Somersetshire, among the peasantry of Mendip. The success of these pieces was extraordinary, a thousand copies being sold in a fortnight.

A small volume of "Essays for Young Ladies," printed in 1777, was also stamped with the public approbation; though the author thought proper to reject it from the collection of her works, published in 1801, on the ground that the book was superseded by her "Treatise on Female Education."

Of the above performance, the worthy and liberally-minded Job Orton thus gave his opinion at the time of its publication:—

"I have read Miss More's 'Essays for Young Ladies,' with which I am very well pleased; as containing excellent prudential cautions, and admirable religious maxims. She writes so well, so usefully, and with such a strong tincture of rational and manly piety, that I would have every reader enter fully into her sentiments and advices, which are adapted to do much good."

The "Ode to Mr. Garrick's House Dog, Dragon," which came out the same year with the Essays, is another instance of the versatile genius of the writer, and shows how happily she could expose literary affectation, in whatever form it might appear.

Among the most intimate friends of Hannah More, at this period, was Sir Robert Palk, of Haldon House, in Devonshire. At this beautiful and elevated spot, which, George III. used to say, was the finest for its prospects he had ever seen, our author commonly spent part of every summer.

In 1782, Hannah More made another addition to her laurels, by the publication of a volume of "Sacred Dramas;" with a poem annexed, entitled "Sensibility." The attempt to dramatise historical portions of the Bible was not new; the same having been done, and eloquently, in Latin, by Buchanan and Grotius; who were preceded, ages before, by Ezekiel,

a Jewish writer, whose poem, in the Greek language, on the subject of "Moses at the Burning Bush," is still extant. Milton's "Samson" is also dramatic; and we are told that this great epic poet had projected other tragedies on the events and characters of scripture; but, whatever might be his subjects, or the intended plan of construction, he never carried his ideas into effect. The undertaking, in the present instance, was somewhat hazardous, considering the nature of the ground on which the author ventured to tread; and the difficulty of treating, in familiar language, what the general body of Christians hold in veneration. All this had been maturely considered; and, as the motive was not fame, but instruction, the volume was crowned with universal approbation.

The poem of "Sensibility" reflected as much credit on the heart of the author, as the harmonious elegance of its numbers did upon her genius. It was addressed to the honourable Mrs. Boscawen, the widow of the celebrated Admiral, and the mother of the late Duchess of Beaufort and the Earl of Falmouth. With this lady and her noble relations Hannah More had long been acquainted; and at Badminton, the mansion of the Duke of Beaufort, she frequently spent some weeks during the summer and autumn. She also took a part in the education of the younger members of the family, particularly the late Duchess Dowager of Rutland. The poetical epistle to Mrs. Boscawen forms a striking contrast to the "Dunciad" of Pope; as well as to some more modern pieces, in that kind of writing. Instead of casting fiery darts at the characters of her contemporaries, or abusing them with faint praise and affected friendship, the author of "Sensibility" enumerates the living ornaments of the literary sphere, and touches the distinctive excellences of each, without so flattering or overcharging the piece, as to make it doubtful whether the writer was in jest or earnest.

Good nature was, indeed, the prominent feature in her disposition; but it was not, as in too many persons, of that accommodating nature, which does injury by compliances with what its judgment condemns. The liberality of Hannah More

was a Christian principle; and where she could not in conscience commend, she was silent. The truth of this is evident throughout the poem, which has given occasion for this remark on her predominant virtue. It is not to be supposed that, of the group which came under review in this elegant piece, none had their faults, or that the delineator regarded their errors with indifference: it was enough for her that their general merits entitled them to her respect and friendship. The author had the pleasure to know that her performance gave satisfaction to all the parties of whom she had endeavoured to sketch a faithful description. As to the opinions of others, and especially of those who formed no part in the exhibition, she conceived them deserving of contempt.

Soon after the appearance of this poem, Dr. Johnson, one of the primaries in this constellation of worthies, being asked by a young Oxonian, whether he was acquainted with Hannah More, and what he thought of her, replied, "I know and esteem her well, Sir; and I think her the best of all our female versifiers."

It need hardly be said, that Hannah had a due sense of the value of this friendship. She admired Johnson's stern inflexibility of moral character; she venerated his solid principles of religion; and it is apparent to all who are conversant with their respective writings, that the style of the one was the model of the other. There were many other points of resemblance between them, as far, at least, as a similarity could possibly exist. Among the rest, Johnson was unfortunate in some of the objects upon whom he bestowed his protection, and for whom he exerted his interest in rescuing them from obscurity, and raising them above want. Such, also, was the case with Hannah More; as appeared in a very remarkable instance. Not long after the publication of the volume just noticed, she spent, as was usual with her, part of the summer with her most esteemed friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, at her country seat in Gloucestershire. On her return to Park Street, she was informed that a poor milkwoman in the neighbourhood had written some verses, and left them for her



perusal. At first, she took little notice of the matter ; but, upon further consideration, her sensibility was excited, and she made such an enquiry as produced important consequences to the object of it. The poetical effusions of Anne Yearsley were examined, corrected, and a selection prepared for publication by subscription ; the success of which enabled the benevolent patrons to place the writer in a situation much above that in which she was found. Her subsequent conduct, however, evinced the basest ingratitude.

In the year 1786, Hannah More gave to the world two poems, " Florio ; a Tale," and " Bas Bleu ; or, the Conversation."

The first is an admirable satire, but not an ill-natured one, on the frivolous manners of the young gentlemen of that period. The other takes its title and subject from the literary assemblies held at the house of Mrs. Montagu, in Portman Square. These meetings obtained the name of the " Blue Stocking Club," from the circumstance of one of the members, Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, always wearing that article of dress. This distinction, therefore, which, strictly speaking, was characteristic only of an individual associate, soon became a general appellation. In the poem, the conversations and the leading parties are sketched with equal spirit, correctness, and elegance.

The next publication of our author was " A Poem on the Slave Trade," printed in 1788, when the cause of the Africans had begun to rouse the spirit of philanthropy throughout the kingdom. Situated, as the poet had long been, in one of the principal marts for carrying on this nefarious traffic, it was next to impossible that she could be indifferent to what was no less offensive to morality than repugnant to the precepts of Christianity.

In the same year appeared a small Tract entitled " Thoughts on the Manners of the Great." Though the piece was anonymous, and had no external attractions, but was thrown off, as it were, carelessly, to make its way by intrinsic merit, and the importance of the subject, it had a rapid sale, and was

soon traced to the author by those who were best acquainted with her other works and sentiments.

On the 10th of December, this year, Dr. Stonhouse lost his second wife. His first died at Northampton above forty years before, and was buried in the church of All Saints, in that town. On the present melancholy occasion, the Doctor erected a monument in the chapel at the Hotwells, where the deceased was interred; and his amiable friend supplied the following epitaph:—

“Come, Resignation! wipe the human tear  
Domestic anguish drops on virtue's bier;  
Bid selfish sorrow hush the fond complaint,  
Nor from the God she loved detain the saint.

Truth, meekness, patience, honour'd shade! were thine,  
And holy hope, and charity divine:  
Though these thy forfeit being could not save,  
Thy faith subdued the terrors of the grave.

Oh! if thy living excellence can teach,  
Death has a loftier emphasis of speech:  
In death thy last, best lesson still impart,  
And write,—‘Prepare to die’ on every heart.”

The Doctor himself died December the 8th, 1795, in the eightieth year of his age, and then the following epitaph, by the same pen, was added:—

“Here rests awhile in happier climes to shine,  
The Orator, Physician, and Divine:  
'T was his, like Luke, the double task to fill,  
To heal the natural and the moral ill.

You, whose awaken'd hearts his labour bless'd,  
Where every touch by every grace was dress'd:  
Oh! let your lives evince that still you feel  
The effective influence of his fervent zeal.

One spirit rescued from eternal woe  
Gives nobler fame than marble can bestow:  
That lasting monument shall brave decay,  
And stand triumphant at the last great day.”

When the last-mentioned publication of our author came out, there was something in the aspect of the times which rendered such a performance peculiarly seasonable. The indisposition of the King of England called for serious reflection on the part of the people; and the incipient revolution

in France could not but tend to alarm the fears of every wellwisher to his native country. The mind of Hannah More, imbued with the soundest principles, was not easily depressed; but in her long, intimate, and extensive acquaintance with those circles which give an impression to the general mass of society, she could not avoid observing how much moral evil was spread abroad, with every prospect of increasing, for the want of example to check it among the influential ranks of life. She and her sisters had now terminated their honourable labours in the education of young ladies, and, having acquired a competency with which to retire from that employment, they purchased a house at Bath; between which city and Cowslip Green, a small but elegant cottage near Wrington, their time was divided. This was in 1791; and the same year our author, whom we shall now call Mrs. Hannah More, published one of her best works, "An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World, by one of the Laity." Though the present volume had no name to recommend it, the discerning public, as in the preceding instance, immediately traced its parentage.

"The general design of these pages," says the author, "is to offer some cursory remarks on the present state of religion among a great part of the polite and the fashionable; not only among that description of persons who, whether from disbelief, or whatever other cause, avowedly neglect the duties of Christianity; but among that more decent class also, who, while they acknowledge their belief of its truth by a public profession, and are not inattentive to any of its forms, yet exhibit little of its spirit in their general temper and conduct;—to show that Christianity, like its Divine Author, is not only *denied* by those who in words disown their submission to its authority, but *betrayed* by still more treacherous disciples, even while they say, Hail, Master!"

The open avowal of atheism in revolutionary France, accompanied, in the natural course of things, by a savage persecution of all that love the name of Christian, induced Mrs. More to print, for the benefit of the refugees of that country,

and as a warning to the people of this land, "Remarks on the Speech of M. Du Pont, in the National Convention, on Religion and Education."

The speech which gave occasion to this energetic performance was delivered in the Convention, on the 14th of December, 1792, on the subject of establishing public schools for the education of youth. It was received with such loud and long acclamations of applause, as showed that the assembly perfectly concurred in its sentiments; of which this is a specimen:—"The tyranny of kings was confined to make their people miserable in the present life: but those other tyrants, the priests, extend their dominion into another, of which they have no other idea than of eternal punishments; a doctrine which some men have hitherto had the good nature to believe. But the moment of the catastrophe is come, when all these prejudices must fall at the same time. We must destroy them, or they will destroy us. For myself, I honestly avow to the Convention—I am an atheist!"

In all her literary productions, Hannah More had studiously avoided the briars of controversy; but she deemed it her duty, in this instance, to take up the cause of insulted truth, for the purpose of guarding her countrymen from the contagion of infidelity, which was to be dreaded from the pernicious example of the republicans and philosophists of France. Her appeal to the good sense of Englishmen was not without effect; and the sale of her pamphlet, devoted to the relief of the suffering emigrants, was such as to answer, in a considerable degree, her benevolent wishes.

To counteract the mischievous tendency of the publications which were at this time industriously circulated among the lower classes, by societies formed on the French revolutionary plan, Mrs. More also printed a tract, entitled "Village Politics, in a dialogue between two mechanics;" one a convert to the new doctrines of liberty and equality, and the other a steady adherent to his church and king. The success of this piece induced the author to continue her labours, for the instruction of those who were in danger of being deceived by

the propagators of sedition and infidelity. Accordingly, in 1795, she commenced, at Bath, "The Cheap Repository," which was published in monthly numbers; and contained those admirable tales, — The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain — The History of Mr. Fantom, the Philosopher, and his Man Wilson — The Two Shoemakers — The Two Wealthy Farmers — The History of Black Giles the Poacher, and his Wife Rachel — All for the Best — A Cure for Melancholy; with several other entertaining and edifying pieces, written in a popular style, and calculated to make a lasting impression on the mind. The effect of this seasonable publication was astonishing. Within a few months, 750,000 copies were sold; and before the next year the sale had reached the number of 1,000,000; with such an increasing demand for the tales in a separate state, that the press could scarcely keep up with the call of the public. Though "The Cheap Repository" tracts were primarily designed for the improvement of the common people, and those who had neither time nor money to spare upon more elaborate treatises, such was the delightful mode in which our author conveyed the lessons of morality, religion, and economy in her stories, that the numbers, as fast as they came out, were to be found in palaces, as well as in humbler dwellings.

While thus, as Johnson once said of another ingenious female, Hannah More was "voluntarily descending from possible splendour to painful duty," in applying her singularly versatile talents to the public benefit, she and her sisters were actively engaged in civilising and christianising one of the most savage districts in the kingdom.

About the time when these ladies retired from Bristol, Mrs. Hannah More went with a party of friends to view the romantic scenery and natural curiosities of Cheddar. In this excursion, Mrs. More, whose mind was ever intent upon objects of benevolence, was so much affected by the miserable appearance of the children who gathered around her, that she felt an inclination to enter some of the cottages; the interior

of which indicated the lowest state of poverty, while the manners of the inhabitants were equally rude, and their ignorance deplorable. She repeated her visits, from a desire to do some good, though, at first, she scarcely knew how to begin, or what plan to adopt. This was the state of the parish of Cheddar; and most of the neighbouring parishes were of a similar character. Few, even of the better sort of inhabitants, ever attended church; so that it was not to be wondered at that the grossest immoralities abounded throughout the district. Unpromising and desperate as the case appeared, it did not, however, damp the energy of Hannah More. Though it was little to be hoped that a reform of the adult part of the population could be effected, she conceived it possible to rescue some, at least, of the rising generation, who might eventually be the means of giving a moral appearance to this desert. She was encouraged in the hope by the experience of what had resulted from the institution of Sunday Schools in the adjacent counties, especially in those parts bordering on the forests of Dean and Kingswood, with which she was intimately acquainted. There was in Hannah More a great firmness of purpose; so that, whenever she saw her line of duty clearly marked out, no obstructions could impede her progress, or induce her to depart from it, till convinced that perseverance would be injurious rather than profitable. Thus fortified in principle, and relying on the Divine goodness, she determined to make a trial for the improvement of Cheddar; rightly judging, that, if she could but succeed in bringing the intractable spirits of that place to some respect for religion, there would be less difficulty in reforming their neighbours.

The first attempt was very discouraging, for a general opposition was raised against the schools, not only at Cheddar, but all round the Mendip hills. Instead of gratitude to the charitable lady who proposed to bestow upon the children, at her own charge, that which their parents could not, and other persons would not give them, the obstinate and ignorant people invented and propagated strange calumnies against

her. One of the most extravagant of these reports was, that Mrs. More intended to convey the children beyond sea, and to sell them for slaves in our foreign settlements! Even those who did not assent to so outrageous a fiction, refused to give the lady credit for the disinterestedness of her motives. Having no idea of Christian feeling themselves, they would not bring themselves to believe that she was actuated solely by the desire to do good: "For," said they, "who ever heard of people taking pains to bestow benefits upon the poor, without having some selfish object in view?" As to the advantages of religious knowledge, the people of Cheddar had no more notion of it than their native rocks. "Religion," said they, "will neither fill our bellies, nor clothe our backs; and as to reading, it only serves to make poor folks proud and idle." All this, and much more of like import, was this excellent lady obliged to hear, and patiently endure, in her intercourse with the churlish boors of Cheddar, before she could succeed in planting one seminary of instruction among them.

Notwithstanding these impediments, Mrs. More, by perseverance and acts of kindness, so far overcame the prejudices of the people, that at length a school was established at Cheddar, and other parishes soon followed the example. Of these institutions, Hannah and her sisters were for some time the only teachers. These ladies were accustomed to leave their own house at an early hour on Sunday morning during the summer months; and, after twice attending the church with the children, they returned home late at night, having made a circuit of ten, fifteen, and sometimes twenty miles, in their labour of love.

The institution of female clubs was another measure of singular benefit in this part of the country, by inducing habits of industry and economy among those who had formerly been noted for their dissolute and idle conduct. A small sum was paid monthly by each member; and the fund thus raised, aided by charitable contributions, was applied partly to the relief of the sick and aged, and partly distributed in rewards

to young women of irreproachable character, on their marriage. Thus a regard to female reputation was encouraged, and a higher standard of morals introduced into this part of the country, than had been known there from time immemorial.

The good effects of Mrs. More's schools at length became so evident, as to obtain general notice and imitation. They were mentioned in the reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. They were the means of exciting a zeal in many quarters for the formation of similar establishments; and they roused the clergy in the adjacent parishes to a sense of their duty. At length a yearly festival was celebrated on the hills of Cheddar, where above 1000 children, with the members of the female clubs, after attending church service, were regaled at the expense of their benefactors; and amidst a multitude of spectators, many of whom came from distant places to witness the pleasing scene.

In 1799, Mrs. More published her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," three editions of which appeared the same year. That part of this work devoted to the most important of all concerns, the inculcation of religious practice upon Christian principles, while it afforded pleasure to one class of readers, had a contrary effect upon others, and those too of the greatest weight and influence in society. Some of the periodical critics censured the author, as unjust in her strictures and severe in her precepts. By one eminent dignitary of the church her opinions were pronounced to be Calvinistic. So little, however, was the treatise or its author affected by these remarks, that the sale of the former increased, and the latter was desired by the highest personages in the realm to put her sentiments in writing on the proper course of instruction to be adopted for the infant heiress to the British throne. This, though a flattering commission, was also one of a delicate nature; the discharge of which involved many different interests and objects out of the ordinary line of didactic composition. Hannah More had long since given up the world and its honours; but she could not, consistently with her loyalty and strong sense of duty, decline an office calculated



for the public good. She accepted the trust; relinquished her house at Bath, and retired to Barley Wood, a cottage delightfully situated in the village of Wrington. Here she went diligently to work; and in 1805 published the result of her observations in two volumes, but without a name, and under the unassuming title of "Hints towards forming the Character of a young Princess." The work was dedicated to Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Exeter, who had been appointed tutor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales while the second volume was passing through the press. Both in the dedication and in the preface, great care was taken to avoid the appearance of having received a high sanction for the composition of the treatise. This caution would have been proper under any circumstances; but in those of the royal family it became doubly expedient.

In the preface the following apology was offered, to guard against the charge of presumptuous obtrusion:—"The writer is very far indeed from pretending to offer any thing approaching to a system of instruction for the royal pupil; much less from presuming to dictate a plan of conduct to the preceptor. What is here presented is a mere outline, which may be filled up by far more able hands; a sketch which contains no consecutive details; which neither aspires to regularity of design nor exactness of execution. To awaken a lively attention to a subject of such moment; to point out some circumstances connected with the early season of improvement, but still more with the subsequent stages of life; to offer, not a treatise on education, but a desultory suggestion of sentiments and principles; to convey instruction, not so much by precept, or by argument, as to exemplify it by illustrations and examples; and, above all, to stimulate the wise and the good to exertions far more effectual;—these are the real motives which have given birth to this slender performance."

Notwithstanding the author's modest professions, and the great care taken to avoid whatever might give offence to parties, offence was taken in one quarter, and much abuse was in consequence poured upon the work. The attack, however, only

served to make the treatise more extensively read and admired among those persons whose judgment was deserving of esteem.

In 1809 appeared a tale, in two volumes, entitled "*Cœlebs in Search of a Wife.*" Though the work was unaccredited by any name, the world immediately ascribed it to Hannah More; and such was the effect of the impression, that six editions were sold in the course of the year. This was the first attempt of our author at novel-writing; and she was led to adopt that mode of conveying instruction now, from a wish to turn the popular taste to a moral and religious purpose. The object of the work is to exhibit the dispositions, manners, attainments, and principles necessary to ensure domestic happiness. The author imagining, and probably knowing from experience, that those who stand most in need of instruction on this subject would not have patience to read grave disquisitions and didactic essays, contrived to weave her lessons into the form of a pleasing story, with a title calculated to attract general attention. This honest, or, as Dr. Johnson would have called it, holy artifice, was extremely judicious; for even the follies of fashionable education are not greater enemies to conjugal happiness than the sentiments which in early life are imbibed from novels. Mrs. More seems to have been actuated by something like the spirit of Cervantes, and conceived the hope that, as the ingenious Spaniard, in the sixteenth century, corrected the bad taste of his countrymen through the charm of a popular romance, she might possibly accomplish a similar work of reformation in England, where it was greatly wanted, by the fascinating medium of a novel.

*Cœlebs* was soon translated into foreign languages, particularly French and German; so that this delightfully moral tale was as much read on the European continent and in North America as in England.

In 1811, and the following year, Mrs. More favoured the world with two very valuable treatises, closely connected with each other in subject: — the first entitled "*Practical Piety*;

or, the Influence of the Religion of the Heart on the Conduct of Life;"—the second, "Christian Morals."

In the prefaces to these works, affecting allusions are made to the situation under which they were written, and more especially to the deaths, in almost quick succession, of the three sisters between Hannah, the eldest, and Martha, the youngest. The preface to the "Christian Morals" was intended as a literary farewell to the public, in a grateful acknowledgment for a long continuance of patronage; and an apology for another appearance in the world as an instructor. But though, apparently, Mrs. More now took a final leave of the press, which she had for so many years employed, honourably to herself and beneficially to the world, her active mind still laboured with delight in the momentous cause to which her talents had uniformly been devoted. The declaration of her Saviour was made the rule of her conduct; and by his grace she found her intellectual strength increase, as her bodily frame gave signs of decay. In 1815, she published one of the ablest of her performances, "An Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul." This work is neither biographical nor critical, but purely practical; exhibiting in the conduct of the great Apostle of the Gentiles all the attractive and inimitable beauty of the Christian life. The controversies to which the Epistles have given rise, the author of the essay cautiously avoids; nor does she meddle with any of those dark passages which another inspired writer has described as "hard to be understood." The object sought to be established is the edification and encouragement of the reader, by delineating the brightest example of human perfection upon record.

It was about this period of her life that the following pleasing account was related by an American gentleman, who visited Barley Wood with some friends:—

"The cottage, as it is called, though covered with thatch, is exceedingly neat and tasteful; and, both within and without, wears all the appearance of simple elegance. It occupies a

situation on the gentle declivity of an eminence, and commands a view of the village of Wrington, a short distance below, and a richly variegated country with an extensive horizon. The selection of this spot, the plan of the cottage, and the arrangement of the grounds, are due to the ingenuity and talent of the two sisters, and reflect the highest credit upon their taste and judgment. In the short conversation we had with Martha More, before her sister joined us, the former spoke much of the latter, and appeared as much interested in the reputation of her works, and as highly to enjoy their celebrity, as the author herself could do. The latter soon came in, and took us by the hand with great ease and urbanity. A table was placed in the middle of the room, around which we all seated ourselves; and, as I was introduced to them as an American, the conversation turned upon that quarter of the globe. The charitable and religious institutions of our country were enquired after by Hannah with the zeal of one who feels a lively concern for the good of mankind in every part of the world. She showed us a letter she had received from a deaf and dumb child of Dr. C. of Hartford, Connecticut, accompanied by an explanatory letter from the worthy principal of the institution, in that town, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The letters had given her much pleasure. The cause of Bible societies she has much at heart; and is decidedly opposed, though a firm churchwoman, to the restrictive principles advocated by some of the mitred heads of the establishment. She had just given a notable demonstration of her zeal in this cause. The anniversary of the auxiliary society of the neighbourhood was held last week; and she and her sister gave a dinner and a tea entertainment to the whole company. There were 103 persons who partook of the dinner, and no less than 300 that drank tea. As many as the cottage would hold were accommodated in it; and the rest were served upon the lawn around it. Among them were thirty-seven clergymen, and the bishop of Gloucester. Notwithstanding her advanced age, and her having endured many attacks of disease, she went yesterday

twenty-two miles to attend a Sunday-school. Her constitution (or, as she termed it, her muscular power), she said, was very strong; for it had carried her, with the blessing of Providence, through the assaults of twenty mortal diseases. The village at the foot of the hill contains an old Gothic church, and provides all the facilities of mere neighbourhood at a convenient distance. The house is large enough for all the purposes of domestic comfort and hospitality. The walls of the sitting-room below are ornamented with the portraits of their most distinguished friends. On our attention being turned to them, the characters of the individuals, and particularly their most valuable qualities, were adverted to by Hannah More, with a warmth and energy which proved that age had not diminished the force of her early recollections, nor the ardour of her affection. Among these favourites, I noticed the likeness of William Wilberforce, Elizabeth Carter, Richard Reynolds, and John Henderson, the celebrated youthful genius of Bristol. In one corner of the room was a picture, which had been sent her from Geneva: it was a descriptive scene from one of the most interesting passages of *Cœlebs* — Lucilla in the attitude of prayer at the bedside of her poor sick neighbour. Her bedchamber contained her library, which I should estimate at least at a thousand volumes. She showed us a letter from a Russian princess, written with her own hand, in broken English, solely to acknowledge the satisfaction and benefit which the works of Hannah More had afforded her. We were satisfied, too, with seeing a translation of *Cœlebs* in the German language, and a splendidly bound copy of it in French, sent to her as presents from the Continent. Industry is, doubtless, one of the habitual virtues of these worthy sisters. Besides the numerous literary productions of the elder, and the extensive charitable offices in which they are engaged, every thing within and about the cottage—the furniture, the needlework, the flowers—bears the impression of taste and activity.

“ We left Barley Wood with feelings of much satisfaction from the visit. Mine was not diminished by carrying with

me a present of a copy of 'Christian Morals' from the hands of the author, given as a memorandum of the visit, and in which she wrote my name in an excellent hand, without spectacles. It is rare indeed to find so much vivacity of manners, at so advanced a period of life, as these ladies possess. They are fond of a country life. Hannah remarked to us, that the only natural pleasures which remained to her in their full force were the love of the country and of flowers."

Of that delightful spot, Barley Wood, and of its amiable inhabitant, another interesting account was given in a letter from a visitant during the winter before Mrs. More took up her abode at Clifton.

"Before we came in sight of the little town of Wrington, we entered an avenue, thickly bordered with luxuriant evergreens, which led directly to the cottage of Barley Wood. As we drew nearer to the dwelling, a thick hedge of roses, jessamine, woodbine, and clematis fringed the smooth and sloping lawn on one side; on the other, laurel and laurestinus were in full and beautiful verdure: from the shrubbery the ground ascends, and is well wooded by flowing larch, dark cypress, spreading chesnut, and some lordly forest trees. Amid this *mélange*, rustic seats and temples occasionally peep forth; and two monuments are particularly conspicuous—the one to the memory of Porteus, the other to the memory of Locke. As the latter was an inhabitant of Wrington, Hannah More, with her usual good taste, erected the memorial within sight of his native village.

"I was much struck by the air of affectionate kindness with which the old lady welcomed me to Barley Wood: there was something of courtliness about it, at the same time the courtliness of the *vieille cour*, which one reads of, but so seldom meets. Her dress was of light green Venetian silk; a yellow, richly embroidered crape shawl enveloped her shoulders; and a pretty net cap, tied under her chin with white satin riband, completed the costume. Her figure is singularly *petite*; but to have any idea of the expression of her countenance, you must imagine the small withered face of a woman in her eighty-

seventh year ; and imagine also (shaded, but not obscured, by long and perfectly white eye lashes) eyes dark, brilliant, flashing, and penetrating ; sparkling from object to object, with all the fire and energy of youth, and smiling welcome on all around.

“ When I first entered the room, Lady S—— and her family were there : they soon prepared to depart ; but the youngest boy, a fine little fellow of six, looked anxiously in Mrs. More’s face, after she had kissed him, and his mamma said, ‘ You will not forget Mrs. Hannah, my dear : ’—he shook his head. ‘ Do not forget me, my dear child,’ said the kind old lady, assuming a playful manner — ‘ but they say your sex is naturally capricious : there, I will give you another kiss ; keep it for my sake, and, when you are a man, remember Hannah More.’ — ‘ *I will,*’ he replied, ‘ *remember that you loved children.*’ It was a beautiful compliment.

“ After a good deal of conversation on indifferent topics, she commenced showing us her curiosities, which are numerous and peculiar : gods, given up by the South Sea Islanders to our missionaries—fragments of Oriental manuscripts—a choice, but not numerous, collection of books, chiefly in Italian, English, and French (for she speaks all those languages with equal fluency), and, above all, a large collection of autographs, containing her correspondence with Garrick, Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Porteus ; and manuscripts also, in the handwriting of Lord Chesterfield, Chatterton, Addison, Swift, Atterbury, Sir R. Steel, &c. &c. : one that particularly interested me was a letter from the little Prince Edward to our Queen Elizabeth, written in French.

“ ‘ I will now,’ she said, ‘ show you some monuments of the days of my wickedness ;’ and she produced a play-bill, where ‘ Miss More’s *new* Tragedy of Percy’ was announced—exactly fifty-two years ago ! She looked to me, at that moment, as a resurrection from the dead—more particularly when she added, ‘ Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Reynolds, Porteus—all—all the associates of my youth, are gone ; nor is there one amongst them whom I delight in

praising more than David Garrick. In his house I made my entrance into life; and a better-conducted house I never saw. I never could agree in the *latter* part of the sentiment, —

‘ On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting, —

It was only that when he was off he was acting; ’

and only regret that this species of *acting* is not more practised by the world at large. I have never been to a play since his death — I could not bear it.’ She told me that it was nine years since she was down stairs: ‘ but I am like Alexander Selkirk,’ she added, laughing, ‘ monarch of all I survey — every tree on this little domain was planted by my own hands, or under my special direction.’ I bade her adieu with regret; for I never had the good fortune to meet with so perfect a relic of a well-spent life. The spirit within was as warm and cheerful as if the blood of eighteen, instead of eighty, circulated in her veins. She is indeed a woman who has lived to good purpose.”

On the 14th of September, 1819, Hannah More lost her sister Martha, at the age of sixty-seven. She had been for several years a great but patient sufferer by a disease of the liver, which terminated in an inflammation of that organ. She bore a distinguished part in the various “ works of faith and labours of love ” planned by her sister; and, while the latter was exerting her powers in the composition of her inestimable writings, Martha watched over her health with the most tender solicitude. Unfeigned Christian humility, a strong mental susceptibility, an ardent love to her King and country, and a devoted attachment to the Established Church, were the predominant characteristics of this truly pious woman. Her death was sincerely lamented by the poor, to whom she was a generous benefactress; and so generally was she esteemed, that funeral sermons were preached after the funeral by several of the neighbouring clergy.

Under this bereavement Mrs. Hannah More, who was now in a state of decrepitude, from repeated attacks of the rheumatism and a complication of other disorders, quitted Barley Wood for a neat house in Clarence Place, Clifton,



where, and at Bristol, she had some valuable friends, though not a single relation of whom she had any knowledge in the world. Still, the energies of her mind continued unabated; and, soon after her last removal, she printed "Modern Sketches," being a series of moral portraits drawn from real life. Most of these had appeared, from time to time, in the early volumes of the "Christian Observer," together with others, which the writer afterwards transferred, in a more lively form, to the pages of *Cœlebs*.

With this publication the literary history of Mrs. More terminated; but, though advanced beyond the ordinary period of mortality, and rendered incapable of moving from one room to another without assistance, she preserved her strength of mind and acuteness of judgment when she had numbered more than fourscore years.

At length the time was come when this aged disciple must be called to that world for which from her youth upwards, through the long course of near fourscore years and ten, she had been in habitual preparation. As the sun went down upon her useful life, and eternity opened to her view, she was still enabled, by sovereign grace, to bear a faithful testimony to the truths which she had in so many publications explained and defended. In the last awful hour, she spoke of her state of mind and prospects with the calm piety of a humble and penitent believer in Jesus Christ; assuring a friend that she reposed her hopes of salvation entirely on His merits alone, and expressing, at the same time, a firm and joyful reliance on His unchangeable promises. In this happy frame she continued till Tuesday, the 7th of September, 1833, when the disfranchised spirit passed out of time into eternity.

On the 13th, the remains of Mrs. Hannah More were removed for interment with those of her sisters, in Wrington churchyard. She wished her funeral should be devoid of public paraphernalia; but, in its stead, suits of mourning to be given to fifteen poor old men of her acquaintance. On passing through Bristol all the bells of the churches tolled: at the entrance of her native parish the scene was imposing. About

a mile from Wrington all the gentlemen of the neighbourhood met the procession; and for the last half mile the road on each side was lined with villagers, chiefly in black, scarcely one without a riband. At the entrance of the village, charity children, amounting to more than two hundred, with a great number of the clergy in their gowns, headed the procession. Her remains lie near the grave of Locke.

On the Sunday following a sermon, commemorating the virtues of the deceased, was preached at Wrington, by the Rev. Henry Thompson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Curate of that parish. This sermon has been since printed, with the title of "The Christian an Example."

It is said that Mrs. Hannah More realised more than 30,000*l.* by her writings; and, according to the following extract from her will, legacies to the amount of 10,000*l.* have been left by her to the following institutions:—

To the Bristol Infirmary, 1000*l.*

To the Anti-Slavery Society, 500*l.*

To the London Poor Pious Clergy, 500*l.*

To the London Clerical Education Society, 100*l.*

To the Moravian Missionary Society, 200*l.*, to be partly applied towards the schools or stations at Greenckloof, Gnadenenthal, and other Moravian settlements at the Cape of Good Hope.

To the Welsh College, 400*l.*

To the Bristol Clerical Education Society, 100*l.*

To the Hibernian Society, 200*l.*

To the Reformation Society, 200*l.*

To the Irish Religious Tract and Book Society, and the Irish Scripture Readers Society, 150*l.* each.

To the Burman Mission, and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 200*l.* each.

To the following Societies or Institutions, viz.:—For Printing the Scriptures at Serampore, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Seaman's Bible Society, the Bristol Seaman's Bible Society, the Liverpool Seaman's Bible Society,

the London Missionary Society, and the Society for Printing the Hebrew Scriptures, 100*l.* each.

To the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000*l.*

All the foregoing legacies are 3 per cent. Consols.

The following are in sterling money : —

To the Church Missionary Society, 1000*l.*, 300*l.* of which to be applied towards the Mission among the Syrian Christians at Travancore, near Madras, in Southern India.

To the Society for Educating Clergymen's Daughters, by the Rev. Carus Wilson, 200*l.*

For the Diocese of Ohio, 200*l.*

To the Trustees of the New Church at Mangotsfield, 150*l.*

To and for the purposes, Societies, and Institutions after mentioned, viz. — For the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, the Bristol Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, the Bristol Penitentiary, the Bristol Orphan Asylum, the Bristol Philosophical Institution, the London Strangers' Friend Society, the Commissioners of Foreign Missions in America, towards the School at Ceylon, called Barley Wood, the Newfoundland Schools, the distressed Vaudoise, the Clifton Dispensary, the Bristol District for Visiting the Poor, the Irish Society, and the Sailors' Home Society, 100*l.* each.

To the purposes, Societies, and Institutions following, viz. — The Christian Knowledge Society, the Bristol Misericordia Society, the Bristol Samaritan Society, the Bristol Temple Infant School, the Prayer Book and Homily Society, the London Lock Hospital, the London Refuge for the Destitute, the Gaelic School, the Society for Female Schools in India, the Kenysham School, the Cheddar School, for Books for Ohio, the Bristol and Clifton Female Anti-Slavery Society, the Clifton Lying-in Charity, the Clifton Infant School, the Clifton National School, the Clifton Female Hibernian Society, the Temple Poor, and for Pews in Temple Church, 50*l.* each.

To the Bristol Harmonia and Edinburgh Sabbath Schools, 19 guineas each.

To the Shipham Female Club, 50*l*.

To the Cheddar Female Club, 19 guineas.

To the Poor Printers' Fund, 19 guineas.

For the Shipham Poor, 50*l*.

To the Ministers of Wrington and Cheddar, for their respective poor, 19 guineas each.

To the Minister of Nailsea, for the poor, 5*l*.

To my old pensioners at Wrington, 1*l*. each.

To the Kildare-Place School Society, Dublin, 100*l*. sterling, and 200*l*. three per cent.

In addition to the foregoing munificent legacies, this pious lady has bequeathed the whole of her residuary estate, which, it is expected, will amount to a considerable sum, to the New Church, in the out parish of St. Philip, in Bristol.

In addition to the above, the following munificent bequests were, by the will of Mrs. Martha More, directed to be paid on the death of Mrs. Hannah More :—

To the Bristol Infirmary, 1000*l*.

To the Bible Society, 1000*l*.

To the Bath Hospital, 100*l*.

To the Taunton Infirmary, 100*l*.

To the Baptist Missionary Society, and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 50*l*. each.

To Zachary Macaulay, Esq., to be disposed of at his discretion, for the service of Africa, 500*l*.

To the Bristol Clerical Society, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of a lapsed annuity of 30*l*.

To the Bristol Orphan Society, the Blind Asylum, the Penitentiary, and the Poor Man's Friend Society, the amount of stock reserved for an annuity of 30*l*., to be payable on the death of the annuitant.

To be disposed of in charities, omitted to be named by the testatrix, but which is intended to be appropriated by the executors, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of a lapsed annuity of 40*l*.

To be also disposed of, under similar circumstances, the

amount of stock reserved for the payment of an annuity of 20*l.*, on the death of the annuitant.

To the Bishop of St. David's (now Bishop of Salisbury), for his charities, 200*l.*

To each of the Female Clubs of Cheddar and Shipham, 25*l.*

To the Moravian Missionary Society, 100*l.*

To the Rev. Mr. Berkin, for the Church in the Forest of Dean, 100*l.*

To the London Poor Clergy Society, 100*l.*

# BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

## OF DEATHS,

### FOR 1833.

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#### A.

**AFFLECK**, Sir James, the third Baronet of Dalham, Suffolk (1782), a General in the army, and for thirty-eight years Lieut.-Col. of the 15th Dragoons; August 10. 1833, at Dalham Hall, aged 74.

The first Baronet of the family was Sir James's uncle, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Affleck, so created in consequence of his having been Commander of the centre division in the memorable engagement between Sir George Rodney and the Comte de Grasse. The title having been conferred with remainder to the Admiral's brothers, it was first inherited by his nephew Sir Gilbert, who dying in 1808 without issue, it devolved on his cousin-german Sir James; and he also having now deceased unmarried, it descends a third time to a collateral heir.

Sir James was the only son of the Rev. James Affleck, by Miss Mary Proctor, and was born the 29th of April, 1759. He commenced his military career as Ensign in the 43d foot, February 29. 1776; in the following April he went out to America, where he remained until the end of 1778; when, in consequence of a severe wound received at Rhode Island, he returned to England, with the rank of Captain. In the following spring he again went to America, but returned in the same year with the regiment. In Sept. 1779, he received a company in the 26th, which he exchanged for the Captain-Lieutenancy of the 23d Light Dragoons, in Jan. 1782, and sailed for India in March following. In 1786 he returned to

England in consequence of ill-health; and in July of that year obtained the Majority of the 19th Light Dragoons. In the spring of 1789 he went a second time to India, and in 1791 again returned from ill-health.

He received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in 1794, and in 1795 the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 16th Light Dragoons, which he retained to his death. He was promoted to the brevet of Colonel, Jan. 1. 1798; was appointed Brigadier-General in Ireland in May, 1803; a Major-General 1805; Lieut.-General 1811, and General 1825.

Sir James Affleck succeeded to the Baronetcy July 16. 1808. He has died unmarried, and is succeeded in the title by the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Rector of Silkstone in Yorkshire, and a Prebendary of York. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**AIREY**, Lieut.-General Sir George, K. C. H., Colonel of the 39th regiment of foot; Feb. 18. 1833; at Paris.

This officer entered the army in 1779, as an Ensign in the 91st Foot, and in January following sailed with that corps to the West Indies, where he served a year at St. Lucie, and then returned home in ill-health. Having obtained a Lieutenancy in the 91st in 1781, he exchanged into the 48th in Jan. 1782. In Jan. 1788 he again sailed with the latter to the West Indies, where he purchased a company in November following; in 1790 he came home on leave, and joined the regiment again in 1792. On the expedition under Sir C. Grey coming out, the 48th was drafted, and Capt. Airey volunteered his services; he was employed in the succeeding campaign, and com-

manded the light company of the 65th regiment; on the conclusion of the campaign he rejoined his regiment at Plymouth, in Oct. 1794.

He was next appointed aid-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Tonyn. In the winter of 1795 he again sailed with his regiment to the West Indies, and served there as Assistant Adjutant-General. On the 1st of May, 1796, he received the Majority of the 68th, and returned to England; on the 4th of May, 1798, he purchased the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 8th foot. In that year he went out with his regiment to Minorca, and from thence proceeded with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby to Cadiz and to Malta; he was then again sent to Minorca, as Deputy Quartermaster-General under General Fox, and afterwards to Elba as Commandant of the British troops serving in Porto Ferrajo, while that place was besieged by the French, and retained possession until the peace of 1802, when he rejoined General Fox as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and remained with that officer until his return to England. He was next appointed to the staff in Ireland under Gen. Fox, and afterwards accompanied him to Gibraltar as Military Secretary; from the latter place he went with the General to Sicily, where (with the exception of going to Egypt as Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Mackenzie Fraser) he served until 1813, as Deputy Adjutant-General. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1808. In 1810 he commanded a brigade in Sicily, during the threatened invasion of Murat, in addition to his duties of Deputy Adjutant-General. He vacated that situation in February, 1811, on being appointed Brigadier-General. In June following he became Major-General on the staff of Sicily; and in December proceeded to take the command of the Ionian Islands, where he continued until 1813. He then received the appointment of Quartermaster-General to the forces in Ireland, which he retained for several years. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1821, and was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 39th regiment in 1823.

Sir George Airey married the Hon. Catherine Talbot, third daughter of Lady Talbot of Malahide, by whom he has left a numerous family. His eldest daughter, Margaret, was married in 1830 to the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Jervis Stapleton, Bart., son of the late Lord le Despencer, and uncle

to the present Baroness. — *Royal Military Calendar.*

ALLEN, Mr. Thomas, July 20, 1833, in the City Road, of cholera, after an illness of less than twelve hours; aged 30.

This ingenious young man was the son of the late Mr. J. Allen, an engraver of maps, and at a very early age undertook a history of the parish of Lambeth, which he completed in a creditable manner in 1827, under great disadvantages. He subsequently became the author of various works published in a periodical form, at the time when the rage for cheap and embellished publications first engaged the public attention. The "Survey of London" was his second work, in which is condensed a greater degree of information than in any of the modern histories of the metropolis. The writer of these lines, who now so unexpectedly pays this last tribute to his industry and exertions, accompanied him in many of his surveys, and was a witness to the difficulties which attended the publication. As the sheets were composed, they were issued, in many cases with errors of the press and otherwise uncorrected; yet when he looks back to the work, he feels a satisfaction that so much has been rescued from the hands of time, and only regrets that the author had not more control over the publication.

At the same period, in conjunction with a gentleman of the legal profession, he projected a history of the borough of Southwark, and proceeded to make many collections for the purpose, when the publication was abandoned in consequence of the want of co-operation which he was induced to expect.

In 1829 he engaged with Mr. Hinton to survey and publish a history of the county of York, in pursuance of which he visited the greater part of the county, and in the course of his travels made a multitude of valuable sketches of interesting objects of antiquity.

The plates of Lambeth and London were etched by himself from his own drawings; some of them are very creditable to his talents.

Mr. Allen also projected a historical and topographical atlas of England and Wales, announced in vol. xcix. ii. p. 356; on a plan which, had it been completed, would have formed a very useful work.

In the early part of the present year, he engaged in the manufacture of filters, with a view of establishing himself in business; and his exertions would have been, probably, crowned with success, but for his premature and awfully sudden dissolution.

On Wednesday, the 24th of July, his remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Luke, Old Street. It was pleasing to see the grave surrounded by several gentlemen who spontaneously attended to witness the interment, from feelings of respect to the deceased.

A list of his works is subjoined: — 1. "The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth, and the Archbishopal Palace, in the County of Surrey; including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Persons who have been born, or have resided there, from the earliest period to 1826." Reviewed in vol. xcv. i. 148; vol. xcvi. part i. p. 526. 2. "The History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Parts adjacent," 4 vols. 8vo. 1827, 1828. Reviewed in vol. xcix. i. pp. 325. 608. 3. "A new and complete History of the County of York. Illustrated with Engravings by N. Whittock," 3 vols. 4to. 1829. 4. "A new and complete History of the County of Surrey. Illustrated by a series of Views by N. Whittock," 2 vols. 8vo. 1830. 5. The same work, with the addition of some parts of the County of Sussex. Illustrated by views by N. Whittock, 1830. 6. "The Panorama of London, and Visitor's Pocket Companion in a Tour through the Metropolis," 1830, 75 plates, 18mo. Reviewed vol. xcix. part ii. 446.; c. part i. p. 528. 7. "A History of the County of Lincoln," vol. i. 4to. 8. "A Guide to the Zoological Gardens," a small 12mo.

He also wrote several articles in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The miscellaneous plate of St. Katherine's Hospital in vol. xcv. part i. p. 209, and an engraving and account of antiquities found at Lancing, Sussex, in vol. ci. part i. p. 209, were his contributions. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## B.

BABINGTON, William, M.D., April 29th, 1833, at his house in Devonshire Street, Portland Place; aged 76.

Dr. Babington was formerly Apothe-

cary, and afterwards Physician and Lecturer on Medicine and Chemistry, at Guy's Hospital.

His publications were not numerous, consisting of, — "A systematic Arrangement of Minerals, founded on the joint Consideration of their chemical, physical, and external Characters," 4to. 1795. "A new System of Mineralogy, in the form of a Catalogue, after the manner of Baron Born's Catalogue of the Fossils of M. de Raab," 4to. 1799; and some contributions to "Nicholson's Journal" and the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions."

By the death of this venerable physician the profession has been deprived of a distinguished ornament, and the public of a kind, liberal, and enlightened practitioner; while the scientific world will have to deplore a man who formed, as it were, the connecting link between the departed and living philosophers of the last half century; for, from Priestley (at whose centenary festival he so lately presided) down to Wollaston and Davy, Dr. Babington was the personal friend and agreeable associate of the most distinguished persons of this country. In truth, his amiable temper, gentle manners, sound judgment, liberal sentiments, and varied information, rendered his society highly acceptable to a class of men whose stern and laborious abstractions occasionally required the soothing repose of friendly intercourse and the exhilarating relief of enlivening conversation.

He expired after an illness of a few days' duration. At its commencement his disease presented the ordinary character of the prevailing influenza; but, in consequence of his advanced age and unremitting professional exertion, it speedily assumed the more alarming form of peripneumonia notha.

A public subscription has been set on foot for a monument to Dr. Babington's memory. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

BAILLIE, John, Esq. of Leys, Invernesshire, M.P. for the Inverness district of burghs, a Director of the East India Company, and a Colonel on the Bengal establishment; April 20. 1833; at his house in Devonshire Place, in the 61st year of his age.

In November, 1791, this officer arrived in India, having been appointed to a cadetship on the Bengal Establishment in the preceding year. In 1797 he was employed by Lord Teignmouth to translate from the Arabic language



an eminent work on the Mahometan law, compiled by Sir William Jones; and on the first formation of the College of Fort William, about 1800, he was appointed Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of Mahometan law, in that institution.

Soon after the commencement of the war with the confederated Mahratta chieftains, Capt. Baillie offered his services as a volunteer in the field, and proceeded to join the army then employed in the siege of Agra. At that time the precarious situation of affairs in the province of Bundelcund requiring the superintendence of an officer qualified by talents and abilities to conduct the various important and difficult political negotiations on which depended the establishment of the British authority in that province, the Commander-in-Chief, with the approbation of government, selected Captain Baillie for the conduct of that arduous duty; and he continued to discharge the same from 1803 to 1807.

The original object of the British Government, as connected with the general operations of the war, was to establish its authority, in the name of the Peishwa, over that portion of the province of Bundelcund, the command of which was necessary for the protection of our own territories against the hostile attempts of the enemy, who, at an early period, projected the invasion of our western provinces, by the aid of the chieftains possessing military power in Bundelcund. The prosecution of this object placed the Nabob Shumshere Behader (who, under a commission issued by Amrut Rao, when seated on the musnud of Poonah by Jeswund Rao Holkar, had proceeded to occupy the province of Bundelcund) in a state of enmity to the British power. The cause of Shumshere Behader was supported by the Rana of Culpee and other chieftains of the province; whilst, with a view to counteract this combination, the descendants of the ancient chiefs of Bundelcund were encouraged to employ their exertions in recovering the possessions wrested from them by the arms of Alee Behader, the father and predecessor of Shumshere. The latter chieftain had been defeated, but not subdued; and it was deemed expedient, with a view to the accomplishment of our political objects in Bundelcund, to establish the influence of the British government by conciliation rather than by hostility. The transfer of a larger proportion of the Peishwa's nominal

possessions in Bundelcund, which occurred shortly after Captain Baillie's mission, gave the Company a more direct interest in the province, and rendered necessary the occupation of most of the territories which the Boondelah chiefs had been encouraged to seize.

To combine with the establishment of the Company's authority over the lands ceded by the Peishwa, the conciliation of the chiefs who were to be deprived of them, at a time when the British Government were engaged in a contest with the Mahratta power, and when the province of Bundelcund was menaced with foreign invasion and disturbed by internal contention, became a duty of the most arduous and difficult nature, requiring the exertion of eminent talents, firmness and temper, and address. It was connected also with the duty of superintending and directing the operations both of the troops of the British Government and of the auxiliaries, under the command of Rajah Hummut Behader, for the support of which, lands, of the estimated produce of twenty lacs of rupees per annum, had been assigned. It embraced the reduction of the power and influence of Hummut Behader and the native chiefs of Bundelcund, without weakening their attachment or hazarding their revolt; and the establishment of the British civil power and the collection of revenue in the province, under all the disadvantages of impending invasion and the desultory operations of numerous bands of predatory troops. Within the short space of three months these objects were accomplished by Captain Baillie; and when, in May and June, 1804, the regular force retreated on the invasion of the province by the troops of Ameer Khan, and when the utmost disorder was apprehended in consequence of the decease of Hummut Behader, the British authority in Bundelcund was alone preserved by the fortitude, ability, and influence of Captain Baillie. Even at that crisis of distress and danger, he was enabled to frame an arrangement with regard to the lands granted to Jaidad, for the support of the late Hummut Behader's troops, which laid the foundation of their ultimate transfer to the British Government.

Subsequently the services of Captain Baillie were continued in his capacity of a member of the commission appointed in July, 1804, for the administration of the affairs of Bundelcund; and the introduction of the regular

civil and judicial system into that portion of the province which had been subjected to the British authority, principally by the means of Captain Baillie's exertions, admitted his return to the Presidency in July, 1805.

Notwithstanding the various arrangements concluded by this officer, much remained to be accomplished for the complete establishment of the Company's rights in Bundelcund. Of the territory ceded by the Peishwa, under the additional articles of the treaty of Bassein, to the extent of 3,616,000 rupees, annual produce, lands of the value of twelve lacs of rupees per annum only had been acquired. The Jaidad of the late Hummut Behader yet remained to be resumed; and the situation of the numerous chiefs in Bundelcund relatively to the British Government, together with various other important questions connected with the establishment of the British authority in the province, continued unadjusted. Accordingly, in December, 1805, Capt. Baillie was sent on a second mission to Bundelcund. The first success of his exertions was manifested in the peaceable dismissal of the turbulent and ferocious body of Nangahs, the continuance of which in the service of the Company opposed a material obstacle to every salutary arrangement. The next object he accomplished was the complete resumption of the Jaidad lands of the late Hummut Behader, without the slightest commotion, although opposed by the powerful influence of the family and a numerous body of military chieftains, in command of large bodies of troops and in possession of numerous forts; thus effecting the peaceable transfer to the British dominions of a territory yielding an annual revenue of eighteen lacs of rupees (225,000*l.* sterling), with the sacrifice only of a Jaghere of little more than one lac of rupees per annum.

On the death of Colonel Collins in 1807, Captain Baillie was appointed Resident at Lucknow, where he remained till the end of 1815; and in June, 1818, he was placed on the retired list.

The following are the dates of this officer's commissions: — Ensign, 15th March, 1793; Lieutenant, 17th Nov. 1794; Captain, 30th September, 1803; Major, 2d January, 1811, and Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th July, 1815.

After returning to England, Colonel Baillie was, in 1820, elected to Parlia-

ment for the borough of Hedon, for which he sat during two parliaments until the dissolution of 1830. In that year he was returned for the burghs of Inverness, &c., and re-chosen in 1831 and 1832. He was elected a Director of the East India Company, May 28, 1823. — *United Service Journal*.

BALLARD, Volant Vashon, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and C.B.; Oct. 12, 1832, at Bath, aged 58.

Admiral Ballard was a nephew of the late Admiral Vashon. When a midshipman he accompanied Captain Vancouver on the laborious and anxious voyage of discovery to the north-west coast of America, in which he was absent from England about four years and nine months. In 1798, when commanding the Hobart sloop of war on the East India station, he was posted into the Carysfort, of 28 guns. He subsequently commanded the Jason frigate, De Ruyter 68, Berschmer 50, and Blonde 38. Whilst in the latter ship, he captured, in the autumn of 1807, five French privateers, the total of whose guns amounted to fifty-eight, and their men to 515.

Towards the close of 1809, Capt. Ballard was employed in the blockade of Guadaloupe, and, under the command of Capt. S. J. Ballard\*, assisted in the destruction of two French frigates in Ance la Barque, together with a heavy battery by which they were defended. The credit of this achievement chiefly belonged to him and Capt. Miller, the rest of the squadron being kept back by baffling winds. The loss of the Blonde was 7 killed and 17 wounded. In the general order issued by Sir George Beckwith after the capture of Guadaloupe, Capt. Ballard's name was mentioned in terms of high approbation; as also by the naval Commander-in-Chief in his public letter announcing the conquest of the colony.

Capt. Ballard attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1825. He married, Sept. 18, 1811, Isabella-Sarah, eldest daughter of James Crabb, of Shidfield Lodge, in Hampshire, Esq. His remains were interred in the new church

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\* This officer was not related, we believe, to the subject of our present memoir, although they were intimate friends. They both resided at Bath, and the Rear-Admiral attended the funeral of the former.

of St. Saviour, 'Walcot. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

**BLACKWELL**, Major-General Nathaniel, C.B., late Governor of Tobago; at Cheltenham, August 28. 1833.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 94th foot, and obtained his Lieutenantcy in the same corps. He served in those ranks at Gibraltar, the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, during the Mysore war, and at the siege of Seringapatam. He returned to England in bad health; and, December 11. 1800, was appointed to a company in the 3d battalion of the 60th foot, from which he was removed to the 41st foot, August 7. 1801. With the latter he served in Canada for four years; and then, returning to England, was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major-General the Earl of Banbury. He next obtained a Majority in the 1st West India regiment, with which he served at Dominica, Barbadoes, and Antigua; and was present at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. In 1808 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th West India regiment. He commanded the troops sent from Barbadoes to Marie Galante, when that island was attacked by the French, and was present at the reduction of Martinique and Guadeloupe. In 1811 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 62d foot, and in October, 1812, embarked with the 2d battalion of that regiment for Spain, when he joined the army on its crossing the Bidassoa, and was present at the battle of the Nive. On the King's birth-day, in 1814, he received the brevet rank of Colonel; and, at the latter end of June, 1815, he embarked with his regiment for France, where it remained a few months.

In 1819 Colonel Blackwell was appointed Commandant of the Hibernian School, Dublin. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1825, and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tobago, April 17. 1828. He returned from that colony about a twelvemonth ago. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**BINGHAM**, Major-General Sir George Ridout, K.C.B. and K.T.S., of Dean's Leaze, Dorsetshire, Colonel of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade; January 3. 1833, at Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 55.

Sir George was descended from an ancient family in Dorsetshire, a pedi-

gree of which may be seen in Hutchins's History of that county (edit. 1815), vol. iv. p. 203. He was born July 21. 1777, the fourth son of Richard Bingham, Esq., Colonel of the Dorsetshire Militia, and the elder by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Ridout, of Dean's Leaze, Esq. He was appointed an Ensign in the 69th foot in 1793, Lieutenant in the same regiment in 1795; Captain in the 81st foot in 1796; Major in the 82d, 1801; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 53d, 1805; and Colonel in the army, 1813. He served one year and a half in Corsica, and on board the fleet in the Mediterranean; two years and a half at the Cape of Good Hope; eight months at Minorca; and in Portugal and Spain he was present at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle: for which services he received a cross and one clasp; was allowed to accept the insignia of the Tower and Sword, March 30. 1813; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of that order, January 5. 1815.

Sir George Bingham had the charge of Buonaparte from England to St. Helena, where he remained several years, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 53d regiment. In 1819, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and sent to Ireland in command of the Cork district: he had returned to London, from ill-health, shortly before his death, and was about to relinquish the appointment. He was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, June 12. 1831, on the death of Sir T. S. Beckwith.

As a soldier, a private gentleman, and sincere friend, few men had greater claims to admiration than Sir George Bingham. He married, in September, 1814, Emma-Septima, youngest daughter of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq., of Whatcombe House, in Dorsetshire; but has left no issue. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**BISSET**, Mr. James, August 17. 1832; at Leamington, aged 70.

Mr. Bisset was a native of Perth, but came to Birmingham when about fifteen years of age. In that town, where he resided for six-and-thirty years, he established a Museum and shop for curiosities, which, in 1813, he removed to Leamington, where he had opened a news-room and picture-gallery in the year preceding. His collection consisted principally of articles in natu-

ral history, particularly birds, the works of savage nations, models in wax and rice-paste, &c. &c. In 1814, we find him styling himself, Modeller to his Majesty.

He had a remarkable facility in writing rhymes,—a power which he put to constant service. Even his Guides and Directories presented a motley appearance, half prose and half verse. The following are the titles of his principal productions:—"A Poetic Survey round Birmingham, with a brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactures of the Place, accompanied by a magnificent Directory, with the Names and Professions, &c., superbly engraved in emblematical Plates," 1800, 12mo. "Songs on the Peace," 1802. "The Converts; a moral Tale, recommending the Practice of Humanity," &c. 1802, 8vo. "The Patriotic Clarion; or, Britain's Call to Glory: original Songs, written on the threatened Invasion." "Critical Essays on the dramatical Essays of the young Roscius; by Gentlemen of literary Talents and theatrical Amateurs, opposed to the Hypercriticisms of anonymous Writers; interspersed with interesting Anecdotes," 1804. "Birmingham Directory;" with forty-five Copperplates, 1808, 8vo. "A Guide to Leamington," 1814, 12mo. "Comic Strictures on Birmingham's Fine Arts and Conversations, by an old Townsman," 1829; in which he says, — "Fifty-three years ago I here sat myself down,

As an Artist's apprentice in Birmingham town;

Half a century past — Oh how joyous and cheering

To witness the arts in such splendour appearing!"

To the foregoing catalogue might be added (were it possible to collect them) a long series of ephemeral verses, which his loyal and patriotic muse was continually pouring forth on every public occasion, and on the periodical recurrence of the Shakspearian jubilees at Stratford.

Mr. Bisset's ingenious and amusing qualifications, added to a disposition ever lively and desirous to please, procured him the esteem of his neighbours and visitors. His mind was ever active in suggesting public improvements, or in increasing, by his epigrammatic verse, the mirth and hilarity of his friends. He was a student of the arts, and executed some and collected many paintings of celebrity. In whatever society

he was placed, by a happy union of good humour, knowledge, and vivacity, he was always one of the favourites of the circle; and he will be long remembered by his friends as an intelligent and amusing companion, an amiable friend, and a liberal and useful philanthropist. — *Abridged from the Gentleman's Magazine.*

BONER, Mr. Charles Antony; in Charlotte Street, Portland Place, in his 73d year.

Born of an ancient family, which then resided at Oberessendorf, near the Lake of Constance, in Swabia, he was sent to the University of Fribourg; but which he was compelled to leave in consequence of his reluctance to enter the Church,—a profession which his father had, without considering the bias of his son's mind, chosen for him; and thus, at the age of eighteen, he found himself a martyr for conscience sake, and without fortune, friends, or even a home. But as his family were much respected in that part of Germany, he soon became acquainted with some persons of rank and influence there, and who subsequently evinced the sincerity of their friendship by their efforts to promote the success of his first appearance as an author; when, to prove his fitness for the character of a teacher, the line he had determined to adopt, he published "The Road to Virtue and Knowledge." Conceiving, however, that a wider field was open for his exertions in other countries, he quitted Germany for France, and there supported himself by giving lessons in Mathematics, German, and the Classics, until he obtained the situation of a private tutor in the family of a French nobleman; and with whom he continued till both were compelled by the French Revolution to seek an asylum in England; where Mr. Boner was happily enabled by the produce of his lessons, not only to support himself, but to assist even his former friends, reduced to distress as severe as it was unexpected and undeserved.

When the College at Sandhurst was instituted, Mr. Boner made an application to Colonel Marchant for the professorship of Mathematics, and he was shortly afterwards actually nominated for that situation; but another person eventually obtained the appointment.

In he received the thanks of the Board of Admiralty for the invention of a Quadrant of Reduction, or Sinical Quadrant, which he presented to them, accompanied by a description, to show

that with this Quadrant any person, without the least previous knowledge of navigation, would be enabled, in a few lessons, to keep all the reckonings at sea, astronomical observations excepted. For this discovery, of national importance, unfortunately Mr. Boner received no other recompense than a mere official letter of thanks. Mr. Boner then turned his attention to the formation of a universal language. But here, too, it was his fate to discover, after having been fooled by the flattery of friends, who seemed to think favourably of his plan, that the subject was better fitted for closet speculations than for actual adoption, and accordingly he determined to relinquish all idea of a universal language, even at the very moment when he had nearly completed the key to it in the shape of a Grammar. But the object that latterly engrossed his attention was the discovery of the cause, nature, and extent of the variations of the dip of the needle; and for this purpose he had prosecuted his researches to such an extent as to arrive at almost mathematical certainty; and, had he lived only another six months, little doubt can remain, as his unfinished papers testify, that he would have given a formula, by which it would be perfectly easy to ascertain, with reference to any given year, the variation required; and from whence future hydrographers would be able to lay down the exact bearings of various places, at present known but imperfectly, in consequence of the discrepancies observable in the observations of navigators, and of the want of any certain method to reconcile such differences through their ignorance of the extent of the magnetic variation at the periods when the observations were taken.

Upon a question so important to the accuracy of scientific research, Mr. Boner threw out some hints in his "Essay on the Variations of the Mariner's Compass," published in the "Annals of Philosophy." But, though the abstruse science and sound reasoning which that paper displays would justly entitle the writer to the character of a profound thinker, yet the subject seems to have attracted little notice, and gained even less attention for the writer, whose retiring disposition and unobtrusive demeanour were ill suited to attract the regard of the public, whose eyes are always turned to the most noisy charlatan of the day. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**BOURKE**, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard, D. D., Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; next brother to the Earl of Mayo; November 15. 1832, aged 65.

His Lordship was born April 22. 1767, the second son of the Most Rev. Joseph Deane, third Earl of Mayo, and Lord Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Richard Meade, Bart., and sister to John first Earl of Clanwilliam. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1790. He was promoted from the Deanery of Ardagh to the Bishopric of Mayo in 1813, and the University of Oxford then conferred upon him the diploma of his Doctor's degree.

His Lordship was in the enjoyment of excellent health until within a few hours of his decease.

He married, March 20. 1795, Frances, second daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, Lord Archbishop of Dublin; by whom he had one son and three daughters: 1. Mildred, married in August, 1821, to Robert Uniacke, Esq.; 2. Robert Bourke, Esq., who married, in 1820, Anne-Charlotte, only daughter of the late Hon. John Jocelyn, uncle to the present Earl of Roden; and has issue; 3. Frances; and 4. Catherine, married, in 1830, the Rev. Henry Prittie Perry. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**BOWNESS**, Major-General George; at Sutton Banger, Wiltshire; July 6th, 1833; very generally respected.

This officer, who belonged to the Madras establishment of the Honourable East India Company's service, was, on his first arrival in India, attached to the grand army, then lying a little beyond the Mount, and continued with it till after the battle and siege of Cuddalore. He next went on detachment to the northward with the late Colonel George Muat, to secure a refractory Ranees, who was living in a fort in the Polaveram jungle. After some trouble and delay, she gave herself up; and the subject of this memoir was ordered to escort her within a march of Masulipattam, where he was relieved, and ordered to march through an unsettled district to Muddipullam, and place himself under the chief of that factory, Mr. John Chamier, who, on his arrival, gave him the charge of the fort of Mugletoore, four miles distant from his residence, wherein resided the widow of a late Rajah, with particular instructions to prevent all intercourse between her and

her late husband's prime minister, Bopiah, a clever and intriguing character. After some time, Bopiah waited upon this officer by night, and requested he would permit his admission into the fort, at the same time offering a present; which was, of course, refused. Before, however, taking his leave, he said that, if his request was reconsidered and complied with, he would make the fortune of the young officer. Early on the following day, our subject wrote to Mr. Chamier all that occurred; who, in reply, complimented him in the most handsome manner for his conduct.

From Mugleetore he was detached into the Noozed Zemindary, and for his services received a letter of thanks from General Braithwaite, the Chief and Council of Masulipatam. He was also frequently detached into the jungles after the disturbers of that part of the country.

Mr. Gambier, being subsequently appointed Collector of Mugleetore, Bopiah, finding he could make no impression upon that gentleman's integrity, resolved to attempt to carry by force what he could not effect by intrigue. He accordingly came upon Mugleetore at the head of a large chosen band of Rajpoots, with the view to plunder the Company's cash chest, and carry off the Collector. To oppose this force, Lieutenant Bowness had only one company of Sepoys and a few invalids. Bopiah's intentions were, however, completely frustrated; and Mr. Gambier wrote to Lord Hobart, then Governor of Madras, an account of the whole circumstance, at the same time requesting that a revenue corps might be formed for the protection of his district, and the command given to the subject of this memoir. The request was immediately complied with; a battalion was formed, and it was commanded by Captain Bowness for twelve years; during part of which period the regular regiment to which he belonged accompanied the army against Seringapatam, and Captain Bowness solicited permission to join it; but, situated as he then was, leave could not be granted to him.

Some time after this, General Braithwaite appointed this officer, then Major Bowness, to the command of Nellore, in his division, where, shortly after assuming the command, he received an express from Madras, by night, to remove with all the force that could be spared from the garrison with the utmost

expedition. He accordingly quitted that place early in the morning, with five companies, and reached the Presidency early on the third day following—a distance of 102 miles.

After the Newaub was placed upon the musnud, Major Bowness carried the battering train into the Mysore country, preparatory to the formation of the grand army. He remained with that part of it that was left on the banks of the Toombuddra, and was from thence detached with a large sum of money to Hyderabad. On his return thence, he received an order, as his tents were pitching, for them to be struck immediately; and, marching off through a very thick jungle, arrived about six in the same evening in time to prevent a second attack upon the Company's treasure, three lacs of pagodas,—under charge of Lieutenant Wight.

From the encampment on the banks of the Toombuddra, this officer marched under the command of the late Colonel Alexander Macleod to the Malabar coast, to settle disturbances in that quarter, which object was effected by this force.

When in the ceded districts, Sir W. Clarke selected this officer to the command, which Government were pleased to approve of on the termination of the service.

Whilst in command at Masulipatam, he received an express from Hyderabad, that a large force of freebooters had passed the Residency, with a view, as he was well informed, of plundering the pettah of Masulipatam. He instantly consulted the civil judge, and proposed to march with part of the garrison to the northern frontiers, to prevent their making a dash into the Company's territories; but was told, in reply, that the panic of the inhabitants in the pettah and the surrounding country was so great, that, if Major Bowness left the garrison, he, the judge, believed all the numerous inhabitants would quit their houses. As no time was to be lost, Major Bowness immediately ordered a strong detachment, and selected some active officers to command (including the late Lord Molesworth). It immediately marched, and thus prevented any thing happening to Masulipatam or the pettah.

Soon after, Colonel Bowness found his health giving way to the effects of the climate; and he was consequently obliged, in 1817, to return to England,

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after a residence in India of upwards of thirty-three years, without a furlough. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st September, 1804; of Colonel, 4th June, 1813; and of Major-General, 12th August, 1819.—*East India Military Calendar*.

BOYE', Lieutenant-General Charles, of the Bombay establishment; Feb. 2, 1833, at the Beacon, Exmouth, Devonshire; aged 68.

This officer was appointed a Cadet and Ensign in 1776, and a Lieutenant in 1779. At the commencement of his career he was actively employed in three campaigns under Gen. Goddard, Major Forbes, and Brigadier McCloud; he served at the siege of Mangalore, and the assault of Cananore, and in 1793 at that of the fortress Darwar. In the same year he was appointed to the command of a local battalion of Sepoys at Surat; in 1796 he was promoted to Major, and appointed to a command of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment of Native Infantry, at Bombay. At the close of 1798 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and proceeded in command of his battalion to Jygar, to co-operate with the Mahrattas against Tippoo Sultan. In May following he proceeded to the Malabar coast, in command of two battalions of Sepoys; and, having joined Colonel Wiseman's brigade, was actively employed in taking possession of the lower country, and forts on the sea coast; he was also employed against Doondia Waugh, and took possession of Hydergur Ghaut. In July following he was appointed to command the district of Cundapoor; from which he was removed in Jan. 1800, and appointed to raise the 2d battalion of the 6th regiment of Native Infantry, at Surat, and to command that garrison. In 1802 he was transferred to the 1st battalion 3d Native Infantry; and, having proceeded to Bombay, obtained the command of a field force, consisting of detachments of his Majesty's 84th and 88th regiments, a company of artillery, complete field train, and two battalions of Native Infantry, with which he marched to Basien. Subsequently, in the same year, he commanded a brigade of Native Infantry at Poonah, and joined the grand army under Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley.

At the conclusion of the war with Scindia and other refractory Mahratta chieftains, Lieut.-Colonel Boyé was re-

moved to the 2d battalion 4th Native Infantry; he proceeded to Goa, and commanded a brigade in the Portuguese district of Salsette. He was next removed to the 1st battalion 8th regiment, joined that corps at Ahmednugger, and commanded that district; afterwards held the command at Poonah, and next at the garrison of Surat, which he retained until promoted to the rank of Colonel, in 1806, when he was appointed Commandant of the 9th Native Infantry, and the garrison of Tanna. In 1811 he was promoted to Major-General, and in the following year appointed to the staff. In 1815 he obtained the command of the army at the presidency of Bombay, with the seat of President of the Military Board, in which he was succeeded, early in 1816, by Lieutenant-General Sir M. Nightingale, and in his staff appointment by Major-General Lawrence. In 1820 he returned to England, and in 1821 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.—*East India Military Calendar*.

BRAY, William, Esq., F. S. A.; Dec. 21, 1832; at Shere, in Surrey, in his 97th year.

We have seldom had to notice the close of so long and so useful a life as that of this well-known solicitor and antiquary.

He was baptised at Shere, on the 7th of November, 1736; but his birth-day he had not been accustomed to observe, and latterly did not remember.

A few years ago, in contemplation of an event, for which he was at all times prepared, he addressed to the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine the following letter:—

"MR. URBAN,—When you record in your Obituary the departure of one who has been your occasional correspondent for about forty years (beginning, I think, in or about 1780, with a small poetical piece, 'Avaunt, ye noisy sons of wine'), you may, perhaps, say that, from personal acquaintance, you have learned, that he was the youngest son of a gentleman whose immediate ancestors had been settled in Surrey, in the time of Henry VII., but the elder branch of which had flourished for many preceding generations, in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, and Bedfordshire; in the latter of which was their seat at Eaton Bray (long since levelled with the ground). The Surrey estate, once very considerable, had, by time and untoward circumstances, been sore worn,

and become threadbare. Such as it was, however, it at length descended to your correspondent, who, by God's blessing, was enabled to replace some small parts which had been torn off.

"He felt no small pride in numbering as one of his family Sir Reginald Bray, that able and honest minister of Henry VII., who continued him in that situation so long as he lived; of whom see Polydore Virgi, Kippis's 'Biographia Britannica,' Churton's 'Life of Bishop Smith,' &c.

"His father died when he was quite a child, leaving him and two elder brothers under the care of a most excellent mother. He was educated at Rugby School, was placed with an eminent attorney at Guildford, and soon removed to London, to a situation in the Board of Green Cloth, which he continued to hold for near fifty years; when he was permitted to retire on a superannuated allowance. This place was given him, immediately after the coronation of King George III., by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Evelyn; a family to whose patronage, continued to the time of his death, he owed his subsequent success.

"Early in life he married a most excellent wife, by whom he had several children, of whom three only lived to maturity, — a son and two daughters. His son died before him, leaving to his care a numerous young family."

To this sketch we are enabled to add some particulars from Mr. Bray's private memoranda. "I left Rugby," he says, "without any distinction beyond that of being always ready with my lesson, and having never suffered the slightest school discipline. A book was my great, and, indeed, my only delight; for I seldom engaged in any play with my schoolfellows. 'The Rambler' was then publishing in weekly numbers, and had nearly ruined me. A number having fallen into my hands, I gave an order for the purchase to the itinerant bookseller, who came from Daventry on market days; and he, supposing that I wanted all the numbers which had been published, brought me so many as amounted to 9s., and completely exhausted my little savings. I remember the alarm occasioned by the near approach of the Pretender, in 1745, and my mother's anxiety to secure her Bible."

On leaving Rugby, Mr. Bray was articulated to Mr. Martyr, the principal attorney at Guildford, who always treated

him with great kindness; but there is a good-humoured memorandum, that the clerks had no fire in their room, except during a frost. The change to St. James's, a few years afterwards, must have been very striking: — "Nothing could be pleasanter," Mr. Bray says, "than our situation at the Board of Green Cloth. The principals were all members of the House of Commons: we sat in the same room and at the same green cloth table with them, and were treated rather as associates than as their clerks." The society to which Mr. Bray was thus introduced increased his taste for literary pursuits, although it did not prevent his practising with great success in his profession. His first publication was "A Tour in Derbyshire and Yorkshire," of which a second edition was required.

In 1801, upon the death of the Rev. Mr. Manning, who had begun to compile the "History of Surrey," and had nearly finished the first volume, Mr. Bray undertook to complete that work. For this purpose he visited every parish and church in the county, and availed himself, with the most unremitting industry, of every opportunity which his extensive acquaintance afforded him to obtain the fullest information. The first volume was published in 1804, the second in 1809, and the third and last in 1814, when he was in his 78th year.

On the death of Mr. Topham, in 1803, Mr. Bray was elected Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, having been a Fellow from the year 1771, and a frequent contributor to their *Archæologia*.

In his visits to Wotton, the seat of the Evelyn family, the valuable MSS. of the "Sylva Evelyn" had not escaped his notice; and, a few years after the death of Sir Frederick, he obtained Lady Evelyn's permission to examine them with a view to publication. The library being in some disorder, in consequence of a fire which had broken out in the buildings, Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, was introduced by Mr. Bray to arrange it, and make a catalogue. With Mr. Upcott's able assistance, Mr. Bray, being then in his 80th year, undertook to edit the most interesting portion of the MSS. ; and so anxious was he to complete his task, that he rose during the summer at four o'clock in the morning, to make the necessary digest and transcripts. In 1817, the *Memoirs* were published; and he was



rewarded by the knowledge that they were fully and justly appreciated by the public.

A zealous antiquary in his literary pursuits, in matters of business Mr. Bray possessed and encouraged the most liberal and enlightened views of improvement. Being one of the Directors in a society which was formed with the intention of securing annuities to the widows of subscribers, and which met at the Queen's Head Tavern, Mr. Bray took an active part with Mr. Osborn in endeavouring to reform and improve the institution upon the plan and calculations of Dr. Price. The endeavour failed; and the society having, some years afterwards, discovered its error, was broken up; but Mr. Osborn, who was also a Director of the Equitable Assurance Society, and had there the assistance of Mr. Gould, afterwards Sir Charles Morgan, was more successful in re-forming that now flourishing establishment; and upon their recommendation Mr. Bray obtained a seat in the direction of the office, which he retained for fifty years. It is not out of place to mention here, that Mr. Bray's family will receive more than five times the amount of his original insurance, the whole of the profits of the office being distributed among the insurers. He always lived in the most unostentatious manner, but without parsimony; and, to his honour as a solicitor, it may be added, that he never conducted his professional business in such a mode as to acquire great wealth. On the death of his elder brother, the Rev. George Bray, he inherited the manor of Shere, and the remnant of an estate which had descended lineally from Sir Edward Bray, brother of Edmund Lord Bray, whose male issue failed. The family is of Norman origin, having been traced to Le Sieur de Bray, who came over to England with the Conqueror. Mr. Bray's frame of body was not robust, but free from every infirmity. He was short-sighted, and used a glass from his boyhood; but he could read a newspaper till within a few years of his death. He kept very early hours all his life, and took much exercise on horseback. He was a liberal supporter of all the best charities, and a religious observer of the Sabbath.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

BRIDGE, the Rev. Bewick, Vicar of Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, and F.R.S.; May 15. 1833; aged 66.

He was a native of Linton, and a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was a senior Wrangler in 1790, M.A. 1793, B.D. 1811. He became Fellow of his college, and for some years took a distinguished part in the examinations of the Senate House. He afterwards held, for some years, the Professorship of Mathematics in the East India Company's College, at Hertford, and published his Lectures in two vols. 8vo. 1810-11; and "An Introduction to the Study of the Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," two vols. 8vo. 1813. He was presented to the vicarage of Cherry Hinton, by the Society of Peterhouse, in 1816. Mr. Bridge was distinguished for the quickness of his talents, the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the activity of his benevolence. He was an admirable man of business, and was a ready and effective member of several charitable institutions. The Cambridge Savings' Bank is mainly indebted for its existence to his exertions and skill; and his philanthropy was felt by the distant Vaudois. The great character, indeed, of his life, was usefulness; thus, his publications were all of an elementary nature; and it was evident that he received more pleasure from the letters of schoolmasters, and other instructors of youth, than he would have done from those more splendid testimonies of the philosophic world, to which his mathematical powers rendered him perfectly competent to have aspired.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

BROWNE, Colonel Marmaduke Williamson, of the Hon. East India Company's Artillery, on their Bengal establishment; at Taplow, Buckinghamshire; June 30. 1833.

This officer was brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Browne, K.C.B. He was appointed a Cadet in 1790, and went out to India at a very early period of life. In June, 1792, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-fireworker in the Bengal Artillery. In 1797-8, he was Adjutant and Quarter-master to the artillery of the army assembled at Lucknow; and in 1798-9, Major of Brigade to that attached to Sir James Craig's army, assembled on the north-west frontier. In 1799, he had the command of a detachment of artillery, sent out against several refractory forts in the Benares district; and in Nov. 1800, he was appointed Quarter-master to the 2d battalion of artillery, which post he held

until promoted to be Major of Brigade to the regiment, in March, 1806. From February to November, 1800, he had the charge of the experimental horse artillery. He served during the whole of the campaign against the Mahrattas, from August, 1803, to July, 1805. In January, 1809, he was appointed Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; on the 1st of November, 1821, to the highest and most honourable staff situation held by officers of the artillery — that of Principal Commissary. He was also, for twelve years, from November, 1809, to January, 1822, one of the agents of army clothing. At the latter date, after having served thirty years and a half in the East Indies, without visiting Europe, and having been absent from his duty only nineteen months, on account of his health, during that period, Lieutenant Colonel Browne at length resigned his staff situation, and returned home. — *East India Military Calendar*.

**BROWNRIGG**, General Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th foot, and Governor of Ceylon; April 27. 1833, at Helston House, near Monmouth, aged 74.

Sir Robert Brownrigg was the second son of Henry Brownrigg, of Rockingham, in the county of Wicklow, Esq. (descended from a Cumberland family), by Mary, daughter of Michael Alcock, Esq., of Norwich. His three brothers were all officers in the army, and have all died before him. Sir Robert was appointed an Ensign in the 14th foot in 1775; he soon after joined the regiment in America, but almost immediately returned with it to England. In 1778 he was made Lieutenant and Adjutant to the regiment; and in 1780-1 served with it (as marines) on board the Channel fleet. In 1782 he went with it to Jamaica, and returned in 1784. In March, 1784, he was promoted to a company in the 100th foot, from which he exchanged, in the following October, to the 35th, and from that regiment, in June, 1786, to the 52d. He attained the rank of Major, May 19. 1790; and was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to an expedition then fitting out to act against the Spaniards in South America, but which never proceeded to its destination. He exchanged to the 49th; and, in the latter part of this year, was appointed Commandant and Paymaster to the detachments of regiments on foreign

service assembled at Chatham; in which situation he continued until, in December, 1793, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general to the army serving in Flanders, having, on the 25th of September preceding, been promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 38th foot. He was present in the several actions in which the British forces were engaged in 1794, and in the retreat of the army through Holland and Westphalia in the following winter.

On the Duke of York's becoming Commander-in-Chief, in Feb. 1795, his Royal Highness appointed Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg to be his Military Secretary. In June, 1795, he exchanged to a company in the Coldstream Guards; and, on the 3d of May, 1796, he received the brevet of Colonel. He accompanied the Duke of York to Holland in 1799; and continued Secretary to his Royal Highness until March, 1803, when he was appointed Quartermaster-general of the Forces. He was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 6th battalion of the 60th, 1799; a Major-General, 1802; Colonel of the 9th foot in 1805; a Lieutenant-General, 1808.

In July, 1809, as Quartermaster-general, he accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt; he was present at the siege of Flushing and the operations in South Beveland. In the subsequent enquiry before the House of Commons, he gave it as his opinion that the failure of the expedition was owing to the intricate and tedious navigation of the Slough passage.

In 1813 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon; and, on the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, Jan. 2. 1815, he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross. In Feb. 1815, Sir Robert Brownrigg successfully invaded and immediately conquered the kingdom of Kandy (situated in the interior of the island of Ceylon), which was, in consequence, annexed to the possessions of Great Britain. Lord Bathurst, in his reply to the despatch which announced this event, declared that "his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commanded me to assure you, that he considers this favourable result as mainly to be attributed to the wise and judicious policy which you have uniformly adopted; to the promptitude with which, when war was unavoidable, you decided upon its immediate com-

mencement, and to the vigour with which you planned and conducted its operations." Sir Robert Brownrigg was created a Baronet, by patent dated March 9. 1816, and received, on the 23d of March, 1822, an honourable augmentation to his arms, consisting of the crown, sceptre, and banner of Kandy, on an embattled chief; and for a crest, a demi-Kandian, holding a sword and the crown. Sir Robert continued Governor of Ceylon until the year 1820. He arrived at the full rank of General in 1819.

Sir Robert Brownrigg was twice married. His first marriage took place when he was serving in Jamaica, April 8. 1783, with Elizabeth Catherine, fifth daughter of William Lewis, of Cornwall, in that island, Esq., by whom he had four sons and a daughter: 1. Henry Lewis, who died young; 2. Lieut.-Colonel Robert James Brownrigg, who was Major of the 2d Ceylon regiment and Military Secretary to his father in that island; he married, in 1816, Emma, daughter of Major-Gen. Colebrooke Nisbett, by whom he left a son (who has succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy), and other children; 3. Catherine, married, in 1811, to Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B.; 4. Frederick, who died in 1799; 5. Charles, an officer in the civil service of Ceylon; and, 6. John Herbert, who died in 1801. Sir Robert Brownrigg became a widower, April 14. 1804; and married secondly, June 27. 1810, Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bissett, of Knighton House, in the Isle of Wight. Sir Robert Brownrigg was a great favourite with the late Duke of York, and, indeed, with all persons who became acquainted with his manly and exemplary character.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

### C.

**CARNARVON**, the Right Hon. Henry George Herbert, second Earl of (1793), and Baron Porchester, of High Clere, in Hampshire (1780); High Steward of Newbury; a Vice-President of the Horticultural Society, &c.; April 16. 1833; in Grosvenor Square, aged 60.

His Lordship was born June 3. 1772, the eldest son of Henry, the first Earl, by the Hon. Elizabeth Alicia Maria Wyndham, sister to the present Earl of Egremont. In May, 1794, he was

returned to Parliament for the borough of Cricklade, which he continued to represent until his succession to the peerage, on the death of his father, June 3. 1811.

His Lordship started in political life as the friend of Mr. Fox, and participated in all the movements of the party of the present Premier. From this circumstance, no small surprise was excited at his being overlooked by Earl Grey when forming his administration; and that the disappointment was severely felt by Lord Carnarvon was apparent from the bitter opposition of his Lordship to the measures of the Reform Ministers. It has been stated in explanation that, for some time previous to the sudden breaking up of the Duke of Wellington's administration, Lord Carnarvon had been lost to his political friends, being in such a state of health as left scarcely any hope of his recovery; Lord Carnarvon spoke against the Reform Bill on the fourth day of the debate, in Oct. 1831.

His Lordship combined, with talents of the highest order, and eloquence clear and convincing, a moral courage which no dangers or difficulties could daunt. In private life he was esteemed and beloved by men of every class of opinion.

His Lordship married, April 26. 1796, Elizabeth Kitty, daughter of Colonel John Dyke Acland, by Lady Harriet Fox Strangways, daughter of Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester. Her Ladyship was sister and heiress to Sir John Dyke Acland, the eighth Baronet, and cousin-german to the present Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the tenth Baronet. She died March 5. 1813, having had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Lady Harriet Elizabeth, married, in 1829, to the Rev. J. C. Stapleton; 2. Lady Emily, married, in 1822, to Philip Pusey, Esq., late M.P. for Chippenham; 3. the Right Hon. Henry John George, now Earl of Carnarvon, late M.P. for Wootton Bassett, and well known both by his parliamentary and literary labours; his Lordship was born in 1800, married, in 1830, Henrietta Anne, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and niece to the Duke of Norfolk, and has a son, now Lord Porchester, born in 1831; 4. the Hon. Edward Charles Hugh Herbert, late M.P. for Callington; and, 5. Lady Theresa, who died in 1815, in her twelfth year.

The Earl's remains were interred at

Berclere, Hampshire. The funeral procession consisted of four mourning coaches, in which were the Hon. Edward Paget, his sons-in-law Philip Pusey, Esq. and the Rev. J. C. Stapleton, the Earl of Tyrconnell, Sir Thomas Acland, &c., six private carriages, sixty of his Lordship's tenantry on horseback, and thirty of the domestics. The pall-bearers were Sir John Pollen, Sir James Fellowes, Colonel Page, Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Arbuthnot, Rev. Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Hemstead. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CARR, the Rev. John, M.A., for upwards of twenty years Head Master of Durham Grammar School, and recently appointed Professor of Mathematics in the new University; Oct. 30. 1833; at Durham.

He was descended from a family which has been seated at Stackhouse, near Giggleswick, in Craven, at least from the reign of Henry VIII. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, as second Wrangler, and second Smith's Prize-man, M.A. 1810. He was appointed Master of Durham Grammar School in 18—, and continued to fill the duties of that situation for upwards of twenty years. Eminently distinguished as a mathematician, he was perhaps not less accomplished as a classical scholar; and he peculiarly excelled in pure Latin composition. Though not a strict disciplinarian (for he could not govern except by kindness), he sent good scholars to Cambridge; and no boy ever left Durham without loving him.

His private character was most amiable. There was a quiet, unobtrusive independence about him, a purity and delicacy of mind and manners, arising from the union of a complete education, the most perfect sense of honour, and the most unaffected simplicity of mind. Blameless and pure, wrapped up in domestic feeling, and neither meddling with, nor caring for, the world, he probably had not an enemy; while all were anxious to regard him as their friend.

Mr. Carr married Rosetta Anne, daughter of John Thomas Henry Hopper, of Witton Castle, in the county of Durham, Esq., and has left a numerous family, of which the youngest son died only four days after him, and was buried with him, on the 6th of November, in the small chapel

adjoining the north aisle of Durham Cathedral.

A greater expression of feeling was never evinced than at this funeral. That portion of the church which is allotted for the performance of divine service was crowded, in addition to those who took part in the procession, with respectable inhabitants of the town, who were anxious to pay a last tribute to departed worth. The members of the new University have put on mourning for fourteen days. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CLARKE, Nathaniel Gooding, Esq., King's Counsel, and late Chief Justice of Brecon; August 24th, 1833; at his residence at Handsworth, near Birmingham.

The learned gentleman had practised for half a century honourably and successfully at the bar, and had been for some years senior counsel on the Midland Circuit, from which he had very recently retired. He also held for nearly forty years the office of Recorder of Walsall; and, during a long and active life, he devoted much of his intervals of relaxation as a barrister to the duties of a magistrate for Staffordshire and Warwickshire. His occasional and valuable service as a Judge on the circuits must also be within the remembrance of most of our readers. He was elevated to the distinction of a Welsh Judge shortly before the abolition of that office, but did not proceed on more than two or three circuits. Mr. Clarke for many years commanded the Handsworth troop of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and in that capacity, as well as in his magisterial character, he rendered on many occasions important services to the town of Birmingham. He was universally esteemed for his zeal, accomplishments, and eloquence as an advocate—his steady principles as a politician—his uprightness and impartiality as a magistrate—and as an amiable man in all the relations of private life. — *New Monthly Magazine*.

CLINTON, the Right Hon. Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, Baron (by writ 1299), a Colonel in the army, a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Aide-de-camp to his Majesty; October, 1832, near Florence, on his route to Naples, aged 45.

His Lordship was born April 28th, 1787, the eldest son of Robert George William, Lord Clinton, to whom the Barony was allowed, in 1794, by Albertine Marianne, daughter of John Abra-

ham Rudolph Gaulis. He derived the names of Robert Cotton after his paternal grandfather Robert Cotton Trefusis, Esq., whose mother was a daughter and heiress of the last Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, Hunts (the representative of the celebrated collector of the Cottonian MSS.); and that of St. John from his paternal grandmother, the Hon. Anne St. John, fifth daughter of John tenth Lord St. John. He succeeded his father when ten years of age, August 28th, 1797; and, having received his education at Harrow, was appointed Lieutenant in the 16th Dragoons, in 1805, and Captain in 1807. In 1810 he served in the Peninsula, and there acted as an extra Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. In 1812 the Commander-in-Chief sent him home with the despatches of the battle of Salamanca. In the following month Lord Clinton was appointed Major in the 41st foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the army; and he attained the rank of Colonel in 1825.

Lord Clinton bore the great banner at the funeral of King George III., February 15th, 1820; and the banner of St. George at that of King George IV., July 15th, 1830.

His Lordship married, August 4th, 1814, Frances Isabella, eldest daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray Park, in Sussex, Esq., M. P. for Ashburton; by whom he had no issue. Her Ladyship survives him, and is a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber. His Lordship's body was brought for interment to Trefusis Castle, in Cornwall.

The Barony of Clinton has devolved on the late Peer's next brother, Charles Rudolph, a Commissioner of Excise. His Lordship married, in October, 1831, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

CUPPAGE, Lieutenant-General William; at his residence at Shooter's Hill, Kent, November 9th, 1832, in his 77th year.

At the early age of seventeen General Cuppage commenced his services to his country as Lieutenant of artillery; and in the year 1772 was detached to Gibraltar, where he shared in all the duties of the protracted siege of that garrison, and acted a conspicuous part in the memorable sortie in April, 1780, which led to the destruction of the enemy's works, and probably forms as brilliant an event as the annals of British prowess contain. In 1782, in conse-

quence of a severe wound which endangered his life, occasioned by a casualty, as reported in Colonel Drinkwater's narrative, he was permitted to return to England; and, on his recovery, was selected for the adjutancy of the battalion of artillery which had served in the siege, his predecessor having been killed there. In the performance of the duties of Adjutant, Lieutenant Cuppage had the good fortune to obtain the notice and favour of the Duke of Richmond, at that time Master-General of the Ordnance. Under the duke's patronage, after he had attained the rank of Captain, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, the late Lord Howe, and continued in that situation until he was appointed by the Duke of Richmond to a troop of horse-artillery, in the year 1794. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Major; and in the year 1796 was placed in the command of the artillery in the Kentish district. Sir Charles Grey was General-in-Chief at that period in the Southern district, comprising Kent and Sussex; and the proximity of Kent to the shores of the enemy made that portion of the command a post of great importance. Sir Charles Grey soon found that he might place an unreserved confidence in his commanding officer of artillery, and did not withhold it. In 1797 the mutiny at the Nore afforded Major Cuppage an opportunity of exercising his prudence and judgment, in giving facility to Sir Charles's plans and operations on shore during that painful crisis.

He now reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in the spring of 1798 had the anxious pre-eminence, under the orders of Sir Charles Grey, of preparing the local arrangements on the coast for the expedition against Ostend. In a memorandum of his own relating to the occurrences of that time, he expresses himself in the following emphatic manner:—"Those who have experienced such situations, where the success of a great object depends, not only on the efficiency of the measures adopted, but also on the absolute necessity of inviolable secrecy, can properly estimate the anxiety and difficulties to be encountered by an individual intrusted with prominent duties in such a service." The writer of this sketch was an eyewitness of the intenseness of Colonel Cuppage's exertions on that occasion, and of the sagacity he exercised in all his movements to keep secret the destin-

ation of the assembled forces, known then in Kent only to Sir Charles Grey and Colonel Cuppage; and so well was the veil secured, that, excepting in one unlucky instance after the embarkation of the troops, the secret was kept, and the object of the expedition was only known in this country from its failure. His Majesty George III. expressed to an officer of rank at the time his high approbation of Colonel Cuppage's conduct, both during the mutiny at the Nore, and on the occasion of the expedition to Ostend.

Colonel Cuppage's character as an active, zealous, intelligent, and able officer, was now quite established; and in the autumn of the same year (1798), when a secret expedition, under Sir Charles Stuart, was directed to be prepared at Gibraltar, Colonel Cuppage was ordered to relinquish his command of the artillery in Kent, and to join Sir Charles at the Rock. He hastened thither, but found, on his arrival, that Sir Charles had sailed. General O'Hara, then commanding at Gibraltar, not knowing the object of the expedition, which was the capture of Minorca, detained Colonel Cuppage at Gibraltar until after Sir Charles had taken possession of the island. He then followed; and, in a MS. memorandum made by himself at the moment, he says, "I joined, however, in time to unite with that first of officers, Sir Charles Stuart, in establishing the means for the future defence of Minorca."

In 1801, after the peace of Amiens, Colonel Cuppage returned to England; and, on a vacancy occurring in 1802, he resumed the command of the artillery in the Kent district. In 1803 hostilities recommenced with France; and those who recollect the fears of this country at that time respecting invasion, can well appreciate the arduous duties shared by officers who then superintended the military branches of the Ordnance. The alarm of invasion, however, at length subsided; and in the year 1806 Colonel Cuppage was appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich. Here an ample field was afforded for the display of his ardent mind and active energies in the management of that very important branch of the Ordnance. How admirably he acquitted himself in the performance of his duties, the recorded testimony of the different Masters-General and Boards under whom he acted amply shows. In the detail of

his department, his combination of economy with efficiency, his reduction of all the subordinate branches, abroad and at home, to the immediate control of the chief at Woolwich; and his application of machinery, which enabled the department to prepare, and promptly to yield, such an increase to the issues of military stores at critical periods as was unparalleled in the same service previously, called forth, not only the repeated commendations of the Master-General and Board, in private communications, but received the gratifying testimony of the official organ of the Ordnance in Parliament, when he moved the Ordnance estimates in 1814. Mr. Ward's speech on that occasion is thus reported:—"On the great article of Woolwich, the hon. gentleman descanted much on the immense results of all that had been laid out in improvements, particularly in the wharf and in the machinery. The former had done honour to the commanding engineer, Colonel Pilkington; the latter was chiefly made use of in the carriage department—the most extensive of all, and, he might say, the admiration of all. He had more than once mentioned the head of this department, General Cuppage; but at the close of the war, when he and others were about to rest from their labours, he could not help paying them the compliments they deserved. It was owing to General Cuppage that, by the introduction of this stupendous machinery, the production of this important branch (the carriage department) had been multiplied, with less expense—perhaps he might say fifty-fold. As a proof, he would only mention the circular and vertical saws: the cost of both was under 16,000*l.*; and the saving of manual labour of last year alone, without using above two thirds of their power, was 8000*l.*" Mr. Ward's eulogium was received by the House with cheers, and was of course highly gratifying to the subject of it.

After the cessation of war, in 1815, General Cuppage retained the inspection of the carriage department, comprehending the management of the gun carriages of the whole navy of England, as well as of those of the artillery. The peace of course led to very extensive reductions in the department, which the Inspector-General effected with the most solicitous attention to economy, as well as to the protection of the interests of the country in case of

sudden emergencies. He was scarcely ever absent from the arsenal, except when occasionally engaged in official tours of inspection to the subordinate branches in England, Scotland, and Ireland, when directed to make them by the Board. Until within a very few weeks of his death, his zeal and talents were unremittingly exercised in the department; and, during his last illness, when confined to his couch, and daily losing strength, his devotion to the public service kept him in constant communication, either personally or by letter, with the officers under him, to whom, from the highest to the lowest, by his urbanity, and the active part he took in promoting their comfort and welfare, he was universally and deservedly endeared.

Lieutenant-General Cuppage was the son of the Rev. Burke Cuppage, Rector of Coleraine, Ireland, where he was born in October, 1756. An intimate friendship, and no remote consanguinity, with the family of the celebrated Edmund Burke, introduced General Cuppage, in his earliest days, to the patronage of that illustrious man; who, forming a favourable opinion of his young protégé, obtained a nomination for him to a cadetship in the Military Academy at Woolwich. During Mr. Burke's life, General Cuppage enjoyed pre-eminently the friendship and regard of his early patron, and was much in his confidence to the latest period of that great man's existence. In the year 1792 General Cuppage married the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Cairnes, of his Majesty's 36th regiment, with a family of three daughters and two sons, all of whom he adopted and ever treated as his own. By this marriage, which terminated in the lamented death of Mrs. Cuppage, in February, 1832, he had three sons and one daughter: Burke, the eldest son, an officer of artillery, who married, in February, 1828, Emily, the second surviving daughter of Sir John and Lady Emily Macleod; William, now a Post-Captain in the navy, who lost his leg in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, in December, 1813; and John, who died at Penang, in 1825, in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company;—the daughter died in infancy. Of Mrs. Cuppage's sons by her former marriage, the elder, Major Robert Cairnes, of the Horse Artillery, was killed at Waterloo; and the younger, Captain James Cairnes, R.N., died suddenly at Newcastle, in

February, 1831, while employed in the Northern Coast Guard service.

The personal friends of General Cuppage, at Woolwich and elsewhere, would think this sketch imperfect, unless a tribute of respect was added to the kindness, affability, and cheerfulness constantly displayed in his demeanour, and especially as a member of the excellent society of the officers of artillery at head-quarters. His residence at Shooter's Hill was the frequent scene of unassuming hospitality, rendered doubly valuable by the presence of sensible, intelligent, well-educated, and scientific men, whose powers of conversation were admirably drawn forth by the good taste and judgment of the host, and from which neither he nor his guests ever departed without seeming pleased with each other. — *United Service Journal*.

CUMBERLAND, Rear-Admiral William; Nov. 15. 1832; at his house at Cheltenham, after a very painful and lingering illness, aged 67.

He was the youngest son of the late Richard Cumberland, Esq., the celebrated dramatist. He was made a Lieutenant in 1790; commanded the Fly sloop of war in 1797, and obtained the rank of Post-Captain in 1798. When commanding La Pique frigate, at the evacuation of Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, in October, 1803, he took possession, in company with the Pelican sloop of war, of Le Goëlan, a French brig of 18 guns, and an armed cutter. He afterwards commanded the Leyden 64, which was one of Admiral Gambier's fleet at the capture of the Danish navy in 1807; also the Stately 64, and Saturn, a third rate. Towards the close of the war, he regulated the impress service at Cowes in the Isle of Wight.

Rear-Admiral Cumberland married, in 1800, a daughter of the late Charles Pym Burt, Esq., of Albemarle Street. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

#### D.

DALRYMPLE, General Samuel, uncle to Lieut.-General Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, of Cousland in the county of Edinburgh, Bart., Oct. 2. 1832; at L'Orient, of cholera, aged 72.

He was the third son of Sir William the third Baronet, and the eldest by his second marriage with Miss Anne Philp. He entered the army as Ensign in the 3d Guards, in 1772; and in 1775 was

appointed to a Lieutenantancy in the Loyal Irish regiment, which was raised and commanded by his brother, Captain-Commandant (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) William Dalrymple. The corps immediately embarked for Jamaica. In 1778 the subject of this memoir was promoted to a company; he served on the Mosquito shore, and in the expedition to St. Juan's on the Spanish Main, in the year 1779; where, out of 2000 soldiers and seamen employed, only eighteen were alive after eighteen months' service. In 1780, he returned to England with a constitution so impaired, that he did not recover for many years. Being uncertain whether the officers of the Loyal Irish would have permanent rank, (which, however, they were awarded a few months afterwards), he purchased, in 1782, an Ensigncy in the 5d Guards. He served the campaign of 1793-4 as Lieutenant and Captain of a company. In March, 1794, he obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel; he served in Ireland in 1798, and in the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, and did duty as Major. He attained the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1. 1800; in August that year he embarked from Cork for Egypt, where he commanded a battalion, and returned with it to Portsmouth in Dec. 1801.

In March, 1804, he was placed on the West India staff as Brigadier-General; he was appointed Major-General in 1805, and 2d Major of the 3d Guards in 1806. He was appointed by General Bowyer to administer the civil government of Berbice, which he held until the arrival of Lieut.-Governor Woodley; afterwards to the Government of Demerara previous to the arrival of Governor Bentinck; and again, on the death of Governor Woodley in Jan. 1810, was reappointed to the government of Berbice, which he held for a considerable period. He received the rank of Lieut.-General 1812, and of General 1825.

Although he had been but a few months resident in L'Orient, the unaffected benignity of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart, had attracted towards him the warmest attachment and respect of every class of the inhabitants; and the manifestation of these feelings was called forth in a more than ordinary degree when they beheld him suddenly fall a victim to the prevailing malady. The body was followed to the grave by most of the civil and military authorities, and the procession was escorted by a battalion of the French 43d

Regiment of the Line, led by the Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel. It was no unmoving sight to behold French soldiers assembled as mourners round the grave of a British veteran who had frequently borne arms against them. When the body had been committed to its last home, accompanied by the prayers of the Church of England, the Mayor of L'Orient, M. Villemain (Deputy), pronounced a feeling valedictory address.

General Dalrymple married, Oct. 15. 1791, Hannah, daughter of John Tweddell, Esq., by whom he had two daughters; Hannah, who died in 1826, and Anne, who died in 1799; and a son, who died in infancy. Having lost his wife also, May 6. 1829, he married secondly, May 10. 1831, Mary Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Roper Head, Esq. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

DIBDIN, Charles, Esq., for many years author and manager at several London theatres; January 12. 1833.

He was a son of Charles Dibdin, senior, the very popular dramatist and song-writer (who died in 1815), and brother to Thomas Dibdin, also a prolific dramatist. The printed works of the younger Charles are, "Claudine, a burletta," 8vo. 1801; "The Great Devil, a spectacle," 8vo. 1801; "The Songsmith, or Rigmorale Repository," 1802, 18mo. "Mirth and Metre, poems," 8vo. 1807. Also, without date, "Goody Two-shoes, a pantomime;" "Barbara Allan;" and "The Old Man of the Mountains."

In his latter years, his fervent and unaffected piety is stated to have shone forth with increased and peculiar lustre. He retained his mental faculties to the last hour, and spoke of his approaching decease with cheerfulness, expressing always a humble but firm hope in the merits of his Redeemer. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

DICKONS, Mrs., the once celebrated singer; at her residence in Regent Street, May 4. 1833.

When public talent and private worth combine, they ought not to be allowed to pass away from the sphere which they have illumined without the tributary sigh of homage and of regret. That sigh is due to the memory of her whose name we have just written.

Miss Poole was the youngest, excepting two, of ten children, by a second marriage. She may almost be said to have been born a musician. At the early age of six, she was capable of performing Handel's overtures and fugues on the piano-forte, with an as-



tonishing degree of taste and precision.

Availing himself of this extraordinary precocity of talent, her father placed her, when eleven years old, under the tuition of the celebrated Rauzzini, of Bath (the master, also, it may be remembered, of Braham). Thus her musical education was carried on, and finished, in the purest principles of the Italian school. At the age of thirteen, we have been informed, Miss Poole appeared at Vauxhall, as a singer. Her more important early professional engagements were at the Ancient and Vocal Concerts. Her youthful — her infantile love of Handel's music — the first enchantment of her life — never left her. She sang his divine strains with such sublimity, that "religion seemed to breathe through every note."

It was in the year 1793, that she made her *début* at Covent Garden theatre, in the character of Ophelia, in which she evinced the most delicate feeling and pathos. Not long afterwards, at one of his earliest visits to the theatre, the writer of this remembers seeing her in a not dissimilar part — that of Nina, in a translation of the French opera of that title. The impression her performance made has never been forgotten: it was all sweetness — gentleness — the most exquisite tenderness of expression.

Miss Poole subsequently performed, with unsurpassed success, the first range of operatic characters, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. By the Irish, it can scarcely be necessary to say, she was greeted with all the characteristic enthusiasm of the nation.

Miss Poole was married in the year 1800; and, we believe, it was then in contemplation that she should retire from the stage. Her union, however, was not fortunate; and, if she did at all retire, — of which we are doubtful, — it was only for a brief period.

At the King's Theatre, Mrs. Dickons performed, amongst other principal characters, the Countess, in Mozart's *Il Nozze di Figaro*, with eminent success, to Madame Catalani's Susanna.

After Mrs. Billington's return from Italy, in 1801, Mrs. Dickons occasionally appeared, if not as the rival of that extraordinary woman, yet in the same cast of characters. Her Mandane, in *Artaxerxes*, we particularly recollect. For several years, too, she was a chief and splendid ornament of our oratorios.

At the conclusion of her engagement

at Drury Lane theatre, in 1816, Mrs. Dickons was engaged as *prima donna* at Madame Catalani's theatre at Paris. Thence she went to Italy, where her success was commensurate with her talent. At Venice, in particular, she received the high and distinguished honour of being proclaimed, by general vote, *Socia Onoraria dell' Istituto Filarmonico*.

In several of the chief cities of Italy, she was engaged to sing with the celebrated Velluti; but, before she could fulfil her engagements, the death of a particular friend occasioned her return to England. On her arrival, Mr. Harris availed himself of the opportunity to bring her forward once more upon that stage which had witnessed the commencement of her early and successful career. If our memory fail not, her first appearance was in the *Barber of Seville*; and, admirable as had been her style before she left England, it was found to have acquired new and splendid charms from her sojourn in the land of song.

In the year 1818, though in full possession of her vocal powers, and with many lucrative and tempting offers before her, from Italy as well as in England, she finally retired from the stage. The chief cause of her retirement was probably the distressing, the dreadful disease, under which she long laboured with the patience of a martyr — a cancer of the breast. Still, esteemed and beloved by all, she retained the charm of every society into which she entered. Within these two or three years, we have heard her play and sing with all the sweetness and taste — all the science — all the brilliancy of execution — by which she was distinguished in the zenith of her fame.

A few months since her sufferings were increased by a stroke of paralysis; but, to the last, hers was the quiet, cheerful, pious resignation of the Christian spirit. At length she was happily released from all her pains. Her remains were interred at St. James's, Piccadilly. — *Court Journal*.

DILLON, Garrett, Esq.; July 21. 1833, after a few days' illness, in his 38th year.

Mr. Dillon was a gentleman who, to a clear, intelligent, and well-cultivated mind, united many of the most excellent qualities of the heart. His manner was frank, open, and ingenuous; while in every thing he said and did there was a manly firmness and independ-

ence of character, which invariably secured for him the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was a member of the Irish bar, but had practised at it only for a short time, having relinquished his professional prospects, some years since, to join the Independents in Spain. On his return to England, he connected himself with the London press, and for the last two years was a member of the establishment of "The Times" journal; where his zeal, diligence, and ability, deservedly gained for him the sincere respect and unlimited confidence of those to whom he was engaged; while his unvaryingly cheerful and happy temper endeared him to his colleagues; by all of whom his memory will be long cherished. — *The Times Journal*.

DUDLEY, the Right Hon. John William Ward, Earl of, of Castle Dudley, county of Stafford, and Viscount Ednam, of Ednam, county of Roxburgh (1827), fourth Viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley (1763), and ninth Baron Ward, of Birmingham (1643-4); a Privy Councillor, Recorder of Kidderminster, M. A. and F. R. S.; March 6. 1833; at Norwood, Surrey, in his 52d year.

This highly gifted but eccentric nobleman was born August 9. 1781, the only child of William the third Viscount, by Julia, second daughter of Godfrey Bosville, of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, in Yorkshire, Esq., and aunt to the late Lieutenant-General Lord Macdonald.

His education was remarkably private, being removed from his father's mansion, in Park Lane, to a small house at Paddington, where he was intrusted to the care of the Rev. Mr. James, a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and a separate establishment was maintained for his service. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him at Oxford, at a subsequent period, Jan. 14. 1813.

Immediately after his coming of age, he was, at the general election of 1802, elected M. P. for Downton; and he very soon distinguished himself in the House of Commons as a young man of extraordinary talents. A vacancy occurring in the representation of Worcestershire, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, Aug. 1. 1803; and was elected without opposition for that county. At the election of 1806, however, the present Lord Lyttleton was returned in his room; but at that of 1807, Mr. Ward was chosen for Wareham. In 1812 he

was returned for Ilchester. Of the Parliament of 1818 he was not a member; in 1820 he was elected for Bos-siney; and on the 25th of April, 1823, he succeeded his father in the Peerage.

On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Lord Dudley and Ward was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and sworn a member of the Privy Council, April 30. 1827. On the 24th of Sept. in the same year, he was raised to the rank of an Earl by the titles of Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam, the latter being the name of an estate which he had recently purchased in Roxburghshire, and the birthplace of the poet Thomson. In May, 1828, he resigned the Secretaryship; when a "leading journal" (whose language, it must be admitted, is seldom tempered by moderation) thus warmly expressed its regrets: —

"Lord Dudley, from high character for independence and discernment, for sound sagacious views, without prejudice or passion, — from a political concurrence with Mr. Canning, on which no suspicion has ever lighted, — and from the esteem and reputation which, since his superintendence of our foreign affairs, he has achieved for himself with the whole diplomatic world, withdraws (if, unfortunately, he should withdraw), from the Ministry, a greater volume of public usefulness than, perhaps, all the rest who are seceding."

The Earl of Dudley was a man of powerful talents, varied accomplishments, and a most generous disposition; but his manners had always been so much marked by eccentricities, that few were astonished by the unhappy circumstances under which he was withdrawn, about a year before his death, from society. He experienced, since that period, a succession of paralytic attacks, and had sunk latterly into a state of perfect childhood. We are not aware of any literary production of his Lordship that has found its way to the press, except the well-known article in the "Quarterly Review," on the life and character of J. Horne Tooke, with whom Lord Dudley had been intimate in his early youth. His parliamentary speeches, and his despatches, while Secretary for Foreign Affairs, under Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and during a brief part of the Wellington administration, were always distinguished by a classical elegance of style. His indisposition precluded him from giving a vote on the question of Parliamentary Reform. His Lordship had, however, some

months before expressed his intention to support the Earl of Harrowby's views, and vote for the second reading of the Bill.

Of his extraordinary absence of mind, and his unfortunate habit of "thinking aloud," many amusing anecdotes have been in circulation. It is a fact that, when he was in the Foreign Office, he directed a letter, intended for the French to the Russian Ambassador, shortly before the affair of Navarino; and, strange as it may appear, it attained him the highest honour. Prince Lieven, who never makes any mistakes of the kind, set it down as one of the cleverest *ruses* ever attempted to be played off, and gave himself immense credit for not falling into the trap laid for him by the sinister ingenuity of the English Secretary. He returned the letter with a most polite note, in which he vowed, of course, that he had not read a line of it, after he had ascertained that it was intended for Prince Polignac; but could not help telling Lord Dudley, at an evening party, that he was "*trop fin*," but that diplomatists of his (Prince L.'s) standing, were not so easily caught."

One of the earliest symptoms of his Lordship's unfortunate malady was that of asserting himself to be married. He is said to have expressed great affection and solicitude for his imaginary Countess. A report prevailed among the higher orders, that his Lordship was a suitor for the hand of one of the accomplished daughters of the Earl of Beverley; but that his overtures met with a most decided rejection from her Ladyship. The administration of the Earl of Dudley's affairs remains, it is said, for the present, in the hands of Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire, as one of the executors. It was in honour of the *début* of Miss Littleton, now Viscountess Newark, that his Lordship gave his *Olla Podrida* fête, in Park Lane, in the early part of the season of 1832.

All the Earl's titles have expired with him, except the Barony of Ward; which has devolved on the Rev. Humble Ward, Rector of Himley, Staffordshire, who is descended from the Rev. William Ward, also Rector of Himley, and of King's Swinford, younger brother to John, who succeeded to the title of Lord Ward in 1740, and was created Viscount Dudley and Ward in 1763. The ancient Barony of Dudley (by writ, 1342) had separated from the Wards in the first-mentioned year, in

favour of Ferdinand Dudley Lea, the heir general; and on his death, in 1757, it fell in abeyance among his sisters. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## F.

**FAHIE**, Sir William Charles, K.C.B. and K.F.M., Vice Admiral of the Blue; January 11, 1833, at Bermuda, in his 70th year.

This officer served with great credit as a Lieutenant during the West India campaign, in 1794. He subsequently commanded the Woolwich 44, on the Leeward Island station; and was posted into the *Perdrix*, of 22 guns and 153 men, February 2. 1796. On the 11th of December, 1798, he fell in with, and, after an action of forty-two minutes, captured, *L'Armée d'Italie*, a French privateer of 18 guns and 117 men. He afterwards escorted a fleet of merchantmen from the Leeward Islands to England in the *Hyæna*, of 28 guns. In the summer of 1805 he was appointed to the *Amelia* frigate, and from her removed into the *Ethalion*; in which he assisted at the capture of the Dutch West India Islands, in December, 1807.

Captain Fahie's next appointment was to the *Belleisle*, of 74 guns, one of the squadron employed at the reduction of Martinique, in February, 1809. He subsequently commanded the *Pompée*, another line-of-battle ship; and on the 16th of April, after a long and arduous pursuit, and close action of an hour and a quarter, in which he was partially joined by the *Castor* frigate, he captured the French ship *Hautpoul*, of 74 guns and 680 men, between 80 and 90 of whom were killed and wounded. The loss sustained by the British amounted to 11 slain and 41 wounded; among the latter were Captain Fahie and his First Lieutenant. The *Hautpoul* was a perfectly new ship, and was one of a fleet which had sailed from L'Orient in February preceding, expressly for the relief of Martinique; she was taken into the British navy, with her name changed to the *Abercromby*, and Captain Fahie was appointed to command her.

Early in 1810, an armament under the orders of Sir Alexander Cochrane and Lieut.-General Beckwith, proceeded against Guadaloupe, where Captain Fahie superintended the debarkation of the first division of the army, and commanded a detachment of seamen on shore; whose services

were highly appreciated by Sir George Beckwith, the military Commander-in-Chief. After the surrender of Guadaloupe, on the 6th of February, possession was taken of the islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatia, and Saba. This latter service was most ably performed by Captain Fahie (in conjunction with Brigadier-General Harcourt), Sir Alexander having given him the temporary rank of Commodore during the expedition.

Soon after this event, by which the flags of France and Holland were expelled from the Antilles, Captain Fahie returned to England. He continued to command the *Abercromby*, on the Lisbon station and in the Channel, during the remainder of the war. At the general promotion, in 1814, he was appointed a Colonel of the Royal Marines; and in the following year he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Subsequently to the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, we find Captain Fahie in the *Malta* 84, co-operating with the Austrian General, Baron Laner, in the siege of Gaëta, which was defended with great obstinacy until the 8th of August, 1815, on which day the allied forces took possession of it in the name of the King of the Two Sicilies; who, in return for this service, bestowed on Captain Fahie the insignia of a Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, which he obtained permission to accept, March 9. 1816.

Captain Fahie was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1819, and early in the ensuing year appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Leeward Islands. In December, 1821, he relieved Vice-Admiral Colpoys in the command at Halifax. He was promoted to be a Vice-Admiral in 1830, and nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath.

He became a widower in April, 1817. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

FOOTE, Sir Edw. James, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral of the Red; May 23. 1833, at his residence, Highfield House, Southampton, aged 66.

Sir Edward was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Francis Hende Foote, of Charlton Place, in Kent, and Rector of Boughton Malherb, in that county, by Catherine, daughter of Robert Mann, Esq., of Linton, and sister to Sir Horace Mann, Bart. and K. B.

In 1791, Captain Foote was Commander of the *Atalante* sloop in the

East Indies; from which he exchanged into the *Ariel*, and returned home in August, 1792. At the commencement of the ensuing war he was appointed to the *Thorn* 16; and was promoted to Post rank, June 7. 1794.

Toward the end of the same year, he obtained the command of the *Niger* 32, in which he assisted at the capture of a French convoy, off Jersey, May 9. 1795. On the 12th April, 1796, he destroyed *L'Ecurieul* 18, near the Penmarks; and, Feb. 14. 1797, the *Niger* was one of the three frigates present at Sir John Jervis's action off Cape St. Vincent.

In October, 1797, he was appointed to the *Seahorse* 46, in which he cruised for some time on the coast of Ireland, and assisted at the capture of *Le Bel-liqueux*, a French privateer of 18 guns. He afterwards returned to the Mediterranean; where, on the 27th June, 1798, off the Island of Pantellaria, he captured, after a close action of eight minutes, *La Sensible*, of 36 guns; in which was a French General of Division bound to Toulon, with an account of the capture of Malta, by the forces under General Buonaparte. Among the spoils the Frenchmen were carrying off, was found a brass cannon formerly taken from the Turks, and which Louis XIV. had presented to the Knights of Malta; and also a model of a galley, of silver gilt: Buonaparte had already commenced his plunder of works of art.

In 1799 Captain Foote, in the *Seahorse*, took charge of the blockade of the bay of Naples, by order of Lord Nelson. Whilst employed on this service, he concurred with Cardinal Ruffo, the Sicilian minister, in signing a treaty with the insurgents; but which Lord Nelson thought proper to annul, on the ground that "Captain Foote had been deceived by Cardinal Ruffo." These transactions gave rise to various accounts, and various reflections upon the parties concerned: whilst by some it was considered that Lord Nelson, in the height of his self-confidence, had exceeded his authority, by others they were deemed to cast disgrace upon Captain Foote. Some years after, a person named Harrison, in writing a *Life of Lord Nelson*, thought proper, like many other biographers, so warmly to take up the part of the hero of his narrative, as to presume to make some severe and unjust observations on the conduct of Capt. Foote; who replied in a pamphlet containing a "Vindication of his

Conduct." It is evident that Lord Nelson himself did not attach any grave censure upon Captain Foote's conduct, from the letter which he wrote to him shortly after, in which he declared: "I can assure you, my dear Sir, that it affords me infinite pleasure to convey to you this distinguished mark of his Sicilian Majesty's approbation." This was an elegant snuff-box, with the initials F.R. in small diamonds, and worth about 300 or 400 guineas; sent by the King in return "for most important services, when left with the command in the bay of Naples, when Lord Nelson was obliged to order Commodore Troubridge to join him; and for taking Castel à Mare."

In consequence of the Seahorse getting on shore off Leghorn, and sustaining very considerable damage, she was obliged to return to England in the autumn of 1799.

In May, 1800, she was again sent to the Mediterranean, conveying thither Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, and General Sir Ralph Abercromby: the latter returned to England in her, in September following. During the summer of 1801, Captain Foote was in attendance on their Majesties at Weymouth. He afterwards escorted ten sail of East India ships bound to Calcutta; and, on his return, was finally paid off, in October 1802.

For several years, Captain Foote commanded, first, the *Princess Augusta*, and afterwards the *Royal Charlotte*, yachts. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1812; and shortly after hoisted his flag, as second in command, at Portsmouth, which station he retained until Feb. 1815. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1821, and nominated a K.C.B. May 19. 1831.

Sir E. J. Foote was twice married. His first wife was Nina, daughter of Sir Robert Herries, banker, in London, by whom he had one son, Francis, and two daughters, Catherine, deceased, and Caroline. He married, secondly, in 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Patton, who died at Nice in 1816, leaving four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Helena, and Anne.

He had resided for many years in the neighbourhood of Southampton; where he was highly respected for his mild and gentlemanly manners.—*Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

FRANKLIN, Sir William, M.D., K.C.H., and F.R.S., Principal In-

spector-General of the Army Medical Department; October 29. 1833, at his house in Devonshire Street, Portland Place, in the 71st year of his age. We hope to be able to insert a memoir of this amiable man, and distinguished officer, in our next volume.

## G.

GOWER, Richard Hall, Esq.; at Nova Scotia House, near Ipswich, aged 65.

Mr. Gower was the youngest son of the Rev. Foote Gower, M.D., a clergyman and physician of eminence at Chelmsford, in Essex, and Elizabeth his wife, who was a daughter of John Strutt, Esq., of Moulsham, in the same county, and whose family have represented the borough of Malden in several parliaments. Dr. Gower began a history of Cheshire, his native county\*, which, however, he did not live to finish; and was otherwise distinguished for his antiquarian knowledge.

In his early youth Mr. Gower was sent to the grammar school at Ipswich, whence he was removed to Winchester school; and two years afterwards he had the misfortune to be deprived of his father. The rigid discipline and dull routine of scholastic exercises were little congenial to his enterprising mind and lively disposition; of these qualities the senior boys, his most tyrannical masters, availed themselves to perform predatory excursions to the neighbouring orchards. Leaving this seminary at the age of thirteen, he entered into the service of the East India Company, as a Midshipman, on board the *Essex*, and became one of the brightest ornaments of that service. In that ship he soon attained a knowledge of seamanship, which led, in more mature life, to the production of a work, entitled, "A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Seamanship," &c., that has not been surpassed by any other on the subject.

In this voyage, which was extraordinarily protracted, owing to the ship being employed to convey troops to some of the enemy's settlements in India, he had an insight into all the hardships and dangers attendant upon a sailor's life. While the ship, with other Indianmen under convoy, were watering in Port Praya Bay, they were attacked

\* See the Preface to Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," vol. i. p. 11.

by a French squadron, under the command of M. Suffrein; and, although unprepared, and part of the crew were on shore, they succeeded in driving the enemy out of the Bay. During the voyage, the *Essex* was entirely dismantled, and went to Bombay to refit. The crew also suffered dreadfully from sickness, which carried off the greater portion: three were sometimes buried in a day. All these circumstances tended to increase, rather than damp, the ardour of the young adventurer; who, in consequence of the reduced number of hands, was made Captain of the maintop, in which he lived the greater portion of his time for many months. It was here he commenced the making of models, in which he afterwards so eminently excelled; and his amusements, while so stationed, with other youths under his command, were all indicative of his ingenuity and spirit. He had now arrived at the age of sixteen; and, as he frequently said, he knew a ship from keel to truck, but how to navigate her across the boundless expanse of the ocean was still to him a mystery; he therefore no sooner landed in England, than, with the determination of making himself master of the art of navigation, he put himself under the instruction of Mr. John Adams, of Latimer School, Edmonton; under whose care he made such rapid progress, that, upon rejoining his ship the next voyage, he went by the name of the "young philosopher," and great was the astonishment where he had obtained all his information.

The great inaccuracy in the mode of measuring a ship's way through the water induced Mr. Gower to turn his attention to the improvement of the log, and an instrument was made under his instructions, about the year 1788, which effected the object with much accuracy. In the invention of this instrument, for which a patent was obtained, the inventor was ably assisted by his preceptor in astronomy and mathematics.

The construction of vessels, so as to obtain an increased rate of sailing with stability under canvass, was long an object with the subject of this memoir; and as he had for some time held the highest rank in the service short of a command, which he refused, the better to effect the great object of his life, he left a service where he had been the father of all under him, regularly giving lectures on astronomy, &c. to the young

men in the ship, some of whom gratefully acknowledged that they derived more benefit from him than from any other person.

The result of the leisure afforded by retirement from actual employment was a vessel built under his directions at Ichenor, in the year 1800, when only house carpenters were employed in her construction, from the difficulty Mr. Gower anticipated from shipwrights wishing to follow the old beaten track. She was rigged with four masts; on the foremost of which square sails were hoisted, and on the others fore-and-aft sails, of a peculiar shape, &c. With these the vessel (the *Transit*) sailed remarkably fast, was dry, and held to windward in an extraordinary manner. In the spring of 1801 the *Transit* was tried with the *Osprey*, a fast-sailing sloop of war, appointed by Government for that purpose. According to the journal kept on that occasion, the *Osprey* being eight miles upon the lee quarter, the *Transit* tacked according to signal, bore down, hailed, and again left her; in less than three hours the *Osprey* was nearly hull down, and was soon after lost sight of, having been beaten before the wind, close hauled, and with the wind quartering. This experiment on the qualities of the *Transit* was instituted with the view of her being purchased by the East India Company for a packet, and one of the officers of the Master Attendants' department was stationed on board to report on her merits; yet, notwithstanding the success attending this trial, Mr. Gower had the mortification of afterwards learning that nothing would be done on the subject, and the vessel proceeded on her previously-intended voyage, after considerable loss had been sustained by the detention incident to this experimental cruise.

In the year 1803 Mr. Gower married Elizabeth, daughter of Commodore Emptage, of the Bombay marine, and settled at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, where he continued to reside until his final removal to Nova Scotia House, near Ipswich, in 1817.

The work on Practical Seamanship requiring a third edition, it was published in 1807, with a supplemental volume, containing an account of his invention of the *Transit*. Copies of the latter work were presented to the leading members of the Government; in consequence of which a vessel was built by Government at Ipswich, in

the early part of 1809, from a plan of Mr. Gower's, but which was deviated from in many particulars while she was building. This vessel was intended to be used as an advice-boat, but the service was changed into that of warfare; and the Admiralty, the Navy Board, and the projector had each their separate views of the manner of fitting and manning her. This was occasioned by the jealousy of those bodies, and ended in the vessel being first shortened full twenty feet, whereby her fast-sailing properties were entirely destroyed, and at last laid up in ordinary at Deptford. What the feelings of Mr. Gower were on this subject are fully shown in a work published by him in 1810, entitled, "A Narrative of a Mode pursued by the British Government to effect improvements in Naval Architecture."

A third vessel, on the construction proposed by Mr. Gower, was built in 1819, for the purpose of a yacht, for the Hon. Mr. (now Lord) Vernon; and though rigged on the same principles as the original *Transit*, had only three masts; this third *Transit* sailed, worked, and manœuvred in a manner that astonished and delighted all who saw her and were competent to judge of her powers.

Some years before this had appeared Mr. Gower's "Remarks relative to the Danger attendant upon Convoy, with a Proposition for the better Protection of Commerce;" which last object was to be effected by stationary cruisers along the coast, attached to signal stations erected on the shore, to observe the motions of the enemy, and to warn or protect the traders.

The year 1812 called upon Mr. Gower to employ his mechanical talents in a direction foreign to his usual pursuits, and he became a candidate for the premium of 100 guineas for a lock "to save water, and give facility to passage," to be applied to the Regent's Canal; in the obtaining of which he was unsuccessful, yet some years afterwards he found that locks of the same description had been erected on that canal. About the same time he built a yacht, called the *Unique*; the chief objects in the construction of which were economy of timber and small draft of water. The following year Mr. Gower invested a fly-boat, to be used against the small and swift American cruisers, then doing much mischief in the Channel; for which he was highly complimented by the Lords

of the Admiralty; but peace prevented the necessity of it. He also projected a set of signals formed by shapes instead of flags.

Many of the late naval improvements originated with him, more particularly the round sterns; a plan for which was delivered to the present Earl Grey, then Lord Howick, when he filled the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.

Being now the father of a large family, and having met with many disappointments and losses in his experimental career, he felt it necessary to devote his time to the education of his children. "From this time," he says, in a letter to a friend, "I ceased to follow my naval experiments, and became almost as one who had never known salt water; my time being occupied by the instruction of my children in a way peculiar to myself. While life exists, those years will never be forgotten by my very dear children; they were the rivets of affection between the parent and his offspring: they were the best spent and most happy days of my existence; and I can truly say, I never acted a more wise part, as it obtained for me all their best affections."

It would be tedious to enumerate many plans connected with shipping, besides those already mentioned, in which the valuable life of Mr. Gower was engaged; but he had the gratification, towards its close, of seeing many of his inventions and improvements in naval architecture brought into practice. The Catamaran for forming a raft was constructed and tried by him so far back as 1810. This floating platform may be eminently useful in many instances, besides the opportunity it would afford of escape in cases of shipwreck. A life-boat on a novel plan was built by him, to be used at Landguard Fort; and one of his earliest inventions was a tube to convey sounds from the tops to the deck; and, though not yet brought into general practice on shipboard, speaking tubes have been extensively used in manufactories and other buildings on shore. The propeller, or floating anchor, was another of his improvements, if not inventions, and an experiment with it took place but a few days before his death. Many of his leisure hours were occupied in the composition of minor articles of a beneficial tendency on marine subjects, and which appeared in the journals of the day, some of which are reprinted in a work which he lived just long enough to complete.

He lived in the enjoyment of every earthly blessing, and died, without a struggle, in the presence of his affectionate family, leaving a widow, two sons, and five daughters to deplore their irreparable loss. Of him it may with truth be said, that by those who knew him best he was beloved the most; and if the motto, "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*" had been verified, the laurels that now shade other heads would have crowned the temples of Richard Hall Gower. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## H.

**HAWKINS, Anthony Montonnier, Esq., M.D.**, of the Gaer, in the County of Monmouth; at his house in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, July 22d, 1833, in the 63d year of his age.

This much esteemed Physician was the sole issue of Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., by his wife Florence, daughter and coheir of William Seys, Esq., of the Gaer, in the county of Monmouth, and grandson of Henry Hawkins, Esq. by his wife Margaret, daughter of Anthony Montonnier, Esq. After receiving a liberal classical education at the University of Douay, Dr. Hawkins commenced his studies in medicine under his great uncle, Mr. Anthony Montonnier (who had been a fellow-pupil with the celebrated Dr. Hunter, at Paris, became a consulting surgeon of great eminence at Amiens, and practised afterwards for a long time in Monmouthshire). After availing himself of the advantages afforded by the practice and instructions of his uncle, he visited London, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies, which he did under, perhaps, a greater combination of talent than has since existed. He studied anatomy and physiology at the celebrated school of Bailey and Cruickshanks, the principles and practice of medicine under Dr. George Fordyce, and midwifery under Drs. Osborne and Clark. He was a pupil of Dr. Baillie's (whose friendship and esteem he enjoyed as long as he lived) at St. George's Hospital, as well as a private pupil in anatomy of Mr. John Hunter's, and was for some time house surgeon to the Lock Hospital. Directing the energies of a strong and powerful mind to one point, he soon became master of the qualifications requisite to practise in his profession, and obtained his diploma in 1797. Dr. Hawkins commenced his professional career as a physician as well as accoucheur,

at Newport, in Monmouthshire; where he soon gave such demonstrations of his eminent abilities, that his aid was solicited, in all cases of difficulty and danger, to a great distance in the surrounding counties. As an accoucheur he was peculiarly successful. There is no branch of medical art in which firmness and decision, and a resolution steadily to pursue the practice indicated by the determination of sound judgment, are so requisite, as in the practice of midwifery: a single hour—a few minutes—will often decide the fate of two individuals. Although engaged in an extensive practice, Dr. Hawkins is known never, as an accoucheur, to have lost one patient in the whole course of his life. It would perhaps be difficult to name a person whose intercourse, in the way of his profession merely, gave rise to an equal number of private friendships. He had a mildness and kindness of disposition, which conciliated people at first sight; and which early prepossession in his favour was always strengthened by further acquaintance.

In 1818, in consequence of Sir William Knighton relinquishing practice, urgent application was made by his friends, and by medical men (among whom was Dr. Baillie, who strongly urged it), to Dr. Hawkins to take up his residence in London: he acceded, and continued to practise there till his death—which was most awfully sudden. He was in the enjoyment of perfect health and good spirits at breakfast-time on the day of his decease; at eleven o'clock he retired to his dressing-room, to prepare to go out to see his patients, when his bell was heard to ring; and, upon its being immediately answered, he was found to have been seized with apoplexy; which, notwithstanding all the measures resorted to, proved fatal in less than two hours. He was never sensible after he rang his bell. Dr. Hawkins's habits were extremely active and industrious: his way of living most abstemious; for upwards of forty years he had not drunk wine or spirits of any kind. He was most charitable and benevolent: the poor knew him well as their best friend. No one was more frequently consulted, or more ready to give advice, and render assistance in matters of difficulty, and in hours of affliction, and distress. In his profession, he had an accurate penetration, a solid judgment, and an anxious care for the relief of his patients, to whatever rank of life they might belong. He has not added to the stock



of medical science by his writings; but he displayed his intimate knowledge of his profession by a most successful practice for nearly half a century, during which time he was daily engaged in its most active duties. His cheerful and pleasing disposition was manifested in the urbanity of his habits and deportment, and in the hospitality of his house and table. In politics he was a staunch reformer of all abuses, and a zealous advocate for civil and religious liberty.

Dr. Hawkins married, in 1800, Jane, only child of William Nicholl, Esq., of Carleon, county of Monmouth; and has left by that lady, who survives, seven children:—1. Henry Montonier; 2. Anthony Nicholl; 3. Charles; 4. Robert Ralph Augustus; 5. Jane Frances; 6. Florence Rose, and 7. Katherine Eugenia. — *Private Communication.*

HASLEWOOD, Joseph, Esq., of Conduit Street, Solicitor, and F. S. A., Sept. 21. 1833; at Addison Road, Kensington, in his 64th year.

This respectable gentleman was born in London Nov. 5. 1769, and early in life was taken into the office of his uncle, Mr. Dewbery, a Solicitor in Conduit Street, whose partner and successor in business he subsequently became.

Mr. Haslewood's fondness for early English literature and bibliography naturally led him to the collection of a considerable library of black-letter lore and Elizabethan poetry, and the pages and fly-leaves of his books bear ample testimony, by their numerous MS. notanda, that he was not only a collector, but a reader of the works with which his shelves were so amply furnished. In books on angling, and in those of hawking and field sports, his collection is confessedly unrivalled; and the productions of the private press of his friend Sir Egerton Brydges, at Lee Priory, are more complete than will be probably found in the library of the worthy Baronet himself, who invariably presented a copy of every work to his friend Mr. Haslewood, who was his coadjutor also in several literary undertakings. He was one of the founders of the Roxburgh Club, and has left a very curious manuscript volume, tracing the rise of that society, which emanated from the literati who attended the sale of the library of the late Duke of Roxburgh forming themselves into a club to commemorate the sale of the famous *Boccaccio*, which was purchased by the Duke of Marlborough for *two thousand*

*two hundred and sixty pounds*; the greatest sum ever paid for a single volume, and which now forms one of the many gems in the princely library of Earl Spencer. Mr. Haslewood's volume, under the quaint title of "*Roxburgh Revels*," records the annual festivities of the Club from its first meeting at the Old St. Alban's Tavern, in 1812, to the present time. In most of the notices of Mr. Haslewood which have gone the round of the daily journals, he is particularly represented as having been a *bon vivant*; to which distinction, however, Mr. Haslewood had no further claim than falls to the lot of the greater portion of mankind, in preferring a good dinner to a bad one, — a sin to which it is believed most of the Roxburgh members are equally addicted with their late associate. Mr. Haslewood was punctual in the discharge of his religious duties by attendance upon public worship; and whenever ill health, or other circumstances interfered to prevent him, his constant practice, was to read the church service in private.

Although neither a classical scholar nor an elegant writer, Mr. Haslewood was a laborious and faithful editor of many rare and beautiful reprints of early English poetry and prose, which might otherwise have perished; and assisted several of the members of the Roxburgh Club in correcting and printing the volumes which they occasionally presented to the society. The following is a list of the works in which he was connected, either as joint or sole editor, or to which he was an occasional contributor: —

1807-9. "*Censura Literaria*." Occasional communications, which led to a lasting friendship with its acknowledged editor Sir Egerton Brydges.

1809. "*Green-room Gossip*; or *Gravity Gallinipit*. A Gallimaufry got up to guile Gymnastical and Gynecocratic Governments. Gathered and garnished by Gridiron Gabble, Gent. Godson to Mother Goose," 1 vol. 12mo.

1809. "*Battle of Flodden Field*," 4to, a fragment.

1810-1814. "*British Bibliographer*." Conjointly with Sir Egerton Brydges, 4 vols. 8vo.

1810. "*Paradise of Dainty Deceives*."

1810. "*Tusser's Five Hundreded Points of Good Husbandry*." A reprint of the first edition.

1810. "*Italian Taylor and his Boy*, of Robert Armin." 4to.

1810. "*Northern Garlands*." 4to.

first published anonymously by the late Joseph Ritson.

1810. Gammer Gurton's Garland. Octavo; also first published by Mr. Ritson.

1811. Arte of English Poesie, by Webster, alias George Puttenham. Quarto.

1811. Book of St. Alban's, by Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners; containing the Treatises of Hawking, Hunting, Coat-armour, Fishing, and Blasing of Arms, with a Bibliographical Introduction by Mr. Haslewood. In black letter, small folio.

1812. England's Helicon. In conjunction with Sir Egerton Brydges.

1813. Palace of Pleasure, by Robert Painter. In quarto, two volumes. Comprising some of the Tales from which Shakspeare is supposed to have drawn the subject of his dramas.

1814. Pierce the Ploughman's Crede. Quarto, in black letter, uniform with the Ploughman's Vision, edited by Dr. Whitaker.

1815. Ancient Critical Essays upon English Poets and Poesy, by Webbe, King James the First, Sir John Harrington, &c. Quarto, one volume.

1815. Mirror for Magistrates. Quarto, three volumes.

1816. Dialogues of Creatures Moralised. Quarto, black letter.

1817-18. Drunken Barnaby's Journal, seventh edition, one volume foolscap octavo.

1819. Constable's Sonnets, 12mo.

1819. Fame's Memorial. Octavo, printed at Lee Priory.

1820. Drunken Barnaby's Journal. Two volumes, square 12mo, uniform with the original edition, with a bibliographical introduction, proving Richard Brathwayte to have been the author.

1820. Jack Jugler and Thersytes. Two Interludes, printed from unique black letter copies, then in the possession of his friend Mr. Harding, at the private press of Lee Priory, and presented to the Members of the Roxburghe Club, at their Anniversary Meeting, 1820. Quarto.

1824. Some Account of the Life and Writings of the late Joseph Ritson, Esq. Octavo.

1827. Wyl Bucke, his Testament, a Poem, small quarto, forty copies printed.

Mr. Haslewood was a valuable contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine," chiefly under the signature of Ev. Hood, among which may be noticed accounts of ancient theatres in London,

1813 and 1814; and a series of articles headed "Fly Leaves," commencing in 1822.

His health had been delining for several months previous to his dissolution, which occurred at Kensington, whither he had removed from Conduit Street for the benefit of his health. Shortly prior to his decease he seemed better; so much so that his immediate relations were engaged to dine with him on the 22d of September. On the evening of the 21st, however, he was attacked with spasms of the heart, which terminated fatally; and he was interred at Islington, September 28.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

**HERRIES**, Colonel John, late commanding the 96th regiment; Nov. 6. 1832, at Cheltenham.

This officer was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1791, and went to India in the following year, when he was appointed by the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, an Ensign in the 52d foot. He served with it at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793, and, having purchased a Lieutenancy in 1795, on the expedition against Ceylon in 1796. In the beginning of 1799, he returned with the regiment to England; and in the same year he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the 2d battalion of the 35th foot, with which he served under the Duke of Gloucester in Holland, and in September of the same year was appointed to a company. In 1800 he served with the 82d foot in the expedition under Major-General Pigott, destined for the relief of Genoa, and which landed at Minorca, and was present at the blockade and surrender of La Valette. In 1805 he served in Italy with the grenadier battalion of his regiment, under Sir J. Craig, in conjunction with the Russian and Neapolitan armies, until the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806 he accompanied the expedition to St. Euphemia, and in the battle of Maida had the honour to command the left company of the British line, detached from the grenadier battalion; and, together with a company of the 20th grenadiers, supported, during the whole of the day, a position assigned to them. In the beginning of 1807, he joined the first battalion of his regiment at Messina, and he served during the whole of that year's campaign in Egypt; he was present at the surrender of Alexandria, and the siege of Rosetta, and took an active part in the several actions in front

of that place, particularly on the night of April 16., when he commanded one of the four companies which crossed the Nile, and captured all the guns, camels, and equipage of the enemy. He returned to Sicily in September, and rejoined the grenadier regiment.

In June, 1809, Capt. Herries went with Sir J. Stuart's expedition to the Bay of Naples, and assisted at the taking of the two islands of Ischia and Procida; and he afterwards served under Major-General Oswald, at the capture of Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca. In September following he was appointed Major in his regiment. On the 16th of April, 1810, he was present at the siege and surrender of the island and fortress of Santa Maura; in April, 1812, he commanded the battalion of detachments appointed for the defence of Lissa; and at the close of that year he returned to England. In Sept. 1813, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 103d foot, which he joined at Bermuda; and in July, 1814, formed part of the expedition against Moose Island, in North America. — *Royal Military Calendar.*

HIGGINS, Godfrey, Esq., F.S.A. of Skellow Grange, near Doncaster, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire; Aug. 9. 1833; aged 62.

Mr. Higgins was the grandson of Richard Higgins, of York, by Anne Copley, sister and sole heir of blood to the ancient family of Copley, of Wadworth, and afterwards of Sprothorough; from which he derived his Christian name of Godfrey. He was the only son of Godfrey Higgins, Esq., who purchased Skellow Grange, by Christiana Matterson; and succeeded his father in his estates, shortly after coming of age, May 23. 1794.

Mr. Higgins was the author of the following works:—

"A Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam on the Abuses of the York Lunatic Asylum," 1814, 8vo.

A second Tract on the same subject, together with the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons.

"A Letter to the House of Commons," written at Geneva, immediately on the passing of Mr. Peel's bill for the restoration of a metallic currency, in which the difficulties of carrying that measure into effect were pointed out.

"An Address to the House of Lords and Commons on the Corn Laws," in which, together with a concluding pamphlet, published in No. LIII. of

"The Pamphleteer," the leading doctrines of the new school of political economy are controverted.

"Horæ Sabbaticæ;" in which the Christian Sabbath, on the Sunday, is shown to be a human, not a divine institution,—a festival, not a day of humiliation,—to be kept by all consistent Christians with joy and gladness, like Christmas Day and Easter Sunday, and not like Ash Wednesday or Good Friday.

"The Celtic Druids," 1827, 4to.

"Mohammed; or the Illustrious; An Apology for the Life and Character of the celebrated Prophet of Arabia," 1829, 8vo. An able refutation of some of the extraordinary opinions promulgated in this work was written by Edward Upham, Esq. the author of "The History of Buddhism," and inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for January, 1830. Mr. Higgins made a brief reply in the following month; and Mr. Upham rejoined in March.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his "History of South Yorkshire," when describing Skellow, thus notices its owner:—

"Skellow Grange will be remarked hereafter as the house in which Mr. Higgins followed those trains of thought which led to the production of his work, entitled, 'Celtic Druids,' and of a still more profound work, now nearly completed, to which he proposes to give the title of 'Anacalypsis, or an Attempt to draw aside the Saitic Veil of Isis.' In both these works he descends into the very depths of antiquity, the times long before the commencement of written history, and when the only traces of human existence are certain rude and mighty works, gigantic pillars, wide circles, edifices uncemented, and, more elaborate than the rest, the Pyramids. In the 'Celtic Druids,' we have a most valuable collection of prints, exhibiting many of these remains; and we have also the part of his great system in which the British nation is more particularly interested; for he regards the Druids and our druidical system as a fragment of a mighty sovereignty of priests, and as a relic of that state of high civilisation which he supposes to have existed in the earliest ages of society, when there was one great empire, reaching from the Eastern to the Western Ocean, the seat of government being in North India, from about the 35th to the 45th degree of latitude. These are researches which make the

antiquities of such a work as this but mere modern inventions, and the enquiries after manors and churches but matters of less than insignificance. Still there is a stability when we feel that we are proceeding by the light of the *written contemporaneous record*, which may compensate for the nearness and the narrowness of our view.

"The active mind of Mr. Higgins has also been directed upon objects of great local utility. In the exercise of his magisterial duties he became acquainted with what was the state of the Asylum at York for the reception of lunatics; and to his persevering exertions it chiefly is owing that a great reform was accomplished in that establishment. This led him to other views of the possibility of improving the condition of such unfortunate persons in a lower rank of life, and to him is principally to be attributed the erection of the House for the Pauper Lunatics of the West Riding, erected near to the town of Wakefield, where, under the very able superintendence of Dr. Ellis, every expectation from it has been fully satisfied."

The second important work mentioned by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Higgins had not completed at the period of his death.

His opinions, both in religion and in politics, were levelling and destructive; but his personal manners were mild and courteous. He was accustomed to spend a portion of every year in the metropolis, where he had a town house, and was a frequent attendant at the several scientific societies and literary circles.

Mr. Higgins married, in 1800, Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Thorpe, Esq.; and by that lady, who died at Bath, May 18. 1822, had one son, the present Godfrey Higgins, Esq., of Skellow Grange; and two daughters: Jane, married to Lieut.-Gen. Matthew Sharpe, of Haddam Castle, in Northumberland; and Charlotte, who died, unmarried, at Versailles. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

HOTHAM, the Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B. G.C. St. M. and G., Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station; uncle to Lord Hotham, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Stradbroke; April 19. 1833; at Malta, aged 57.

Sir Henry was born Feb. 19. 1777, the third and youngest son of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, by Susanna, second daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey,

and widow of James Norman, Esq. He commanded the *Fleche* sloop, on the Mediterranean station, in 1794, and from that vessel was removed successively into the *Mignone*, *Dido*, and *Blanche* frigates. His Post commission bore date Jan. 13. 1795.

On the 20th of Sept. 1800, Capt. Hotham, then cruising in the *Immortalité*, 36, retook the English ship *Monarch*, of 645 tons, laden with timber, which had been in the possession of the enemy for four days; and two days after he totally destroyed a French brig of war, which grounded near Noirmontier. On the 26th and 29th of the following month, he assisted at the capture of *Le Diable à Quatre*, a privateer of 16 guns; and of a schooner letter of marque, laden with coffee. He subsequently took *La Laure*, of 14 guns; and *L'Invention*, a remarkably fine privateer, of 24 guns, and four masts, which had left Bordeaux only nine days, on her first cruise. Towards the close of the war, the *Immortalité* was stationed off Brest, watching the enemy's fleet.

On the renewal of hostilities, in 1803, Captain Hotham was appointed to the *Impérieuse*, of 40 guns; and then to the *Revolutionnaire*, 44, in which he conveyed the Duke of Sussex from Lisbon to Portsmouth, in the summer of 1804, and afterwards escorted the East India fleet on part of their outward voyage. On the 4th November, 1805, he assisted at the capture of Admiral Dumanoir's squadron, of four ships of the line, by the squadron of Sir R. Strachan.

In March, 1806, Captain Hotham was appointed to the *Défiance* 74. In February, 1809, he was warmly engaged in an attack on three French frigates, which were driven on the *Sable d'Olonne*; and in the summer of that year he was employed on the north coast of Spain, where he greatly aided the patriots of that country, particularly in dismounting the batteries on the sea lines at Corunna, and in the capture of the castle at Ferrol, which was held in the interest of the French.

In the spring of 1812, Captain Hotham, then commanding the *Northumberland* 74, was ordered to cruise off *L'Orient*, for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates and a brig, that were supposed to be on their return to some port in the bay. On the 22d of May, when the *Growler* gun-brig was in company, the expected enemy was discovered; and after a

whole day's skilful manœuvring, to cut off the entrance to the harbour, he at length drove them all on shore, where they caught fire and blew up. They were *L'Ariadne* and *Andromache*, each of 44 guns, and the *Mameluke* of 18; the crews escaped to land. They had been cruising for four months in the Atlantic, and were deeply laden with the most valuable portion of the cargoes of thirty-six vessels of different nations which they had taken or destroyed. The gallantry of this action, with such a force, under numerous galling batteries and a very intricate navigation among dangerous rocks, at the very mouth of the enemy's harbour, reflected the highest honour on the courage, skill, and extraordinary management of all concerned. No officer but one who possessed great local knowledge could, under such difficult circumstances, have ventured to undertake the service that Captain Hotham so bravely and effectually performed. The loss sustained by the *Northumberland* amounted to 5 men killed and 28 wounded.

In December, 1812, Captain Hotham was appointed Captain of the Fleet under Sir John Borlase Warren; and he served in that capacity, and as Commodore under Sir Alexander Cochrane, on the American station. At the general promotion, Dec. 4th, 1813, he was nominated a Colonel of Marines; and he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, June 4th, 1814. At the enlargement of the order of the Bath, Jan. 2d, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander.

On Buonaparte's return from Elba, Sir Henry Hotham commanded a division of the Channel fleet; and after the battle of Waterloo, he was stationed on the French coast to prevent the ex-Emperor's escape, who, as is well known, surrendered himself to the *Bellerophon*, which was under Sir Henry's orders.

On the 26th of March, 1818, Sir Henry Hotham was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty Board, where he remained until March, 1822. In March, 1831, he was appointed to the chief command in the Mediterranean, which he held until his death.

Sir Henry Hotham married, July 6. 1816, Lady Frances-Anne-Juliana Rous, eldest daughter of the late earl of Stradbroke, by whom he has left issue three sons: 1. Henry-John, born in 1822; 2. Frederick-Henry, born in

1824; and 3. Beaumont-William, born in 1825. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

## I.

INGLIS, Charles, Esq., Post Captain R.N. Feb. 30. 1833, at Ryde.

This officer was First Lieutenant of the *Jason* frigate, commanded by the present Vice-Admiral Stirling, in the action with *La Seine* 42, in 1798. Capt. Stirling was wounded, and obliged to leave the deck, in the early part of the battle; and in his official letter to Lord Bridport, stated, that "no man could have filled my place with more credit to himself, and benefit to the state, than my First Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Inglis, whom I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner for his bravery, skill, and great exertions."

Lieutenant Inglis afterwards served in the *Penelope* frigate under the command of Captain (the late Sir Henry) Blackwood, at the capture, March 30th, 1808, of *Le Guillaume Tell*, a French 80-gun ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Decrès.\* On this occasion, he received the following gratifying letter from Lord Nelson, who honoured him with his friendship:

"MY DEAR SIR, — How fortunate I did not permit you to quit the *Penelope*, to be a junior Lieutenant in the *Foudroyant*! You will now get your promotion in the pleasantest of all ways, by the gallant exertions of yourself and those brave friends who surrounded you on that glorious night. What a triumph for you! — what a pleasure for me! What happiness to have the Nile Fleet all taken, under my orders and regulations! Blackwood's coming to me at Malta, and my keeping him there, was something more than chance. Ever, my dear Sir, believe me your truly sincere friend,

"NELSON and BRONTE.

"To Lieut. Inglis, Gme. Tell, Syracuse."

Lieutenant Inglis was made Commander, and appointed to the *Peterel* sloop of war, which he joined at Rhodes, in Oct. 1800. His first commission bore date April 29th, 1802. During the greater part of the war he was Captain with Admiral Sir George Martin, principally in the Mediterranean;

\* See the Memoir of Sir Henry Blackwood, in the present volume of "The Annual Biography and Obituary."

and also during his command at Portsmouth, in the years 1824-7.—*Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

J.

**JEBB**, the Right Rev. John, D.D. Bishop of Limerick, at Wandsworth, December 12. 1833. In our next volume we hope to give a memoir of this learned prelate.

**JERVIS**, the Rev. Thomas; Aug. 31. 1833; at his house in Brompton Grove.

"*Erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas; nec senectus mores mutaverat.*" "*Est enim quiete et pure atque elegantior actæ ætatis placida ac lenis senectus.*"

The subject of this notice, to whom Cicero's description of a green and virtuous old age was strikingly applicable, was born on the 13th of January, O.S. 1748. On completing the term of his education at the academy at Hoxton, he was in 1770 chosen to the important office of classical and mathematical tutor to the dissenting academy at Exeter. About the same time he was also elected minister of the congregation at Lympton, and soon afterwards joint minister at Lympton and Topsham with the Rev. J. Bartlett.

In 1772 an application from the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne, induced Mr. Jervis to resign his charges in Devonshire, and to remove, in October of that year, to Bowood, to undertake the education of the two sons of that nobleman by his first marriage. Here he remained in the enjoyment of highly cultivated society, greatly respected, in the faithful discharge of his important trust, during a period of eleven years, and continued to be honoured with the kind attention and friendship of the Marquis until the time of that nobleman's decease. Lord Fitzmaurice, the elder of his pupils, completed his education for the university under his instruction. The younger, the Hon. William Granville Petty, died at an early age, to the deep regret of all who knew him. According to the testimony of Dr. Priestley, then librarian to the Marquis, and resident in the neighbourhood, this noble youth had "made attainments in piety and knowledge beyond any thing he had observed in life;" a circumstance which may also be considered as an evidence of

the knowledge and piety of his instructor.

In 1783, on the completion of this engagement, Mr. Jervis accepted the appointment of minister to the Presbyterian congregation at St. Thomas's, in the Borough of Southwark, which he retained until the death of Dr. Kippis in 1795, to whom he was chosen immediate successor, as minister to Prince's Street Chapel, Westminster, since removed in consequence of the local improvements. In 1808 he quitted the metropolis, in consequence of receiving an unanimous invitation to succeed his friend, the Rev. William Wood, as pastor of the highly respectable congregation at Mill Hill Chapel in Leeds. He resigned his connection with this society in 1818, and never afterwards engaged in any stated ministerial duties, although he continued occasionally, for several years, to assist his friends in the services of the pulpit. He preserved to the last, in a very remarkable degree, the vigour, energy, and cheerfulness of his mind, with few and slight interruptions to his bodily health.

He married Frances Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Disney, of the Hyde, in Essex, his intimate friend, and near whom his remains now repose, in the adjacent churchyard of Fryerning.

Mr. Jervis was himself so peculiarly happy in delineating the characters of his deceased friends, as is testified by his numerous contributions, signed with his initials, to the "Gentleman's Magazine" and the "Monthly Repository," and his funeral sermons, many of which have been published, that the writer of this article is especially anxious, in a few words, to do similar justice to the distinguishing features of his own.

Notwithstanding the habitual tranquillity of his mind, Mr. Jervis's attachment to the cause of civil and religious freedom was ardent and unshaken, and his devotional feelings were of the most animated description, as appears from the hymns he contributed to the collection which bears his name, in conjunction with those of his friends Kippis, Rees, and Morgan. It is probable that this sketch will meet the eye of many to whom he was well known, more particularly in the north and in the west of England, who will bear the tribute of a sigh to the warmth, the sincerity, and the fidelity of his friendships. His affectionate attention

to the instruction of the poor is warmly testified by the members of his congregation at Leeds; while his discourses were remarkably calculated to interest and impress the higher classes, as coming from one who carried a pure and high tone of morality into the social circle of the cultivated and polite, and rendered virtue attractive by the charms of mildness and urbanity. With him, to use an expression of his own, "courtesy was the law of social life." By example as well as by precept, he recommended and illustrated the "moral beauty of virtue."\*

His printed discourses possess a general correctness, an even and sustained excellence, together with an application, sometimes remarkably felicitous, of the stores which a taste for classical literature furnishes†, and which well adapt them to excite the attention of the cultivated classes of the community. While their appeals to the common feelings of our nature, and the absence of all disguise of the religious sentiments of the author, without, however, entering into controversial discussions, relieve him from the imputation of preaching to the rich *another Gospel* than that which will console the griefs and restrain the vices of the poor. It is interesting now to notice, that in an Ordination Sermon at Exeter, in the year 1785, he speaks with the same earnestness as he was wont to do to the end of his days, of the resurrection from the dead, and a happy restoration to immortal life—as the main topic of Christian instruction, as that in which all the blessings comprised in the divine favour and forgiveness may be summed up. "Without this assurance," he observes, "how limited had still been our views! how destitute our present condition! how rugged the path of life! how uneasy the bed of death! how dreary the recesses of the grave! But looking for the blessed hope of a resurrection, the face of nature is no longer gloomy and dejected; every object around us assumes a cheerful and animated appearance. Our hearts are elevated with wonder and delight, and inspired with the most sublime and ardent hopes!"—p. 23. To this subject several of Mr. Jervis's

hymns, which will long be remembered and sung in the dissenting churches, tenderly and beautifully advert.

It cannot be too much to presume that this hope, revealed through the Gospel of Christ, and wrought into the temper of his soul, contributed to that lengthened enjoyment of health, cheerfulness, and intellectual vigour, which were so remarkably his portion, and were so strikingly evinced in a pamphlet written in 1831, in the reply to the Rev. Mr. Warner's traditional but unfounded tale of a supernatural appearance of Mr. Petty after his death. The animation and clearness of refutation, the aptness of quotation and illustration herein manifested, the warmth of affection towards his deceased pupil, cut off in the flower of youth and promise, which this occasion called forth in all its freshness, place its author among the privileged few, who, after a long bright course, hand down the torch of life, "*vite lampada tradunt*," instinct and glowing with all its sacred fires. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## K.

KERR, Charles Julius, Esq., a Post Captain in the Royal Navy; July 6. 1833; in Pall Mall.

Captain Kerr was descended, in the male line, from some of the early Kerrs of Fernihurst, and more immediately through his grandmother from the first Marquis of Lothian. His grandfather, James Kerr, Esq. of Bugthrig, was M. P. for Edinburgh, and married Elizabeth, third daughter of Lord Charles Kerr, second son of the first Marquis; and sister to Jean Janet, wife of her cousin William, third Marquis. Captain Kerr's father being a youngson was brought up to the profession of medicine; and married a daughter of David Wardrope, Esq. formerly a surgeon in Edinburgh.

Captain Kerr entered the navy in July, 1799, as a midshipman, on board the Ajax 80, Captain the Hon. Alex. Cochrane, under whom he served until that ship was paid off, on her return from the Mediterranean, in the spring of 1802. He then joined the Diamond frigate, Captain Thomas Elphinstone, who gave him in charge of a detained American from Bordeaux, in which vessel he was captured by l'Avanture French privateer, and carried into St. Anders, where he fortunately obtained his release, through

\* See Sermons 15. and 17. in a volume published in 1811.

† "Qui sermo! quæ præcepta! quanta notitia antiquitatis!"

the interference of the British consul, thereby escaping a ten years' sojourn at Verdun. In December, 1804, he assisted at the capture of the Spanish corvette *Infanta Carlos*, with a valuable cargo, and 120,000 dollars in specie, from the *Havannah* bound to *Corunna*. In October, 1805, Mr. Kerr removed to the *Northumberland 74*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Cochrane, by whom he was promoted into the *Jason* frigate on the *Leeward Islands* station, December 31. following.

On the 1st of June, 1806, he was sent in the *Jason's* barge, with two other boats under his command, to destroy a battery, supposed to contain only one gun, near *Aguadilla*, on the north-west side of *Porto Rico*. In attempting to land close to it, the barge grounded on a piece of coral, and the men unexpectedly plunged breast high into a hole between her and the shore, by which their ammunition was rendered totally useless: the Spaniards in the mean time kept up a smart and well-directed fire. In this situation, Lieutenant Kerr, considering that either hesitation or retreat threatened certain destruction to the whole party, instantly determined to storm the fort, and succeeded in carrying it, with the loss of several men killed and wounded. In the battery, instead of a single gun, were found mounted one long 24-pounder, three brass twelves, an 8-pounder, and a field piece. The latter was quickly turned against the Spaniards, who had fled into the woods; but unfortunately a spark fell on some loose powder, which communicated with the magazine, and caused a most destructive explosion. Lieut. Kerr was wounded in the leg by a splinter, and had his face very much burnt; of 40 men who landed from the boats, only 18 remained uninjured. On this circumstance being communicated to the Committee of the Patriotic Fund, they distributed rewards to the wounded sailors, and voted Lieut. Kerr 100*l.* for which a handsome sword was afterwards substituted, at his particular request. On the 27th of January 1807, the *Jason* captured *La Favorite* French corvette, formerly a British sloop, mounting 29 guns.

In June, 1808, Mr. Kerr became flag Lieutenant to his early patron, Sir Alex. Cochrane, by whom he was successively appointed acting Captain of the *Circe* frigate, and Commander of the *Julia* and *Wolverine* brigs. His commission, as Commander, bore date November 30.

1808, and his appointment to the latter vessel December 11. 1809.

On the 9th of November, 1811, Capt. Kerr assisted at the capture of *La Courageuse* French privateer schooner of 14 guns and 70 men, near the *Edystone*: and on the 7th of October, 1813, he took a French national lugger of 6 guns and 32 men, off *Cape Barfleur*. About the latter period, he also intercepted the *King of Rome* American letter of marque, laden with colonial produce. On the 4th of Sept., 1814, he received an order to act as Captain of the *Tonnant 80*, bearing the flag of Sir Alexander Cochrane, on the coast of North America; and he continued to command that ship until June 1815. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

KILMOREY, the Right Honourable Francis Needham, first Earl of, and Viscount of Newry and Morne, County Down (1822), and twelfth Viscount Kilmorey (1625); a General in the army, and Colonel of the 86th foot. Nov. 21. 1832, at his seat, *Shavington*, *Shropshire*, aged 84.

His Lordship was born April 15. 1748, the third and youngest son of John, the tenth Viscount, by Anne, daughter and coheir of John Hurleston, of Newton, in *Cheshire*, Esq., and widow of Peter Shakerley, Esq., of *Chester*. He entered the army as Cornet in the 18th dragoons in Dec. 1762, exchanged to the 1st dragoons in 1763, and became Lieutenant in that regiment in 1773, and Captain in the 17th dragoons 1774. He served the whole of the American war; and was present in every engagement in which his regiment was concerned. He afterwards exchanged to the 76th foot, in which he was promoted to a Majority. At the siege of *York Town* he was taken prisoner; and at the peace of 1783 he was placed on half-pay, after twenty-one years' duty with his regiments.

Major Needham shortly after purchased a Majority in the 80th foot; and in Feb. 1783, a Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 104th foot; and in April, that year, exchanged into the 1st foot guards. In 1793 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to the King, and Colonel in the army: and, in 1794, Adjutant-General to Lord Moira, on the expedition to the coast of France. In February, 1795, he was appointed 3d Major of the 1st foot guards, and made a Major-General; in April he was placed on the home staff, and, subsequently, detached second



in command to Major-General (now Sir John) Doyle, with Monsieur le Comte d'Artois, to take possession of the Isle Dieu, which the troops maintained so long as the navy could afford them any protection.

During the Irish rebellion, and for six years, Major-General Needham served on the Staff in Ireland, and was present at the battle of Vinegar Hill, and had the sole command at Arklow. In the mean time, he rose by gradation to be 2d Major of the 1st Foot Guards in 1798, 1st Major in 1799, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1801; and was made a Lieutenant-General in 1802, Colonel of the 5th Veteran Battalion in 1804, and of the 86th foot in 1810, and full General in 1812.

In 1806 Lieutenant-General Needham was returned to parliament for Newry, for which borough he sat in four parliaments, until the death of his elder brother, Robert, the eleventh Viscount Kilmorey, made him a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, and closed his senatorial career. He was advanced to the higher dignity of an Earl, by patent, dated Jan. 12. 1822.

His Lordship married, Feb. 20. 1787, Anne, second daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Acton, in Middlesex, Esq.; and by that lady, who survives him, had issue two sons and eight daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Francis Jack, now Earl of Kilmorey, late M.P. for Newry; he was born in 1787, and married, in 1814, Jane, fifth daughter of George Gunn, of Mount Kennedy, county of Wicklow, and Kilmoina, county of Kerry, Esq., by whom he has issue, Francis Jack, now Viscount Newry, and other children; 2. Lady Frances Margaretta Anne, who died an infant; 3. Lady Anna Maria Elizabeth, married, in 1816, to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cust, Canon of Windsor, brother to Earl Brownlow, by whom she has a numerous family; 4. Lady Amelia; 5. Lady Frances Elizabeth, married, in 1825, to Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Higginson, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-camp to the General commanding-in-chief; 6. Lady Selina, married, in 1817, to the late Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, brother to the Earl of Bradford, and left his widow, in 1827, with two sons and a daughter; 7. Lady Georgiana; 8. Lady Alicia Mary; 9. the Hon. Francis Henry William Needham, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; and, 10. Lady

Mabella Josephine, married, in 1822, to the Hon. John Henry Knox, son of the Earl of Ranfurly, and has a son and two daughters.

The loss of this excellent and patriotic nobleman is severely felt, not only by his numerous family and friends, but by his tenantry, and the poor on his extensive estates, both in England and Ireland, among whom, and in the latter more particularly, he expended a considerable part of the income he derived from them. He was a liberal landlord, and a kind, benevolent, and steadfast friend. — *United Service Journal*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*.

KING, the Right Hon. Peter King, seventh Lord, of Ockham, in Surrey (1725); June 4. 1833; in Dover Street, after several weeks' illness, in his 58th year.

His Lordship was born August 31. 1775, the elder son of Peter the sixth Lord King, by Charlotte, daughter of Edward Tredcroft, of Horsham, Esq. He succeeded to the title whilst yet a minor, Nov. 23. 1793; and was educated, it is said, at Cambridge.

In 1803 he took an active part relative to the stoppage of money payments at the Bank of England, on which subject he published a pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Restriction of Payments in Specie at the Banks of England and Ireland." In 1811 he also printed "A Speech in the House of Lords on Earl Stanhope's Bill respecting Guineas and Bank-notes."

In 1829, Lord King published, in 4to, "The Life of John Locke, with Extracts from his Correspondence, Journals, and Common-place Book." The materials for this important work were in his own possession; the great moral philosopher having been uncle to Lord King's great-grandfather, Peter, first Lord King, the Lord High Chancellor. A second edition appeared in 8vo. 1830, with additional historical documents from the Lord Chancellor's own note books.

Of late years, Lord King had chiefly signalled himself as the bitter enemy of the church, and particularly of the episcopal bench.

His Lordship married, May 26. 1804, Hester Fortescue, eldest daughter of Earl Fortescue, and niece to Lord Grenville; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. William, now Lord King, born in 1805, and Secretary to his cousin, Lord Nu-

gent, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; 2. the Hon. Hester; 3. the Hon. Anne-Emily; 4. the Hon. Peter-John-Locke; and, 5. the Hon. Charlotte-Louisa.

A portrait of Lord King, by Hoppner, was exhibited at Somerset House in 1807.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

### M.

**MACLEOD**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John, G. C. H., Director-general of the Royal Artillery, and the senior Colonel-commandant of that corps; January, 1833; at an advanced age.

He was appointed Lieutenant-Fire-worker in 1762, 2d Lieutenant 1771, Capt.-Lieutenant and Captain 1779, Major 1795; Deputy Adjutant-general in the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. in the army 1795; Lieut.-Col. in R. Art. 1797; Colonel in the army 1797, in R. Art. 1804. In 1809, he commanded the artillery in the expedition to the Scheldt, and in the same year was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1814 he was appointed Colonel-commandant of the Royal Artillery, and a Lieut.-Gen. His appointment of Director-general of the Royal Artillery gave him residences at Woolwich and in St. James's Park, and his total professional income latterly amounted to nearly 3000*l.* per annum.

Sir John Macleod married, Jan. 2. 1798, Lady Wilhelmina-Amelia Kerr, younger daughter of Wm. Henry, fourth Marquis of Lothian (a General in the army), and great-aunt to the present Marquis, as also (through her sister) to the present Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Her Ladyship died on the 23d of September last, having had issue four sons and five daughters: 1. Charles; 2. Caroline; 3. George; 4. James; 5. Louisa; 6. Henry; 7. Mary; 8. Emily, married in February, 1828, to Burke, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, R. Art.; and 9. Georgina, married, July 25. 1828, to H. Pester, Esq.—*Royal Military Calendar*.

**MATCHAM**, George, Esq., late of Ashfold Lodge in the county of Sussex; February, 3. 1833; at Kensington, in his 79th year.

He was the only son of Simon Matcham, Esq., Superintendent of the Marine of the East India Company, and senior Member in Council of the Presidency of Bombay (only son of Simon Matcham of Fittleford, co. Dorset, descended from Thomas Matcham, gent. who purchased the manor of Up Wim-

borne and Oakly Wood in the same county, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, at the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.), by Elizabeth youngest daughter of Hugh Bidwell, of Exeter, co. Devon, Esq. whose family derived their name from their ancient residence on the manor of Bidwell in that county. Having finished his education at the Charter House, he entered the civil service of the East India Company, and subsequently became their resident at Baroche; but he retired from it, when that station was ceded to the Maharrattas about the year 1783, having previously succeeded to a competent inheritance. Before that period, indeed, his taste for travel and information, combined with private motives, had led him to visit England by a route principally overland; he afterwards arrived in India by a different journey, and on his final return he adopted a similar course. In these travels he had visited Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, the Greek Islands (in the examination of which he passed several months, having hired a vessel for the purpose), Hungary, and almost all the countries and courts included in the usual Continental tour. Attended only by an Arab suite, he performed a journey on horseback from Bagdat to Pera (the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople), through the countries anciently known as Mesopotamia, Armenia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia; and in traversing the wild regions of the Kurds (the modern Kurdistan) he had an opportunity of verifying the account of the lawless habits of the Carducii, their ancestors (from whom they little differ), in Xenophon's narrative of his Retreat. A relation of the greater part of his travels he preserved in journals containing a variety of hints and discussions on the peculiarities of the countries traversed, which his singularly acute and ingenious turn of mind had suggested. One journey from Aleppo across the Deserts of Arabia to Bagdat, and down the Tigris to Bussora, which he performed in 1781, has appeared in print in the *Travels of Eyles Irwin, Esq.*, with whom he made this expedition, and who mentions him in terms of cordial esteem, vol. ii. pp. 283. 293. 381, 382. 3d edit. Dodsley, 1787. To several of the principal personages who flourished on the Continent more than half a century ago, he was not unknown. Many others had fallen within his

observation. After a presentation at the court of the Emperor Joseph II., he had subsequently the honour, in a private assembly, of giving an outline of his travels to that inquisitive sovereign, who, with his characteristic restlessness, expressed his regret that similar opportunities of observation were denied to himself. With the diplomatists of that day he was also well acquainted. Of these, Sir Robert Murray Keith, at Vienna, and Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, were always mentioned by him with warm expressions of respect and regard. Soon after his final return to England, in 1785, the subject of this memoir married Catherine, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, A. M., rector of Burnham Thorpe and of Hilborough, county of Norfolk, and sister to the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B., and of the present Earl Nelson, and to whom, with her elder sister, Mrs. Bolton, and their male issue, the remainder of the earldom is extended. With this lady Mr. Matcham lived in the most affectionate union for a period of nearly forty-six years; and she survives him.

Although peculiarly averse to the occupations of public life, his time was yet usually employed in those pursuits which distinguish the English private gentleman. In the intervals of those liberal studies to which he was always attached, he improved his property in Hampshire and Sussex by plantations, which at that period might be said to be of considerable extent, covering a surface of not less than a thousand acres; and he often indulged in agricultural experiments and in the embellishment of his grounds. In the education of his children he found also a source of permanent interest to himself, whilst he afforded the greatest benefit to them. Nor would his active mind and genuine goodness of heart allow him to be inattentive to the general welfare of others. In 1802 he obtained a patent for an apparatus applicable to the preservation of vessels in danger of shipwreck; and from time to time he addressed many communications on subjects of general polity and improvement to the higher authorities of the state. His suggestion to the Board of Admiralty on the advantage of a breakwater, to be formed by piles, for the greater security of harbours, although not then followed, had a long precedence, at least in point of time, to any

practical application of that principle which has since been adopted; and it may not be too much to say that the public are indebted to his recommendation for the late beneficial conversion of a portion of St. James's Park into the agreeable pleasure grounds now made near the new palace, which occupy the place of the former marshy meadow; as the demi-official notice of this change in the government papers of the day was actually couched in the precise terms of his own letter written on the subject. He subsequently embodied a variety of hints on public improvements and private economy, in two small works which he printed for the amusement of his family, entitled "*Anecdotes of a Croat*," and "*Parental Chit Chat*." In the exercise of a decent hospitality, his benevolence, vivacity, ingenuity, and uncommon information, derived from rare opportunities of observation, united with strong native abilities, cultivated from his earliest years, will not be easily forgotten by his friends. His conduct on every occasion was marked by a total disregard of self-interest very rarely witnessed, whilst his watchful anxiety for the welfare of his family, which occupied his mind from *their* earliest connection with him, to *his* latest hour, must ever be held by them in affectionate remembrance. They had indeed the satisfaction of seeing, that his sound integrity, unwearied kindness, and unostentatious piety, were rewarded even in this life by an old age passed without infirmity of body, depression of spirits, or weakness of mind, and that his existence was calmly closed, even without a sigh. In cherishing the remembrance of his many private excellencies and virtues, his children need surely not regret the absence of those public distinctions, which, by a course of official activity, subservient behaviour, or obtrusive solicitation, his talents and connections might possibly have obtained for himself or for them; and referring to his conduct in all the relations of social life, whether as a husband, a father, a neighbour, a Christian, or a man, they may regard him as an example to themselves and their posterity, truly worthy of imitation.

"Vivit adhuc, et in omne ævum vivet,  
Vir pius, simplex, candidus, urbanus."

Besides other children who died in their minority, he had 1. George, of Hoadlands, co. Sussex, and Newhouse, co. Wilts, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, LL.D., and an

advocate in Doctors' Commons, married Harriet, eldest daughter and heiress of William Eyre of Newhouse, Esq.; 2. Catharine, who died Nov. 3, 1831, married John Bendyshe, Esq., of Barington, co. Cambridge, High Sheriff 1831; 3. Elizabeth, married Lieut. Arthur Davies, R.N.; 4. Harriet, married Capt. Edward Blanckley, R.N., now commanding H.M.S. Pylades in the South American station; 5. Horatia, married Henry Wm. Mason, Esq., of Beel House, co. Bucks, High Sheriff 1830; 6. Susanna, married Alexander Montgomery Moore, Esq., of the co. of Tyrone; 7. Charles; 8. Nelson, LL.B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

## N.

**NICHOLSON, Mr. Alfred;** Nov. 23. 1833. Mr. Nicholson was a landscape-painter in water-colours, of considerable reputation and practice, and son of Mr. Nicholson, the celebrated and now veteran artist, who, in his eighty-first year, we are happy to say, is in the full enjoyment of his mental and bodily powers, and whose recent works are, perhaps, his best performances.

Early in life Mr. Alfred Nicholson entered the Royal Navy, on board his Majesty's ship *Berwick*, and saw some service on the coasts of Holland and Portugal, where he was, we believe, wounded; but after a few years, the sea, as a profession, was abandoned by him for the arts. In 1813 he was induced to visit Ireland, in which country he subsequently resided for three or four years; and during this period he accumulated a large collection of elaborate sketches of Irish scenery, particularly in the counties of Sligo, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Wicklow, and Dublin. About the year 1818 he became permanently resident in London, and was almost exclusively occupied by the instruction of pupils. In 1821 he made a short excursion through Ireland and North Wales, considerably enriching his collection of sketches; and, in subsequent summer excursions, he visited the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and his native county of Yorkshire, where his pencil was assiduously employed.

The drawings of Mr. Alfred Nicholson are chiefly remarkable for a graceful and delicate touch, combined with the force and vigour of general effect which distinguish those of his father, after

whom his style is naturally modelled. In his sketches, neatness and freedom are singularly combined. Mr. Nicholson in private life maintained the highest character. He was an excellent companion, and somewhat of a humorist, fond of the society of his friends, full of whim and repartee; and the generally agreeable and genuine eccentricity of manner which he imbibed in early life from the naval service, appears never to have left him. For the last three or four years he suffered severely from ill health; and died, on the 23d of Nov. 1833, at his house, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, in the forty-sixth year of his age, leaving a widow and two infant children.—*The Literary Gazette*.

## O.

**O'KEEFE, John, Esq.,** the celebrated dramatic author; at his residence, Bedford Cottage, Southampton, February 4th, 1833; in his 86th year.

O'Keefe was born at Dublin; his father was a native of King's county, and his mother an O'Connor of the County of Wexford. He was educated by Father Austin, a learned Jesuit, and an able orator; and was pursuing the study of drawing with the view of following the profession of an artist, when he imbibed a passion for the stage. Having been introduced to Mr. Mossop, he obtained an engagement for three years at the Royal Dublin Theatre; and he continued to perform in that city, and in the most respectable towns to which the company made summer excursions, for the space of twelve years. Though tragedy was his first choice, an accident soon discovered his forte to be comedy, to which he then turned his principal attention.

His ambition to figure as an author was coeval with his theatrical taste; for, at the age of fifteen, he attempted a comedy of five acts, which, though wild and in parts puerile, he conducted to a dénouement with considerable ingenuity. When established as an actor, he every year produced some local trifle at his benefit. His first production, however, which attracted any important public attention, was his farce of "Tony Lumpkin;" which, after it had been acted successfully in Dublin, he sent to Mr. Colman, and it was played with equal success at the Haymarket in 1778. This was succeeded in 1779 by "The Son-in-law," another farce, which was

a great favourite at Dublin. Soon after this he left Ireland; and, on his arrival in London, applied for an engagement; but his services as an actor were declined. He then devoted himself entirely to dramatic composition, and produced in succession the following pieces:—"The Dead Alive," a comic opera; "The Agreeable Surprise," a farce; and "The Banditti," a comic opera, all in 1781; "Lord Mayor's Day," a pantomime, 1782; "Maid the Mistress," a burletta; "The Shamrock," a farce; "The Young Quaker," a comedy; "The Birthday," a dramatic poem; and "Friar Bacon," a pantomime, all in 1783; "Omai," a pantomime, 1785; "Siege of Carzola," a comic opera, 1786; "Prisoner at large," a comedy, 1788; "The Toy," a comedy, 1789; "The Fugitive," a musical entertainment, 1790; "World in a Village," and "London Hermit," comedies, 1793; "Wild Oats," a comedy, 1794; "Life's Vagaries," a comedy, and "Irish Mimic," a musical entertainment, 1795; "The Lie of the Day," a comedy, and "The Lad of the Hills," a comic opera, 1796. Some of these were not printed; but in 1798 the following were collected and published in four volumes:—"Alfred," a drama; "The Basket-maker," a musical entertainment; "The Beggar on Horseback," "The Blacksmith of Antwerp," "The Doldrum," "The Eleventh of June," "Little Hunchback," "Modern Antiques," "The Positive Man," and "Tantararara Rogues All," farces; "The Castle of Andalusia," "The Czar Peter," "The Farmer," "Fontainebleau," "The Highland Reel," "Love in a Camp," "The Man Milliner," "The Poor Soldier," and "Sprigs of Laurel," all denominated comic operas, or musical farces; "Le Grenadier," a pantomime; and "The Wicklow Mountains," an opera. In the same year he produced "The Nosegay of Weeds," a farce, and "She's Eloped," a comedy, which were not printed. The dramatic works of O'Keefe will exceed the number of fifty, if to the foregoing be added some which are mentioned in an advertisement published, since his death, by his daughter and sole relation. His manuscript plays are thereby offered for immediate sale to the proprietors of the Theatres Royal, Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and the Haymarket. They consist of a comedy in five acts, written in 1809; a comedy in five acts, written in 1809; an after-piece, in two acts, written in 1808;

these three were never before offered to any theatre, or out of the author's own possession; "Kamtschatka," a play, in five acts, written in 1790; "Olympia, or both Sides Temple Bar," a comedy, in five acts, written in 1807. The entire copyrights of Mr. O'Keefe's Dramatic Works, with the addition (provided the consent of the proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, can be obtained) of his five still unpublished plays, viz. "The Agreeable Surprise," "Dead Alive," "Son-in-law," "Peeping Tom," and "Young Quaker;" also a "Selection from his MS. Poems," sufficient to make two volumes, (only a very few having been previously published in the Morning Herald,) are at the same time offered to publishers.

It is remarked in the "Biographia Dramatica" that, "it would be unfair to criticise this author by prescribed dramatic rules, as his writings have been indebted to no rules, ancient or modern. They were written to make people laugh; and they have fully answered that intent. With this species of talent has O'Keefe gladdened the hearts of his auditors, and sent them laughing to their beds. He has often done more; he has been the constant advocate for virtue; and in many of his little pieces he has given sketches of character, which, though unfinished, can boast of much originality—some passages that warm and meliorate the heart, and others which mark no mean attention to life and manners."

In the year 1800, being reduced by blindness and other misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, Mr. O'Keefe obtained a benefit at Covent Garden Theatre, when the first piece performed was his "Lie of the Day." At the end of the second act Mr. Lewis led the author upon the stage, and he there delivered a poetical address, in which humour and pathos were very happily blended. At a subsequent period, it is stated that his circumstances were so far improved, that he was enabled to return a donation sent to him by the Literary Fund Society,—an action which reflects the highest credit upon his honourable feelings.

In 1828, his health declining, and ever having had a strong predilection for Devonshire, he removed westward, for the purpose of reaching, by easy stages, Sidmouth, or the neighbourhood of Exeter; but, on arriving at Southampton, it became apparent that a journey of eighty miles was a sufficient

trial of his strength. Here he took up his abode, and remained until the day of his death. His in-door amusements consisted of hearing the newspapers, magazines, and other publications, particularly Sir Walter Scott's novels, read to him by his daughter. On the mention of his own Cowslip, a character in the "Agreeable Surprise," which occurs twice in the "Tales of My Landlord," he smiled silently and was gratified; but when spoken of by name in "St. Ronan's Well," he looked evidently black and displeased. The words are "from Shakspeare to O'Keefe;" "Ha!" he said, "the top and the bottom of the ladder; he might have shoved me a few sticks higher."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

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PARKES, Mr. David; May 8. 1833; at Shrewsbury, by apoplexy.

Mr. Parkes, for more than half a century, had exercised the useful calling of an intellectual and assiduous schoolmaster, and was for the whole of that time a frequent and faithful contributor to the "*Gentleman's Magazine*."

He was the son of John Parkes, the descendant of an old respectable though reduced family, and born Feb. 21. 1763, at Cackmore, in the parish of Hales Owen, county of Salop. His father, being a poor though industrious man, could afford him but the feeble and slender education of the village schoolmistress; who imbued his infant mind with little more than the alphabet, the hammering of disjointed syllables, and what (strangely to children) is called "Reading made Easy;" he, however, early displayed a propensity to ciphering, drawing, and designing, by scrawling figures and sketches on the steps and benches of his father's cottage with chalk. Snatched from this sprinkling of the fresh fountains of education, his infant mind was immured amid the swart walls of Birmingham, destined to acquire the loathsome craft of a joiner; with this he soon became disgusted, and sickened with the offensive smells, so that he was removed from the excessive deterioration of health. With an early resolution to make his mind the source of his bread, he now laboriously commenced the self-cultivation of his humble but active intellects; and, after incessant application to ac-

quire the incipient elements of literature, he ventured to set up a small school for little children at Mucklow Hill, near the Quintain. His great assiduity, purity of manners, and specimens of self-acquired drawing, attracted the attention of Mr. Hylton, and Mr. Horne, the then possessor of the Leasowes, late the celebrated residence of the amiable and elegant-minded poet and accomplished scholar, Shenstone, who died the very year and month our young tyro was born. Through the benevolent exertions of these gentlemen, application was made to Mr. William Dunn, master of the Free School at Belbroughton, to whom he was bound apprentice, and whom he served with fidelity, and under considerable hardships, for seven years. Freed from this bondage, he became Usher to the Rev. John Harrold, of West Bromwich, a dissenting minister. Here he acquired a taste for the Drama, that magnet of youthful and yearning minds; and, having performed with some applause in amateur plays, indulged in his inclinations to the stage as a profession; from which he was, however, dissuaded by some sincere friends he had among the players, who represented its scanty and uncertain emoluments, with the precarious prospects of its success. He here saved his pocket-money, which he laid out in sixpenny plays, and a cheap copy of Shakspeare; and this slender beginning formed the nucleus of his (long subsequently) so beautiful and copious collections of the most celebrated and illustrated works on Antiquities, Topography, Poetry, and general books of taste. About this time he fell into company with certain French prisoners, from whom he acquired a considerable knowledge of their tongue, and also made himself in some measure acquainted with music, in which science he was in early life no mean performer on the flute. He now removed to Shrewsbury, and occupied a house called the "Franciscan Friars;" where he commenced a good mercantile school, after having married Elizabeth Morris, the eldest daughter of a most respectable country tradesman and small freeholder of Hadnall, near that town. This occupation he diligently continued to follow with very considerable success; and, though his terms were low, and profits small, he, by great economy and attention, kept himself well, and was well looked upon by the world. From the circumstance of the place and time

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of his birth, and the great popularity of Shenstone, he very early imbibed a fond and ardent attachment to the memory of that poet; of whose most amiable character and personal habits he had learned much from his friends, Hylton and Hall, with whom, in early life, his gentle manners had brought him acquainted; as well as with that eccentric, original, and voluminous writer, the quaint William Hutton; of whom one short anecdote, out of many, may be told, as it illustrates the benevolent character of both. Young Parkes, having stolen away from school to Birmingham, for the purpose of purchasing some Indian ink, and having nearly exhausted all his little stock of cash in that important article, was looking through Hutton's window at a book (Hutton's "History of Birmingham") he ardently coveted, but which, alas! he too well knew the state of his finances would not compass; the benevolent Hutton stepped out and said, "Friend, thee sha't take the book, and pay for it when thou canst. I see honesty in thy face." It is needless to add with what pleasure the arrears were paid by instalments; and all who have seen the countenance of the subject, will cordially applaud honest Hutton's instinctive skill in physiognomy. The possession of this volume so enraptured its young proprietor, that he lost his way home in the stormy night; but was consoled by the thoughts of his treasure.

We now return to the Franciscan Friars, where the writer of this sketch, being a boy in Shrewsbury Free School, first became acquainted with his beloved and now lamented friend; with whom, and his amiable family, he has enjoyed uninterrupted intercourse for about forty years. He had now saved money enough to purchase a good house in Castle-street, whose back-front overhung the Severn, and had a splendid view of the rich and woody country, and border mountains of Wales. Here the school was conducted on a more enlarged plan, and began to receive the assistance of his sons, whom, with the rest of his children, he incessantly educated well and widely in the useful branches of knowledge and ornamental accomplishments, particularly drawing and music. With all these expenses and moderate gains, he was quietly collecting and accumulating books, prints, and curiosities of antiquity, with diligent care; as well as

making with his own hands, in his peculiar style, water-colour drawings to an immense quantity; particularly of the ecclesiastical, monastic, and military remains of his native county. These, in his summer vacations, he sketched from dawn to nightfall; and, in his hours of leisure and winter holidays, finished in books or mounted on boards; and many and many has been the happy summer his now recording friend has accompanied him from village to village, sketching churches, copying inscriptions, and enjoying his confidential and convivial flow of anecdote and urbanity. The finished drawings of these Shropshire churches, with their respective historical and genealogical notes, monuments, brasses, stained glass, monumental inscriptions, arms, and heraldic emblazonries, he arranged into nine quarto volumes; and it was his intention, had his life been prolonged, to have formed his collections of the monastic and military remains of Shropshire, into two separate and additional works. These splendid MS. collections, and his almost unrivalled antiquarian and topographical library, prints, &c. &c., are directed by his will to be disposed of, and the proceeds, together with the residue of his real and personal property, to be equally divided amongst his surviving children, one son and three daughters. He seven times served the office of churchwarden to his parish; and, by his indefatigable attention and perseverance, not only extricated the parish concerns and accounts from very serious difficulties, into which they had fallen through previous mismanagement or negligence, but, by the strictest economy, fidelity, and personal superintendence, greatly alleviated the condition of the poor, reduced the burden of the rates, and in general transmitted to his successors in office the affairs of the parish in a far more flourishing state than those of any of the surrounding parishes. It should also be recorded to his merited praise, that it is to his exertions and zeal for antiquities, that the venerable and beautiful edifice of St. Mary's was preserved from destruction, during the unaccountable rage for rebuilding and *beautifying* churches, which prevailed in Shrewsbury about the year 1794; when the curious and substantial church of St. Alkmund was barbarously demolished. He, too, was the

first who proposed and collected subscriptions for erecting a monument to the gallant Admiral Benbow; which, though not yet carried into effect for the want of adequate supplies, it is to be hoped the inhabitants of the town and county will laudably further, to the honour of their intrepid countryman.

To indulge in extravagant praise would betray both folly and falsehood, and ill become the office of friendship thus faintly tracing the feeble outlines of his unassuming pretensions; but all who knew him will cordially justify the assertion, that his manners were mild, gentle, and affectionate; his industry intense, and his integrity inflexible. His mind was rather elegant than powerful; and his acquirements of the literature of his own country, though neither deep nor extensive, were correct and perspicuous, and sufficiently copious to entitle him to a seat in the best society. He enjoyed the friendship, correspondence, and familiar acquaintance of very many literary characters, particularly the veteran John Nichols; and was, for more than forty years, a very constant contributor of drawings and historical communications to Mr. Urban. He was meekly a Christian of the Church of England, his religion without bigotry, and his piety without ostentation. In politics he was a high Tory; but most liberally tolerant of every sect and party, in all of which he had many friends; indeed, there cannot be adduced a stronger proof of his gentle spirit, than his holding as his most confidential friend through life, the writer of this, utterly and widely differing from him in both those important opinions. He survived his wife and three of his children. The death, in Nov. 1832, of his youngest son, John Parkes, a most amiable youth, of warmly grateful heart, and more than common accomplishments, hastened the breaking up of his spirit and frame. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death were not divided;" for, in a few months after, it became the melancholy duty of the writer of this short and feeble memoir, to lay the good old man beside his beloved son; fully trusting they are now enjoying the blessings of a well-spent life in those happy regions, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

PARK, John James, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at-law, Professor

of English Law and Jurisprudence at the King's College, London, and Doctor of Laws of the University of Gottingen; June 23. 1833; at Brighton, aged 38.

Mr. Park was the only son of Mr. Thomas Park, the author of some elegant poems, and editor of Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," and many other works. We have not heard at what school the subject of this memoir was educated; but he had not the advantage of a university education. Before he was of age he published the "Topography and Natural History of Hampstead," — a work which would have conferred credit on an author of mature years, and which is indeed one of the most judicious and most complete parochial histories that have ever been published. In closing the preface, which is dated November 30. 1813, Mr. Park remarked:—"The severer studies of an arduous profession now call upon me to bid a final adieu to those literary blandishments which have beguiled my youthful days." To this resolution he firmly adhered; but afterwards committed to the care of Mr. Nichols some additional documents, which were printed as an Appendix in the year 1818.

Mr. Park studied conveyancing under Mr. Preston, who always considered him a profound and acute lawyer, although occasionally too subtle a theorist for ordinary practice.

His next publication was, we believe, a tract on Tithes, which was considered to evince some original and just notions on that subject. This was followed, in 1819, by a "Treatise on the Law of Dower, with a view to the modern Practice of Conveyancing," which fixed his character as a lawyer; the only objection we have heard alleged against it, is that it abounds too much in abstruse and antiquated learning.

His "*Contre Projet to the Humphysian Code, and to the Projects of Redaction of Messrs. Hammond, Uniacke, and Twiss,*" bears the date of 1828. In 1830, he published three "*Juridical Letters,*" under the name of Eunomos, addressed to the Right Honourable Robert Peel, in reference to the crisis of Law Reform.

In order of time we may next mention the honourable, but we fear not very lucrative, appointment of Mr. Park, as the Professor of Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London. This took place in Jan. 1813,



and his opening lecture was printed in the third volume of the "Legal Observer," pp. 24. 36., where will be found several passages, which were omitted for brevity in delivering the lecture.

The other introductory discourses which he delivered at the commencement of each course, are masterly dissertations, and display a comprehensive view of the several subjects under consideration, and bear testimony to the great thought and research which he was accustomed to bestow. All these papers are also preserved in the "Legal Observer," with the advantage of their having passed through the press under the personal correction of the learned Professor.

It was the question of the expediency of a code, which first induced Mr. Park to look into the foreign systems of jurisprudence,—a branch of study which he afterwards pursued with a zeal that led him to make those exertions which shortened his valuable life. His reading was very extensive: indeed, there is scarcely a modern jurisconsult in this country whose writings contain such apt and copious illustrations, drawn from sciences unconnected with the law.

He was all his life a reformer, legal and political; but his reforms were based upon principles so little understood, that with many he passed as an advocate for preserving unchanged the existing systems.

In March, 1832 (according to the date of his preface), he published his "Dogmas of the Constitution." The following passages show the opinions of the Professor on the political movements of the age, and afford a fair specimen of his peculiar habits of thinking, and style of expression.

"It will be seen from the following pages, that the writer is neither Whig nor Tory,—that neither 'Reformer nor Anti-reformer' would define his school of politics,—but that he is a disciple, or promoter, whichever the reader may choose, of the nascent school of *inductive politics*, or *observational political science*; a science, which, leaving on the right hand and on the left all conventional principles which have hitherto been accredited, to be ultimately adopted or rejected, as scientific judgment and revolution alone shall decide, seeks first, and above all things, to elevate the vague and notional element of political philosophy to the rank of certain

sciences, or, as they are felicitously denominated by French authors, '*les sciences d'observation*.' His business he represents to himself to be, not to reject or idolise the wisdom of his ancestors; but to stand upon their shoulders, and try how much further he can see.

Wedded to no party in politics, and having nothing to seek from any,—abominating, from the very bottom of his heart, the politics of irresponsible power, and having waged as implacable a war with those politics as ever private individual did wage during the whole course of Lord Castlereagh's administration,—he has given ample security to those who know him, that despotism never shall enlist him under her banners; and if any of them should suspect that his sentiments on the present subject are influenced by his connection with the Institution in which they are delivered, he will make no other reply to such a supposition, than by the insertion below of an extract from a confidential letter written to a private friend and most zealous advocate of the Reform Bill, in November, 1830, when his connection with that Institution had not commenced, even in name. In this letter he remarked:—'These are not times for the mind to rust in: and, on many subjects, my perceptions have advanced a whole age within a few years. But my anxiety increases with my power of sight. My heart was never more earnestly devoted to the cause of reform—but my confidence in its accredited means is *gone*. Names have no longer a spell for me. Reform in parliament is to me nothing more than the exchange of one *system* for another—removing, along with the present system, its own evils—over taxation, and prostitution of patronage; exchanging them for the jeopardy, still more critical, of an abject government, unconducted any longer by the power of a few gigantic and dedicated minds. Having found that parliament is incapable of *adjudicating*, we are now going to see whether it is capable of *governing*. Go, and ask the wisest and the deepest statesmen of America how things are going on *there*, and they will tell you that their wisdom and profundity are held at the mercy of the superficialism and conceit of the half-witted statesmen of Congress. This is the price which America pays for her comparative freedom from taxation, and her patronage of merit; as *our* profligate

taxation and parliamentary jobbing have been the price we have paid for independence and individuality in our government. This sadly increases the dilemma of our own position; for even were we to change our condition to that of France, it is not all the inoculation of society with the most citizen-like feelings and language, that would prevent the most disastrous practical consequences, from the follies, and caprices, and ignorance of a parliamentary government; or that most fitful of all things, a government of public opinion. Mark my words. An English parliament, with the powers of the executive government wholly in its own hands (if it ever gets to that), will, in five years, make a great fool of itself, and bring the country into a state of greater distraction than it has ever been in yet." (J. J. P. to J. A. Esq., 20th November, 1830.)

The infirmity of deafness, under which Mr. Park laboured, appears to have been a principal cause of the seclusion in which he passed the greater part of his days,—a seclusion which probably occasioned the peculiarities in his ideas and his style. Such was his attachment to this peculiar style, that his most intimate friends could not prevail upon him to substitute a word, or to vary a term of expression; and there have been instances of elaborate productions of his genius being refused insertion in the most widely circulated publications, and being thus lost to the public, merely from his pertinacity in adhering to forms of expression which, though conveying his ideas with perfect precision, were too much involved to be intelligible on the cursory glance of ordinary readers. Like Bentham, too, he was fond of coining or creating new words fit to express his ideas with precision, combined with brevity: and he has been heard to say, he should never cease to love the phrenologists and their science, if for nothing else, because they have boldly set up an expressive vocabulary of their own.

Professor Park was fully sensible that his genius and learning were not duly estimated by his contemporaries in general; but, fond as he was of applause, this circumstance had not the effect of, in the slightest degree, souring his temper, or engendering misanthropic feeling in his breast. A due mark of respect, however, was paid to

him by one university — that of Göttingen, of which he was elected a Doctor of Laws.

His merits, as he knew, were duly estimated by the few intimate friends with whom he associated, and with this he was satisfied; and those who enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation whilst living, look back upon his loss with the greater regret, from the remembrance of the enlightened and original views in the science of jurisprudence which his remarks never failed to present to them.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

PEARD, Shuldharn, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White; Dec. 27., 1832, at his residence, Barton Place, near Exeter, aged 72.

This officer was born at Penryn, in Cornwall, in 1761, a son of Capt. George Peard, R. N. He entered the naval service in 1773; was at Newfoundland when the war commenced between Great Britain and her American colonies; and in 1779 was taken prisoner in a Spanish vessel of which he had charge, captured by the *Thetis* frigate. Being carried into Cadiz, he was from thence conveyed with his crew to Cordova, where he remained until exchanged. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and in 1795 he became a Post-Captain. After commanding the *Britannia*, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Lord Hotham, at the Mediterranean station, he was from that ship removed to the *St. George* 98, in which, when off Cadiz, in July 1797, he quelled an alarming mutiny by his promptitude and determined spirit, in jumping into the waist of the ship, followed by his first Lieutenant, and seizing two of the ringleaders. Lieut. Hatley was, in consequence of this action, promoted to the rank of Commander. Capt. Peard continued to command the *St. George* until Feb. 1799; when he was appointed to the *Success* frigate, and again ordered to the Mediterranean, and was employed in the blockade of Malta. In Feb. 1800, the *Success* was mainly instrumental in capturing le *Généreux*, of 74 guns, by lying across her hawse and raking her, by which she became so crippled that the Northumberland had time to reach her, and she surrendered; but in February of the following year he had the misfortune to be taken himself by a French squadron under Rear Admiral Gantheaume. He was immediately after

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sent from Toulon in a cartel to Port Mahon, and soon after his return to England was appointed to the Audacious, 74, and, on the 16th of June in the same year, he sailed with the squadron under Sir James Saumarez, sent to besiege Cadiz. In the attack on the French squadron in Algizras Bay, on the 6th of the following month, the Audacious bore a conspicuous part, and had 8 men killed and 32 wounded. She returned to Spithead in October; and, from that time until the spring of 1802, formed one of the Channel fleet. She was then ordered to the West Indies, and returned in the autumn.

On the renewal of hostilities, in 1803, Capt. Peard was appointed to the command of the Sea Fencibles from the Ram Head to the Dodman. He was superannuated, with the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1814; but in 1825, was restored to his proper station among the flag officers. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

PICKEN, Mr. Andrew; Nov. 23. 1833, aged 45.

Andrew Picken was born at Paisley, in the year 1788; his father was an eminent manufacturer in that town, and educated him for the mercantile profession. At an early age he visited the West Indies; but finding that the business in which he was engaged afforded no very bright prospects, he returned to Europe, and obtained a confidential situation in the Bank of Ireland. To the great regret of his Irish friends, he subsequently removed to Glasgow, and entered into business. Here he first came before the world as an author, by publishing "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland;" a work which had great local success. In this volume appeared for the first time the pathetic story of "Mary Ogilvie," which showed no common power of combining the ordinary incidents of life into pictures of intense and harrowing interest. Among the sketches was one "On the Changes in the West of Scotland during the last Half Century," which contained much playful satire, and not a few very hard hits, that severely wounded the vanity of "the Glasgow bodies." This, combined with some other circumstances, induced the author to quit Glasgow; he removed to Liverpool, where he established himself as a bookseller.

The unfitness of literary men for business is proverbial; dwelling in the

ideal world, they shrink from encountering the stern realities of life, —

And pen a stanza when they should engross.

Poor Picken was, besides, as simple as a child, — the most unsuspicious, the most charitable in judgment, of all mortals, — full of enthusiasm, ardent in hope, ready to lend a credulous ear to every one who made him a proffer of friendship. The mania of speculation, which, in 1826, seized even on those who were deemed paragons of worldly wisdom, found too ready a victim in one to whom the world of business was as a sealed volume; he joined in some of the wild projects of the time, and lost his all. But, like Francis I., he might have boasted that honour still remained: when his books were inspected, the creditors, with one voice, bore honourable testimony to his integrity, and expressed their sorrow for his misfortunes. They would readily have aided him in commencing business anew, but literature had now marked him for her own, and he came to London with the manuscript of a novel, the composition of which had been the amusement of his leisure hours, and subsequently his chief consolation in difficulty and distress.

"The Sectarian," as this novel was called, was published by Colburn, and excited considerable interest at the time of its first appearance; it showed great skill in what may be termed the morbid anatomy of the mind; and one picture, of madness caused by religious melancholy, which was drawn from nature, gave considerable offence to persons who are too apt to confound an attack upon fanaticism with hostility to religion. This error, and, in the present instance, no greater error could be made, prevented "The Sectarian" from obtaining the success which its merits deserved.

But though the circulation of "The Sectarian" was limited, it had the effect of making the author known to the editors of the principal periodicals; and, from this time, Mr. Picken became a regular contributor to the leading Magazines and Reviews. The publication of "The Dominie's Legacy," in 1830, finally established his fame as the historian of Scottish humble life: we say the historian rather than the delineator, because the Dominie speaks not of what he has imagined, but of what he has seen, felt, and understood, almost from

his infancy; and we remember his characters, more as those of persons that we somewhere knew, than of personages we have seen described. The work had great success, and its fame has not been injured by time.

When Colburn's "Juvenile Library" was projected, Mr. Picken undertook to supply "The Lives of Eminent Missionaries;" but, before his work was completed, the Library was at an end. The volume was subsequently published by Kidd, and two large impressions were sold.

Mr. Picken's next publication was "The Club Book," to which several of the most popular living writers contributed. The tales written by the editor were in his happiest style: that, entitled "The Three Kearneys" was founded on circumstances which he had witnessed during his residence in Ireland; and it showed that Mr. Picken had thoroughly investigated the mixed character of the Irish peasantry. "The Deer-stalkers" was also a tale of great interest: it was recently dramatised at the Queen's Theatre, and was much admired. Soon after appeared a work on the Canadas, professedly a compilation; in preparing this volume, Mr. Picken received very valuable assistance from his friend Mr. Galt. This was followed by "Waltham," a tale published in Leitch Ritchie's "Library of Romance."

In the course of the last year was published the "Traditional Stories of Old Families," in two volumes; designed as the first part of a series, which would embrace the legendary History of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The project excited considerable interest, and many of the most distinguished members of the aristocracy offered to aid the author, by giving him access to their family papers. Before he could avail himself of the ample stores thus opened to him, he was attacked by the disease which so rapidly terminated his life. On the 10th of November, while conversing with his son, he was suddenly struck down by apoplexy; he was conveyed home insensible; after a short time, strong hopes were entertained of his recovery, and the very night before his death, he conversed cheerfully with his family. His wife and children parted from him full of hope, doomed, alas! to be disappointed. On the following morning (Saturday, November 23d), his spirit passed away

almost without a struggle, so that, at first, those in the room could scarcely credit the fact of his death.

A little before his last illness, our lamented friend had completed a novel, which he regarded as by far the best of his productions. It is entitled "The Black Watch," which was, as most of our readers probably know, the original name of the gallant 42d Regiment. The date of the story is about the time of the battle of Fontenoy; a period which, though rich in incident, all our novel-writers have neglected. This manuscript is the only legacy, besides the memory of his virtues, that he has bequeathed to his widow and six children; it is about to be speedily published, and we confidently hope that its success will render it a valuable bequest.

Our friend has saved us the trouble of attempting to delineate his character; he was the Dominie of his own tales, simple, affectionate, retiring; dwelling apart from the world, and blending in all his views of it the gentle and tender feelings reflected from his own mind.

"The peace of heaven,  
The fellowship of all good souls go with  
him!" *The Athenæum.*

PUGIN, Augustus, Esq., Architect, Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy; Dec. 19. 1832, at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Pugin was a native of France: he came to England at an early age, and, having considerable talent in drawing, received employment from Mr. Nash, whose assistant he continued for many years. He was afterwards much employed by Mr. Ackermann of the Strand, particularly for the *Microcosm of London*, in 3 vols. 4to. 1808-1811, and other books containing architectural views. His own elaborate works on the architecture of the middle ages were directed to elucidating the characteristics of the ancient styles, and the improvement of the public taste in modern imitations; they present a careful delineation in detail from the finest ancient examples, and afford a profitable lesson to the artist, as well as to gentlemen who study the subject as a liberal accomplishment.

On the 2d of February, 1802, Mons. Pugin, of Edward-street, Portman Square, married Catherine, daughter of William Welby, Esq., of Islington; and his first publication was "A

Series of Views in Islington and Pentonville, from original drawings, made in 1813, by Augustus Pugin; with descriptions by E. W. Brayley." In 1821 he began to issue in numbers his "Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from various ancient edifices in England, consisting of plans, elevations, sections, and parts at large; calculated to exemplify the various styles and the practical construction of this class of admired architecture." The descriptions were chiefly by Mr. E. J. Wilson, of Lincoln; from which county a large proportion of the subjects was derived. The first volume was completed in 60 quarto plates, the second in 1823, with 54 plates.

In 1824, he undertook, in conjunction with John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., "Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London;" which excellent work was completed in two volumes. Mr. Britton also superintended the publication of the "Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," measured and drawn by Mr. Pugin, and engraved by John and Henry Le Keux, 4to. 1825; and in 1829 he furnished the drawings for "Paris and its Environs displayed," by L. T. Ventouillac.

Mr. Pugin was under an engagement to make drawings of the fine old church and other monuments of antiquity at Sleaford and in its vicinity, as well as of the market-place and recently erected edifices in that town, with the view of publishing them by subscription; its completion is confided to a gentleman of acknowledged talent and skill.

By his widow before-mentioned, who was related to the old Lincolnshire family of Welby, he has left a son.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

## R.

**RICHBELL**, Thomas, Esq., a Post-Captain R. N., resident Magistrate of the Thames Police office: April 24. 1833; at his office in High Street, Wapping; aged 70.

Captain Richbell entered the Navy at the age of nine years, under the care of his uncle Lieut. Edward Woodnoth, and served with his present Majesty in the West Indies. For the gallantry and bravery he displayed in several actions and hazardous engagements, he was successively promoted to the rank

of Midshipman, Lieutenant 1780 (before attaining his eighteenth year), Commander 1789, and Post-Captain 1802. In the year 1792 or 1793, he was appointed regulating Captain of the Volunteer and Impressment department, in the metropolis, and to the charge of the Enterprise tender ship off the Tower; and, until the close of the war, he performed the onerous duties of his office to the satisfaction of the government. He continued in this situation until the beginning of the year 1817, when he was appointed by Lord Sidmouth, then Home Secretary, to the office of a Thames-police Magistrate, with the privilege of retaining his half-pay. He has left a widow, who has been for some time labouring under a severe indisposition, and a son and daughter under age, to deplore the loss of a kind husband and most affectionate father. Captain Richbell was a gentleman of very frugal habits; and his property, which consists of freehold and leasehold estates, and money in the funds, is said to be very considerable. Several of the productions of his pencil have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Captain Richbell's remains were interred on the 2d of May, in the vault beneath the parish church of Wapping. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was followed by three mourning coaches, containing the deceased's son, a youth aged 15, Mr. Drinkald, a Ruler of the Waterman's Company, and Mr. Baxter, the executors, Mr. Broderip, one of the Thames Police Magistrates, Mr. Symons, the Chief Clerk, Captain Cooke, R. N., Dr. Hackness, and Dr. Blake.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

**RIDGE**, Major Edward Jervoise, C. B., of the East India Company's Bengal Establishment; July 13. 1833; at Blackbrook Cottage, Hants.

This officer was brother to Lieut.-Col. Ridge, who fell in the moment of victory, at the head of the 5th foot, in the siege of Badajos. He went to India as a cadet in 1798, and was appointed on his arrival to be Cornet in the 4th Bengal cavalry, which he joined at Benares. In May, 1800, he obtained a Lieutenantcy; and, during the Mahratta campaigns, under Lord Lake, was actively employed with his regiment, which he never quitted until 1809. He then visited England to recruit his health; and, having been promoted to the rank of Captain during his absence, returned to Calcutta in

1813. He rejoined the 4th regiment at Keitah in Bundelcund, where it remained for two years; and having then for two more occupied the station of Purtaubghur, returned to Kietah in the beginning of 1817. On the last remove, however, Capt. Ridge was detached with the right squadron to join Major Alldin at Lohorgong; and meeting with the Pindarrees, routed 5000 of them with a force of 190 men. The horses of the gallant detachment were mounted for twenty-three hours, during which they marched forty-five miles; "an exertion," it was remarked in the General Orders of the Commander-in-chief, "continued for 45 miles, at this season (April), is a proof of both ardour and patience, but to be appreciated by the lamented event of its having actually caused the death of that most valuable officer, Captain Howarth."

Shortly after, on account of the absence of Major W. Elliot, C. B., Capt. Ridge was ordered to Kietah, to take the command of the regiment. In August following he joined the force of Major-Gen. Sir D. Marshall, and afterwards that of Major-Gen. T. Brown, whom he assisted when storming the town of Jawud, Jan. 29. 1818, by commanding the simultaneous attack on the enemy's camp, which he quickly carried, "though defended by cannon, and the approach to it presented great natural difficulties and impediments on all sides."

In May, 1818, after the campaign was terminated, the 4th regiment marched into cantonments at Muttra, where it remained until the end of 1819; when it marched to Neemuch, in Central India. Capt. Ridge was promoted to the rank of Major in July, 1819.

In Sept. 1820, the regiment was called into the field to put down the refractory Rajah, Kishor Sing, who had assembled a large force in Horrowtee. The commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Maxwell, attacked the Rajah's position, Oct. 1. 1821: and, on his immediately retiring, Major Ridge was ordered to pursue him with two squadrons. He soon came up to a body of 500 or 600 horse, under the Maharoo in person; and, having immediately formed, charged with the greatest promptitude. In this affair he lost two brave young officers, and was himself severely wounded on the head by a sabre.

Having never been absent from his corps, when it was employed on any kind

of service, from his first joining it in 1798, Major Ridge was at length obliged, by the failure of his health, to return to England, where he arrived in Jan. 1823; and retired from the service Nov. 3. 1824. He was rewarded with the insignia of a Companion of the Bath.

— *East India Military Calendar.*

ROBSON, George Fennel, Esq.

Mr. Robson was a native of Durham, and son of Mr. John Robson, wine-merchant, of that city. His taste for drawing displayed itself at a very early age. At three or four years old he made bolder efforts, and attempted to draw from memory the objects he had observed while walking with his mother in the fields. This propensity to imitation was not checked by his school exercises. His vacant hours and holidays were occupied in drawing. If an artist visited Durham, for the purpose of sketching its beautiful and romantic scenery, George Robson was to be found hanging on his footsteps, creeping up by his side, and eagerly watching the progress of his labours. At length he was put under Mr. Harle, the only drawing-master the city furnished; but he refused to take money for the lessons he gave, saying the boy had already got beyond his instruction.

Before he was twenty, he came to London, and was soon known as a most active and persevering student. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to visit the Highlands of Scotland—a visit which he had long ardently desired. In the habit of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back, and Scott's Poem, "The Lay of the last Minstrel," in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains winter and summer, till he became familiar with the various aspects they presented under the different changes of season, and laid up a stock of materials which lasted him his life. On his return, he published outlines of the Grampian Mountains.

In 1813, he first appeared as an exhibitor in the ninth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and was elected a member the following year. But it was not till the exhibition of 1815 that his works commanded that public attention which gained for him extensive and abundant patronage. From this time, his interests became identified with the interests of the society. All his private cares, all his public exertions, were directed into this one channel. He laboured hard and effectively.

As an artist, Mr. Robson was remarkable for vigour of execution. His conception of form might be sometimes wanting in grandeur; but his effect and colour were always powerful. The Scottish hills had strongly impressed their awful character on his imagination. The calm of his own mind associated itself with these scenes of peace and loneliness, even when settled altogether in the south, and drawing his materials from things around him. One of his last and best pictures was, a view of London from the bridge, before sunrise, "when all that mighty heart is lying still."

As a man, Robson was distinguished by straightforward integrity, modesty and ingenuousness, and unbounded benevolence. He was inventive in doing good. At the moment when the Society was embarrassed by the difficulty of procuring rooms for exhibition, he caused the present gallery to be built on his own responsibility, and by this measure gained for the body a local habitation, which insured its stability and success. He had no selfish views; to advance the arts of his country, and to benefit his brother artists, were the great objects of his life. All must lament that such a man should be cut off in the vigour of his age, and in the full tide of his usefulness. — *The Times Journal*.

RYDER, the Hon. Richard, M.A., Registrar of the Consistory Court, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; brother to the Earl of Harrowby and the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Sept. 18. 1832; at his seat, Westbrook Hay, Herts, aged 66.

He was the second son of Nathaniel the first Lord Harrowby, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of the Right Rev. Richard Terrick, Bishop of London; and received his Christian name in reference to the eminent prelate his grandfather. He was educated at Harrow; and, as well as both his brothers, was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1787. He then adopted the profession to which his family owed its first elevation, in the person of his grandfather Sir Dudley Ryder, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. He first entered Parliament on a vacancy in 1795, as the joint representative with his brother of the borough of Tiverton; for which he sat in the eight following parliaments, until the dissolution of

1831. He supported the administration of Mr. Pitt, and was occasionally a useful speaker in defence of the measures of the Government. In July, 1804, he was appointed one of the Justices for the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen. On the 15th of Sept. 1807, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury; but resigned two months after. On the 1st of Nov. 1809, Mr. Ryder was appointed to the important situation of Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he held until June, 1812, when he was succeeded by Lord Sidmouth.

Mr. Ryder married, Aug. 1. 1799, Frederica, daughter of Sir John Skynner, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; she died Aug. 8. 1821, leaving an only surviving daughter, Susan, born in 1806. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

## S.

SCOTT, Major-General James George, of the Madras establishment, January 1. 1833, in London.

This officer was appointed a Cadet in July, 1781, and in November following Ensign in the 1st Circar battalion; from which he was removed to the artillery, and joined the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote. He was present at the battle of Cudalore, June 13. 1783, and at every subsequent service in the Peninsula until 1787, when he was appointed Inspector of Stores at Masulipatam. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1788, and in 1790, in command of the artillery and in charge of the engineer and store departments, he joined the Nizam's first subsidiary force, and was present at the reduction of the whole eastern division of the Doosub. In 1791 he was at the taking of the strong hill-forts of Koppal, Behadah, Bundah, and Gandicottah; he commanded the European artillerymen that led the storm of the lower fort of Gurramcondah; on which occasion he received the thanks of Lord Cornwallis. In 1792 he joined the grand army at Seringapatam, and served with it until the conclusion of peace. In 1793 Lieut. Scott was appointed Deputy Commissary-general of stores, and was at the head of that department at the siege and capture of Pondicherry. In 1794 he was nominated to the same station in the intended expedition to the Mauritius, but which did not take place. In 1795 he was appointed Commissary

of stores to the forces under Col. James Stuart in Ceylon, and was present at the siege of Trincomalee, the capture of Columbo, and until the final reduction of the island : he obtained the brevet of Captain in 1796 ; in 1797 he was nominated Commissary to the forces intended against Manilla ; and in Sept. of the same year he was placed in charge of the arsenal and laboratory of Fort St. George.

In 1798, from extreme ill health, Capt. Scott was forced to embark for England. In 1799 he was appointed to a company. On the first dawn of recovery he returned to India, and in Nov. 1800 was appointed Commissary of Stores to the forces in the field against the rebel Doondia Waugh. He was present during the whole of that successful campaign ; and at the close of the year was nominated Commissary to the Indian army ordered to Egypt ; where he remained until the surrender of the French at Alexandria.

In 1801 Capt. Scott was entrusted by Sir David Baird with despatches for Lord Wellesley, and directed to proceed overland, *via* Aleppo, Bagdad, and Bussorah ; in which service he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Governor-general. In 1802 he was appointed public agent of the Government, to found and establish the gun-carriage manufactory at Seringapatam. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1804, and to that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1807. In 1809 the gun-carriage manufactory was brought to maturity, under his immediate superintendence, and in the course of seven years' management of the institution, as well as on his retirement, he received numerous testimonials of the unqualified approbation of the Court of Directors and the local Government, through the military board.

In 1813, Lieut.-Col. Scott returned to India with orders from the Court of Directors to resume the office of Public Agent, but with which the Government did not comply. On the 5th March, 1814, he was appointed to command the fort and garrison of Seringapatam. The 4th June following he received the brevet of Colonel. In 1818 he returned to England, and he attained the rank of Major-General in 1822. — *East India Military Calendar*.

SMITH, John Gordon, M. D., F.R.S.L. ; Sept. 15. 1833, in the Fleet Prison, aged 41.

This eminent character, who was born in the year 1792, was at a very early period educated to become a member of the medical profession, of which he was an eccentric but distinguished ornament. He entered the army as surgeon to the twelfth regiment of Lancers, with which corps he served during the greater part of the Peninsular war ; and, when the illustrious Colonel Ponsonby, their leader, was dreadfully wounded at Waterloo, it was through the skill and most unremitting attentions which that gallant soldier received from the subject of our memoir that his life was preserved. On Professor Smith's return to England, he was placed on the half-pay list, and was appointed to the honourable office of Librarian to his Grace the late Duke of Sutherland (then Marquis of Stafford), in which situation he continued for the space of four years. He subsequently made his appearance as an author, with his celebrated work on Medical Jurisprudence, which has, in many important features, been the guide of the learned judges, in cases of forensic medicine, and gone through several editions ; and, with the exception of Dr. Beck's (of New York) work on the same subject, it is far superior to any that had previously or have since appeared. In his " Hints to Medical Witnesses, Counsel," &c. — a work which ought to be in the possession of every medical practitioner and barrister, — he proves, and his public experiments in his Lectures at the London Mechanics' Institution still further corroborated, that the unfortunate Elizabeth Fenning was innocent of the crime for which she was executed in 1815 ; and, by chemical tests, he ably pointed out that the evidence of the medical witnesses was founded on erroneous and unscientific conclusions. When the University of London opened, in 1828, Dr. Smith appeared enrobed as the first English Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. His introductory lectures delivered within the walls of that establishment will point out to posterity his talent and philanthropy. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that an unfortunate soldier named Butler was charged with the wilful murder of a gentleman of the name of Neale, whom he had accompanied home in a state of intoxication, and who afterwards in his company died of apoplexy. The evidence given at the coroner's inquest tended to throw an opinion that Butler had murdered Mr.



Neale. Dr. Smith, on seeing the printed evidence of the witnesses, waited upon them, and convinced them that, from the appearances produced on dissection, the deceased died of apoplexy. At the London and Westminster Medical Societies, Dr. Smith introduced the subject of this gentleman's death, and the majority of the members of those learned bodies (nearly 300 in each) coincided with Dr. Smith in his opinion; the result of these discussions caused a subscription to be raised to defend Butler; and several members, with one of the sheriffs, accompanied Dr. Smith to Newgate, to assist the prisoner in his defence; which was intrusted on the day of trial to that truly scientific barrister Mr. Clarkson, and the prisoner was acquitted. Another case we may mention was, that of an unfortunate female, who wished to procure abortion, and took medicines in order to effect it; finding herself ill in consequence, she consulted a medical gentleman, but subsequently died. At the coroner's inquest, a medical man stated that certain appearances found on dissection were the result of violence on the part of the surgeon. A *verdict of wilful murder* was returned, and the unfortunate practitioner was tried for his life. On the trial Dr. Smith, by permission of the Court, proved that the appearances said to be those of violence, were nothing more than what is always found on dissection; and on this being stated, the Court instantly directed an acquittal. When the late Coroner for the city of London (Mr. Shelton) died, Dr. Smith became a candidate for the office (and a more efficient character could not have been found); but his sterling talent was here neglected on behalf of private friendship, and the present Coroner, Mr. Payne, appointed. Shortly after this mortifying defeat he resigned his chair in the University of London, and lectured at his private residence in Foley Place. As a sedulous student he was an almost daily visitor in the reading rooms of the British Museum; and, to add to his information on his favourite subject of Medical Jurisprudence, he attended almost every criminal trial where life was concerned at the Old Bailey, and the neighbouring circuits. The judges invariably listened to his opinion on medico-legal subjects with that attention they deserved. In conjunction with Dr. Ryan, his exertions have caused the examiners of the Apo-

thecaries' Hall to compel candidates for licentiate to study the (until now) neglected but truly important subject of forensic medicine. Notwithstanding all his knowledge and ability he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, combined somewhat with irregular habits, which terminated his truly useful, honoured, but short existence, within the walls of a prison, where he gradually sunk and expired. It is but right to mention that he was attended in his dying moments, as well as during his illness, by his amiable and highly-gifted friend Dr. Edward Harrison, of Holles Street, Cavendish Square. Dr. Smith, like many other great men, had a favourite subject of study; viz., "*Forensic Medicine*;" and for his zealous attachment, and endeavours to cultivate it among members of the medical profession, he was deemed an eccentric, though useful physician. Some years ago, he endeavoured to form a class at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street, for the study of this science, but he failed, only a few private friends attending his prælection; the same was the case at the London University; but subsequently his exertions have induced the public authorities to compel medical pupils to study it; and the present professors of medical jurisprudence feel the result of his labours. He benefited others, whilst he died in a gaol. On Monday evening, Sept. 16. a coroner's inquest was held on his remains in the Fleet Prison (before Mr. Payne, his quondam competitor!), when a verdict was returned, "*Died by the visitation of God.*"—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

SMITH, John Thomas, Esq., Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum; March 8. 1833, in University Street, Tottenham Court Road, in his 67th year.

He was the son of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, a sculptor, and afterwards a well-known printseller, living at Rembrandt's Head, 18. Great May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane; and, we have his own authority (in the album of Mr. Upcott of the London Institution) for stating, was literally born in a hackney coach, 23d June, 1766, on its way from his uncle's, old Ned Tarr's, the glass-grinder, to his father's house in Great Portland-street, whilst Maddox was balancing a straw at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, and Mary-le-bone Gardens re-echoed the melodious notes of Tommy Lowe.

He was christened John, after his grandfather (a simple Shropshire clothier, and whose bust was the first model publicly exhibited at Spring Gardens), and Thomas after his great uncle Admiral Smith, better known under the appellation of Tom of Ten Thousand, (who died in 1762), and of whom Mr. Smith had a most excellent portrait painted by the celebrated Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, before that artist visited Rome, and of which is a good engraving by Faber.

His father, Nathaniel Smith, was born in Eltham Palace, and was the playfellow of Joseph Nollekens, R. A., and both learned drawing together at Shipley's school, then kept in the Strand, at the eastern corner of Castle Court, the house where the Society of Arts had its first meetings.

On the 7th August, 1755, Nathaniel Smith was placed with L. F. Roubiliac, and had the honour of working with him on some of the monuments of Westminster Abbey; Nollekens was put, in 1750, under the instruction of Scheemakers. These young sculptors, about 1759 and 1760, carried off some of the first and best prizes offered by the Society of Arts. Smith settled himself in Great Portland-street; and his friend Nollekens in Mortimer-street, Cavendish Square, where he resided till his death.

Three of the heads of river gods that adorn the arches of Somerset House, designed by Cipriani, were carved by Mr. N. Smith. Many proofs of his genius are recorded in the "Transactions of the Society of Arts." In 1758, for the best model in clay, 5*l.* 5*s.*; in 1759, for the best drawing from a plaster cast, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and for the first best drawing of animals, 3*l.* 3*s.*; in 1760, for the first best model of animals, 9*l.* 9*s.* (this model is in the possession of Viscount Maynard); in 1761, for the first best model, in clay, of the Contenance of Scipio, 15*l.* 15*s.* (in the possession of the Marquis of Rockingham); in 1762, for the first best model in clay, 2*l.* — the subject, Coriolanus supplicated by his Mother. Mr. N. Smith died in 18—. There is a portrait of him, etched by De Wilde; and a small painting on panel by the same artist is also preserved.

The friendship between Nollekens and Nath. Smith naturally introduced young Smith, the subject of this article, to the notice of that celebrated sculptor.

Whilst a boy, his intercourse was frequent with Nollekens, who often took him to walk with him in various parts of London, and seemed to feel a pleasure in pointing out curious vestiges and alterations to his notice, as well as showing him some remarkable sights of the time. Perhaps these communications gave the first impetus to that love for metropolitan antiquities which he entertained unabated through life. Upon the death of his mother, in 1779, young Smith was invited into the studio of Mr. Nollekens, who had seen and approved of some of his attempts in wax-modelling. At that time Nathaniel Smith was Nollekens's principal assistant; and there young Smith was employed in making drawings from his models of monuments, assisting in casting, and finally, though with little talent, in carving. Whilst with Nollekens, young Smith often stood to him as a model; but left him after three years. He then became a student in the Royal Academy, and was celebrated for his pen imitations of Rembrandt's and Ostade's etchings; and copied several of the small pictures of Gainsborough, by whom he was kindly noticed. He afterwards was placed by his honoured friend Dr. Hinchliffe, then Bishop of Peterborough, as a pupil to John Keyse Sherwin, the celebrated engraver. But Mr. Smith seems to have given up the burin for the pencil; he was for many years a drawing master, and at one time resided at Edmonton. At the early age of 22, he married the girl of his heart, Anne Maria Prickett, who, after a union of 45 years, is left his widow.

The name of John Thomas Smith will descend to posterity connected with the topographical history of the metropolis. His first work was published in numbers, and was entitled, "Antiquities of London and its Environs; by John Thomas Smith; dedicated to Sir James Winter Lake, Bart., F. S. A.; containing Views of Houses, Monuments, Statues, and other curious remains of antiquity, engraved from the original subjects, and from original drawings communicated by several members of the Society of Antiquaries." There was no letter-press description of these plates; but under the subjects were engraved copious "Remarks, and References to the Historical Works of Pennant, Lysons, Stow, Weever, Camden, Maitland, &c."

the work was begun in Jan. 1791. About this period it became the fashion to illustrate with prints the pleasant, lively, but unsatisfactory "Account of London," by Mr. Pennant; and Mr. Smith's series of plates were a great acquisition to the collector. This work was ten years in the course of publication, and finally consisted of 12 numbers, and 96 plates; for a list of them, see Upcott's *Bibliographical Account of English Topography*, vol. ii. p. 866.

In June, 1797, Mr. Smith published "Remarks on Rural Scenery; with 20 Etchings of Cottages, from Nature: and some Observations and Precepts relative to the Picturesque." The etchings were chiefly of cottages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

In June, 1807, Mr. Smith published "Antiquities of Westminster; the old Palace; St. Stephen's Chapel (now the House of Commons), &c. &c., containing 246 Engravings of Topographical Objects, of which 122 no longer remain. This work contains copies of MSS. which throw new and unexpected light on the Ancient History of the Arts in England." This task appears to have been determined on in the year 1800; when, on occasion of the Union with Ireland, it becoming necessary to remove the wainscoting for the enlargement of the House of Commons, some very curious paintings were discovered on the 11th of August in that year. The next day Dr. Charles Gower and Mr. Smith visited the paintings. Mr. Smith immediately determined to publish engravings from them; and, permission having been obtained, on the 14th Mr. Smith commenced his drawings. It was his custom to go there as soon as it was light, and to work till nine o'clock in the morning, when he was obliged to give way to the workmen, who often followed him so close in their operations, as to remove, in the course of the same day in which he had made his drawing, the painting which he had been employed in copying that very morning. Six weeks, day by day, was Mr. Smith thus occupied in making drawings and memoranda from the pictures themselves, scrupulously matching the tint of the different colours on the spot. On the 26th of September, the permission which had been granted to Mr. Smith was retracted (on Mr. Smirke, jun., the more

favoured draughtsman, undertaking to make drawings for the Society of Antiquaries); but, fortunately, by that time Mr. Smith had made drawings of every thing he wished. An opinion having been entertained that Mr. Smith's work was intended as a rival to the one published by the Society of Antiquaries, from Mr. Smirke's drawings, the transaction was explained in some letters to the "Gentleman's Magazine," from Mr. J. Sidney Hawkins, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Smirke. See vol. lxxiii. pp. 32. 118. 204. 318. 423.

The description of the plates was begun by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A., who wrote the preface and the first 144 pages, besides other portions, as enumerated in Mr. Smith's advertisement to the volume; but an unfortunate dispute arising between these gentlemen (a circumstance much to be regretted), the work was completed by Mr. Smith. Mr. Hawkins wrote and published a pamphlet in answer to Mr. Smith's preface, which produced a "Vindication," by Mr. Smith, which is occasionally to be found bound at the end of the volume. Before this "Vindication" was published, a fire at Mr. Bensley's printing-office destroyed 400 remaining copies of the work, with 5600 prints, 1000 of which were coloured and elaborately gilt by Mr. Smith and his wife. By this fire Mr. Smith sustained a severe loss (estimated by himself at 3000*l.*), as the work was his entire property, having been published at his sole expense, aided by an unusually liberal subscription: Mr. Hawkins having no further interest or concern in it than furnishing gratuitously the greater portion of the descriptions. Mr. Smith afterwards published "Sixty-two additional Plates" to his "Antiquities of Westminster;" but without any description, or even a list of them; for which, however, see Upcott's *Account of English Topography*, vol. ii. p. 839.

The "Antiquities of London, &c." was followed by another work on the same subject, in a larger and more splendid quarto, entitled, "Ancient Topography of London, embracing Specimens of sacred, public, and domestic Architecture, from the earliest period to the time of the great Fire, 1666. Drawn and etched by John Thomas Smith, intended as an Accompaniment to the celebrated works of

Stow, Pennant, and others." This work was begun in October, 1810, and completed in 1815, when the title was altered as follows:—"Ancient Topography of London; containing not only Views of Buildings, which in many instances no longer exist, and for the most part were never before published; but some Account of Places and Customs either unknown or overlooked by the London Historians." This is Mr. Smith's best work. See Upcott's Topography, vol. ii. p. 890. He was assisted in the descriptions by Francis Douce, Esq., F.S.A., and other friends. This work consists of 32 plates, masterly and boldly etched by Mr. Smith, in the style of Piranesi, which are explained in 82 pages of letter-press. To the subscribers, Mr. Smith intimated his intention to extend his work to 100 pages, with several other plates; but this was never executed; and at the same time solicited communications for his intended "Account of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden." Mr. Smith had much pleasure in tracing out and examining the peculiar manners and customs of the inhabitants and visitors of this district of the metropolis. The procuring this information from various sources occupied many years of his life; and he meditated the publication of this interesting mass of intelligence in two volumes, which we regret he never completed, as the district is of importance both on account of the number of persons of high rank and title, as well as artists and actors of the very first eminence, who at one time rendered it the most fashionable part of the town.

Mr. Smith happily escaped the necessity and drudgery of continuing his labours as an artist, by being appointed, soon after the publication of this work, in 1816, Keeper of the Prints of the British Museum. But in 1817 he published a work, on which he had been some time employed, entitled, "Vagabondiana; or, Anecdotes of Mendicant Wanderers through the streets of London; with Portraits of the most remarkable, drawn from the life, by Mr. John Thomas Smith, Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum." This work was preceded by a masterly introduction, by Mr. Smith's "honoured and valuable friend, Francis Douce, Esq."

Some years afterwards, this friendship was unhappily broken in upon, when Mr. Douce, Sir W. Beechey, and Mr.

Smith were appointed executors to the will of the late Joseph Nollekens, Esq., R.A. On opening the will, Mr. Smith discovered that Mr. Francis Russell Palmer, Mr. Douce, the Rev. Edward Balme, and Rev. Mr. Kerrich, were appointed residuary legatees; and Francis Douce and Edward Balme were appointed executors. But by a codicil, in consequence of the death of Mr. Balme, Mr. Nollekens appointed Sir W. Beechey, Mr. Douce, and Mr. Smith, his executors; and gave to Sir W. Beechey and Mr. Smith 100*l.* each for their trouble. Nothing could be plainer than the will; but Mr. Smith conceived that, as he was appointed executor to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Balme, he ought also to succeed to the situation in which Mr. Balme would have stood as *residuary legatee*, had he survived Mr. Nollekens. This impression unfortunately induced Mr. Smith to throw up the friendship of Mr. Douce, which he had so long enjoyed.

Some few years after, Mr. Smith published two volumes, entitled, "Nollekens and his Times; comprehending a Life of that celebrated Sculptor, and Memoirs of several contemporary Artists, from the time of Roubiliac, Hogarth, and Reynolds, to that of Fuseli, Flaxman, and Blake." 2 vols. 8vo. 1828. These volumes were highly seasoned with anecdotes of his venerable master, his wife, and their connections; and bore evident marks of a disappointed legatee.

But, amidst a mass of matter which should never have been suffered to see the light, they contain some interesting anecdotes of the artists of the last century. The publication passed through three editions.

Mr. Smith was very generally known, both from the various works which he published, and from the public situation which he filled at the British Museum. He was possessed of much kindness of disposition. Many an instance might be mentioned of his charitable and friendly assistance to young artists who have sought his advice. He had good judgment to discover merit where it existed, sufficient good feeling to encourage it in a deserving object, and sufficient candour to deter from the pursuit, where he found there was no indication of talent. In short, he could be a very warm and sincere friend; and he will be greatly regretted by

many who have enjoyed his good-humoured conversation and ever-amusing fund of anecdote; and particularly by the frequenters of the print-room at the Museum, where his unremitting attentions ensured for him the regard and respect of some of the first characters of the country.

In Mr. Upcott's album he wrote a playful account of himself, in which is the following paragraph. "I can boast of seven *events*, some of which *great men* would be proud of. I received a kiss *when a boy* from the beautiful Mrs. Robinson,—was patted on the head by Dr. Johnson,—have frequently held Sir Joshua Reynolds's spectacles,—partook of a pot of porter with an elephant,—saved Lady Hamilton from falling, when the melancholy news arrived of Lord Nelson's death,—three times conversed with King George III., and was shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion."\*

Mr. Smith's last illness (inflammation of the lungs) was but of one week's duration. He was fully conscious of his approaching dissolution, and died in the possession of all his faculties, surrounded by his family. He was privately interred, on the 16th of March, in the burial ground of St. George's chapel, near Tyburn turnpike, attended to the grave by a few old friends and brother artists.

We were much concerned to hear that Mr. Smith has left his widow totally unprovided for; and we understand a subscription has been opened for her benefit. He has also left one son, and two daughters; one of whom is married to Mr. Smith, a sculptor; the other to Mr. Fischer, a miniature painter.

Mr. Smith had been employed on a work, which he intended to call "Walks through London;" and in which he was to describe the residences, with anecdotes, of eminent persons. He announced a "History of his own Life and Times." How far either of these works is likely to be published we are not informed. He had also at one time a very extensive and curious illustrated series of the Royal Academy Catalogues. The greater part of his collection of Autographs and Letters was

purchased, a few years since, by Mr. Upcott; and it is believed others were sold by Mr. Christie. His remaining collection of pictures, models, and casts in terra cotta and plaster, books, &c., were sold at his house, 22. University-street, Tottenham Court Road, on Tuesday the 23d of April.

There is an unpublished portrait of Mr. Smith, engraved by Skelton, from a drawing by Jackson.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

STUART, James, Esq., a Director, of the East India Company; April 6., at the residence of his brother, Major Stuart, Hillingdon Grove, near Uxbridge.

Mr. Stuart entered the civil service of the Honourable Company in 1791, and for some years subsequently was employed in the revenue and judicial offices immediately under the Government at the Presidency of Fort William, and in these situations had the honour and advantage of attending the councils of that illustrious and revered nobleman the Marquis Cornwallis. In 1794 he was appointed to the situation of Deputy Registrar to the Nizamut and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or court of highest criminal and civil jurisdiction for the territory subject to the Bengal Government. In 1797, Mr. J. H. Harrington, the Registrar of the Court, having been constrained to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health, Mr. Stuart, at that early period of his service, enjoyed the honourable distinction of being called to fill that high and arduous office during Mr. Harrington's absence; and was so fortunate as to discharge the duties of it to the satisfaction of his superiors, as appears by a flattering testimony of their approbation, recorded on the proceedings of the Government.

His health was, however, so much impaired by the labour and anxious responsibility incident to the office, that he was under the necessity of proceeding to England, in May, 1799.

Mr. Stuart returned to Bengal at the commencement of 1801; and was soon afterwards appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government in the revenue and judicial departments; which office he quitted on being appointed Registrar to the Nizamut and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

In 1804 he was nominated to the office of Judge and Magistrate of the district of Agra. He quitted Agra in

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\* Mr. Kean brought up in his rooms a young lion, and having left Mr. Smith alone with the beast, was the cause of a most terrible fright, which made a lasting impression on Mr. Smith's mind.

February, 1805, on his being nominated to the office of Judge and Magistrate of the great and populous city of Benares, well known as the chief seat of the religion and learning of the Hindoos. His services in this situation gave so much satisfaction to the inhabitants, that an address, expressive of their sense of his humble endeavours to promote their welfare, was transmitted by them to the Government, after Mr. Stuart had quitted the city.

In February, 1808, Mr. Stuart was appointed third Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal for the division of Benares. While in that Court he made a report to the Government, on the system for the administration of the police, and civil and criminal justice of the country, which was thought worthy of being placed among the documents printed in the Appendix to the fifth Report presented to Parliament in the year 1812, by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Internal Administration of British India, and was cited with approbation by the Court of Directors in a despatch relating to the same matter, addressed by them to the Supreme Government, under date the 9th of November, 1814.

In 1811, Mr. Stuart was appointed second member of the Council of the College of Fort William, and was removed from the Benares Court of Circuit to the Nizamut and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. He remained several years in that office, and was in February, 1817, selected by the Honourable Court of Directors to fill a seat in the Supreme Council of Bengal. His service in the Supreme Council continued from 1817 to 1822, an interval memorable for great military and political events, which enabled him, not only to become well acquainted with the affairs of the Bengal Presidency, but to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the general state and political relations of the whole of India. His public and private conduct secured him the goodwill and favourable opinion both of the British and of the native communities of the Bengal Presidency; in testimony of which, on his embarkation for Europe, the British inhabitants of Calcutta did him the honour to offer him a public entertainment, and after his departure a respectable portion of the natives resident in that city forwarded to the Bengal Government an address to Mr. Stuart, which was transmitted to the Court of Directors in England for communication to him.

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In 1824 Mr. Stuart came forward as a candidate for the office of Director, to which post he was elected in 1827.

In 1824 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon; for which he was re-elected in 1826 and 1830, and retired in 1831. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

SUTHERLAND, the most noble George Granville Leveson Gower, first Duke of (1833), second Marquis of Stafford (1786), third Earl Gower and Viscount Trentham, county of Stafford (1746), fourth Lord Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire (1702), and eighth Baronet (of the same place, 1620); K. G., a Privy Councillor, Custos Rotulorum of Staffordshire, Recorder of Stafford, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, an Hereditary Governor of the British Institution, &c.; July 19. 1833, at his seat, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, aged 75.

This illustrious nobleman was born Feb. 9. 1758, the eldest son of Granville, the first Marquis of Stafford, K. G. by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, eldest daughter of Scoop first Duke of Bridgewater. He was a member of Christ-church, Oxford, where he was created M. A. Oct. 31. 1777. Before he became of age, Lord Viscount Trentham (then his title by courtesy) was elected to Parliament, in Sept. 1778, for the borough of Newcastle-under-Line; for which he also sat in the following parliament. On the 4th of September, 1785, Lord Trentham married the Right Hon. Elizabeth Sutherland, in her own right Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver, in the peerage of Scotland. Her Ladyship, who has been no less distinguished for her amiable qualities than for her taste in the arts of design, is still living.

The death of Sir John Wrottesley, in April, 1787, having created a vacancy in the representation of the county of Stafford, his Lordship (then Earl Gower) succeeded to that honourable station; and held it in three parliaments, until called to the Upper House; when the seat was supplied by his brother the present Viscount Granville.

On the 22d May, 1790, Earl Gower was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and, in consequence, sworn a Privy Councillor. He was resident at Paris during many of the most important scenes of the Revolution, until recalled in August, 1792, upon

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the royal family being placed in imprisonment.

In 1798 or 1799 his Lordship was appointed joint Postmaster-General, which office he held until 1801. On the 25th Feb. 1799, he was summoned by writ to the House of Peers, and placed in his father's Barony of Gower of Sittenham. On the 25th of September following, he took the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford, in the place of his father. In this office the late Earl of Uxbridge was appointed his successor June 2. 1801; but, a few years after, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Staffordshire, which appointment he held until his death. On his father's death, Oct. 26. 1803, Lord Gower became Marquis of Stafford; and in Jan. 1803, on the death of his uncle Francis, last Duke of Bridgewater, he became his heir-general, and succeeded to that part of his immense property which consisted in shares in those numerous and magnificent inland canals, of which his Grace was the founder, and by which he immortalised his name.

After the union of the Stafford, Sutherland, and Bridgewater possessions, the income of the Marquis was estimated as exceeding 300,000*l.* per annum. He expended that vast revenue nobly and munificently. From the Duke of Bridgewater, and by his own extensive purchases, he possessed a superb collection of paintings, which, during a certain portion of the year, he was accustomed to open to the public, at his mansion in Cleveland Row. Subsequently to his purchase of Stafford House (at the sum of 75,000*l.* from the executors of the Duke of York, who did not live to complete it), many pictures have been removed thither, but the Bridgewater pictures remain at Cleveland Row, and have now become the property of the Duke's younger son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, with very considerable estates, in pursuance of the Duke of Bridgewater's will.

On the 22d of March, 1806, his Lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter.

The Marquis of Stafford supported Mr. Pitt's administration for many years; but, towards the close of that Minister's career, he differed from him on several occasions. On the celebrated trial of Lord Melville he did not vote; and, in 1807, he divided in favour of the Catholic Petition. He voted in favour of Reform in Parliament, and generally

supported the present administration; his proxy was recently given in favour of the Lord Chancellor's Local Courts Bill.

The Marquis of Stafford was also for many years Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sutherland, in which office he was succeeded by his son Earl Gower in 1831. The hereditary Shrievalty of Sutherland accompanies the Earldom.

The Marquis of Stafford was raised to a Dukedom on the 14th of January, 1833, together with the Duke of Cleveland, they being the only two Dukes created by his present Majesty.

He had laboured under an infirm state of health for several years; but up to his departure for the north, on the 2d of July, he was better than he had been for many months. We have been informed that he was charged the large sum of 700*l.* for the hire of the *Soho steamer*; which carried him to Dunrobin Castle in sixty-one hours.

By the Countess of Sutherland his Grace had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. The Most Noble George Granville now Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Lieutenant of Sutherland, born in 1786, and summoned to Parliament as Lord Gower in 1826; he married, in 1823, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana Howard, third daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has a son, now styled Marquis of Stafford, and three daughters; 2. the Right Hon. Charlotte Sophia Countess of Surrey; married to the Earl of Surrey in 1814, and has two sons and three daughters; 3. the Hon. William, who died an infant; 4. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Countess Grosvenor; married to Earl Grosvenor (then Viscount Belgrave) in 1819, and has one son and seven daughters; 5. the Right Hon. Lord Francis Leveson Gower, a Privy Councillor, and late Secretary for Ireland; he married, in 1822, Harriet Catherine, daughter of the late Charles Greville, Esq., sister to C. C. F. Greville, Esq., Clerk to the Privy Council, and cousin to the Earl of Warwick; and has four sons and a daughter; 6. the Hon. Henry, who died young; and 7. Lord William-John, who died an infant in 1804.

The body of the late Duke of Sutherland was interred at Dornoch, in the family mausoleum of the Duchess's ancestors. The present Duke went down to Scotland immediately upon hearing of his father's decease, accompanied by

his sister the Countess of Surrey. The funeral took place on the 31st July, when nearly 8000 people were assembled.

A portrait of his Grace was published in 1811, in Cadell's "Contemporary Portraits," engraved by H. Meyer from a picture by W. Owen, R. N. His bust, by Nollekens, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1806. Another, executed by Chantrey in 1829, is now placed in the centre of the British Gallery.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

## T.

TOURNAY, the Rev. William, D.D., Prebendary of Peterborough and Westminster, and formerly Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; July 19th, 1833, at Peterborough.

He was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Tournay, B.A., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Anthony Worger, of Smethe in Kent; and was born at Dover, on the 9th of August, 1762. After receiving the rudiments of a sound classical education, he was admitted a Commoner of Wadham College on the 29th of Nov. 1780. In June, 1781, he was elected scholar of that society; in 1789 succeeded to a fellowship on the same foundation, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. 1790. He filled the office of tutor till 1795, holding at the same time the perpetual curacy of Whitfield in the neighbourhood of Dover, and occasionally exchanging the academical for the pastoral duties. In 1795 he was collated by Archbishop Moore, from whom he experienced many acts of kindness, to the rectory of St. James in Dover, and the vicarage of Hougham, both which had been possessed by his father. Upon accepting this preferment he left Oxford, and fixed his residence with his mother in the Parsonage House at Dover, where he continued to perform towards her till her death the duties of a most affectionate son; and towards his parishioners, those of an able and attentive pastor. Having resigned his fellowship in 1799, he was in 1806 recalled to college; for so highly were his talents and acquirements esteemed by many of the fellows of Wadham, that, upon the death of Dr. John Wills, although not at the time a member of the foundation, he was elected Warden in opposition to a powerful competitor. This event was generally hailed with satisfaction, as auspicious to the College and the University.

He proceeded to the degrees of B.D. 1802, and D.D. 1806. The exertions, however, of the new warden were soon afterwards seriously checked by an obstinate disease in the trachea, which at one time endangered his life, and reduced him to the lowest state of debility. This disease incapacitated him for the discharge of many public duties; but the energies of his vigorous mind were in private unremittingly exercised, and, in conjunction with his intimate friend and most able coadjutor Dr. John Parsons, Master of Balliol, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, his best efforts were directed to promote the interests and the credit of the University. By that prelate Dr. Tournay was collated, in March 1817, to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough; and in the same month of the following year he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, on the recommendation of that patron of merit the late Earl of Liverpool, to whom he was known only by the reputation which he had acquired at Oxford. These stalls he continued to hold till his death, uniformly evincing, for the welfare of the two chapters, that activity and well-directed zeal, which, being prominent features of his character, were equally displayed in his government of Wadham College. Alive to the prosperity of that society, and anxious to secure the services of an able successor in the headship, he, in June 1831, most disinterestedly resigned a situation of honour and emolument. Dr. Tournay's attachment to the place, and to the friends with whom he had lived upon terms of intimacy, induced him, however, to remain in Oxford; and he accordingly removed from the lodgings at Wadham College and the spacious garden formed by him with much taste and skill, to a house in St. Giles's which he had some time before purchased, in the contemplation of his intended resignation. Dr. Tournay's natural strength had resisted the formidable and repeated attacks of his original malady, and he recovered so far as to enjoy intervals of comparative health and ease; but he still experienced frequent recurrences of distressing illness. His constitution, thus weakened, was unable to bear the violent remedies to which it was necessary to resort for the removal of an accidental obstruction, attended with inflammation, of the bowels. Aware from the first of the probability of his approaching end, he made all the requisite arrange-



ments with perfect composure and a pious resignation to the Divine Will; and, after two days' suffering, he died, as he had lived, in full but humble reliance on the atonement made by his Redeemer. This sentiment he repeatedly expressed to the friend who was with him in his last illness.

Dr. Tournay possessed talents of the highest order, cultivated by very extensive reading and general intercourse with the world. His manners were courteous and unaffected; and his conversation, distinguished by a peculiar felicity of expression and a fund of natural humour, frequently imparted an interest to his relations of the most ordinary occurrences, and rendered him an equally entertaining and instructive companion. Force and clearness of thought and language appeared in his written compositions, which were remarkable for their perspicuity, terseness, and idiomatic propriety. These, however, have, according to his express desire, been destroyed since his death. His acuteness of mind, soundness of judgment, and rectitude of principle, combined with a knowledge of business, and an accuracy and a caution, the result of long experience, made him a safe and valuable counsellor in cases of doubt and difficulty; while a warmth and sincerity of feeling, a never-failing readiness to undertake, and an indefatigable perseverance in performing kind offices, without regard to personal convenience, gave to his friendship a value which they only can duly appreciate who experienced its benefits. His firm and unshaken attachment to the established institutions of his country in Church and State was manifested by the zeal with which, whenever the occasion required, he advocated and supported them. His faith was sincere; his devotion fervent. A decided enemy to all pretence and ostentation in religion, he sought rather to conceal than to display his feelings on this subject; but those who were acquainted with the state of his mind knew that there was a deeply-rooted seriousness of thought, and a spirit of true Christian piety, which influenced him in all the important concerns of life. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

**TOWNSHEND**, the Right Hon. Lord John, a Privy Councillor, and LL.D.; uncle to the Marquis Townshend; Feb. 25. 1833, at Brighton, aged 76.

Lord John Townshend was born

Jan. 19. 1757, the second son of George the first Marquis Townshend, by his first wife, Lady Charlotte Compton, only surviving issue of James Earl of Northampton and the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Shirley, Baroness de Ferrars. His Lordship was a godson of King George the Second; he was educated at Eton; and afterwards at Cambridge; where he so highly distinguished himself as to become, in 1780, one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. On the 30th March, 1782, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty; but retained his seat at the board only until the 13th of July following. On the 8th of April, 1783, he was again appointed, and again retired on the 30th Dec. following.

His adherence to the party of Mr. Fox is supposed to have lost him his seat at the general election of 1784, which was the period at which Mr. Pitt was first chosen for the University of Cambridge. Lord John Townshend did not again sit in Parliament until 1788, when an election occurred for Westminster, on Lord Hood's accepting a seat at the Admiralty. Lord John Townshend started on this occasion in opposition to Lord Hood's reelection, and was returned by a majority of 803, thus becoming the colleague of his friend Mr. Fox. Lord Hood petitioned against the return; but, after a protracted investigation, which lasted nearly the whole session of 1789, withdrew his petition. At the general election of 1790, Lord Hood was restored to his seat. Lord John Townshend was again out of Parliament, until elected on a vacancy for Knarborough, in 1793: he was re-elected for that borough in 1796, and the four subsequent general elections, and finally retired at the dissolution of 1818, after having been one of its representatives for twenty-five years. In Feb. 1806 his Lordship was appointed Joint Paymaster-general of the Army, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations; and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He retired from those offices early in the following year.

In early life, Lord John Townshend was conspicuous for the grace of his manners, his genius, wit, and elegant literature. His poetical productions were much admired. His Lordship was honoured with the personal friendship both of his late and of his present Majesty. In the latter years of his

life, which were spent in the bosom of his family, he paid long and frequent visits to Brighton; dividing his residence between that place and his estate, Balls Park, in the county of Hertford.

Lord John Townshend married, April 10. 1787, Georgiana-Anne, only daughter of William Poyntz, of Midgham House, Berkshire, Esq., whose former marriage with William Fawkener, Esq. had been dissolved by Act of Parliament in the same month. By this lady, who survives him, his Lordship had issue six daughters and three sons:—1. Audrey-Harriett, married in 1826 to the Rev. Robert Ridsdale, M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Rector of Knockyn, Shropshire, and Vicar of Kirdford, Sussex; 2. Elizabeth-Frances, married in 1813 to Sir Augustus-Wm.-Jas. Clifford, Capt. R.N., C.B. and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; 3. Isabella-Georgiana, who died in 1811, in her 21st year; 4. Jane, married in 1824 to John Hildyard, Esq.; 5. Charles-Fox, who died in 1817, in his 22d year; 6. Anne, who died in 1822, in her 26th year; 7. John, a Commander R.N. who married in 1825, Elizabeth-Jane, eldest daughter of Lord George Stuart, Capt. R.N. and C.B. uncle to the Marquis of Bute; 8. Caroline, who died young; and 9. the Rev. George Osborne Townshend, a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

TROTTER, John, Esq. Sept. 6. 1833, at his house in Connaught Place, after a serious illness; aged 77.

Although this gentleman was unknown to the public as an author, his extraordinary talents and scientific inventions amply entitle him not only to a tribute in our page, but to an extended memoir in the general literature of our country. Our knowledge of a wide circle of the men of the age most eminent for having contributed to the honour and prosperity of their native land, supplies us with no example of one more justly entitled to consideration and gratitude than this lamented individual. Success seemed to attend all his well-conceived and ably-arranged projects. Out of his private, though prodigious concerns for the army, sprung the great national establishment of our commissariat, of which he was the founder and father; and to the efficiency of which the splendid victories achieved by our arms, and the mighty accession to our military glory, is in a large measure to be attributed. The forma-

tion of the Bazaar in Soho Square, though a less extensive enterprise, was one of noble benevolence and practical utility. Here the industrious of good character, the widow, and the orphan, found the opportunity to exert themselves for an honest subsistence. Under the best and most correct management (and in many cases the very means supplied by the generosity of the humane owner), this establishment has risen to much importance, and in its progress provided for many hundreds of the depressed and destitute. In the class of mechanical inventions and improvements, the number and ingenuity of Mr. Trotter's models ranked him with the foremost characters of the age—the Arkwrights, the Brunels, the Smeatons, and the Watts. Of these he has left some remarkable proofs, which, we trust, may yet be employed to the public benefit. But of all his comprehensive and striking plans, perhaps the most memorable was that for furnishing the issue, regulating the circulation, and basing the integrity of a currency for the British empire, of which an outline was given some years ago in the *Literary Gazette*. Unhappily the bullion mania was fatally strong at this period, and, notwithstanding the approbation of many of our ablest statisticians, this scheme failed to win the assent of ministers. Yet whether received as a demonstrated problem of incalculable value, which would relieve every burden of the country, or as a doubtful proposition, it is impossible to view it in all its great principles, wide ramifications, and wonderfully digested details, without feeling an overwhelming sense of the capacity and the philanthropy of the projector.

But the busy life is o'er; all that active mind is now still; and we have only now to mourn the loss of one of the most intelligent, upright, and liberal characters, which it has been our lot to appreciate and esteem in this world's intercourse.

One of Mr. Trotter's most wonderful ideas was that of a universal language, of which all we can say is, that we have frequently witnessed the experiment tried, and succeed to our utter astonishment.—*Literary Gazette*.

V.

VAVASOUR, William, Esq., for many years a Deputy-Lieut. and an active Magistrate for the West Riding, at Weston Hall, Wharfedale, in the

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County of York, Jan. 15. 1833; aged 63.

He was the last male descendant of the ancient family of Vavasour of Weston. He married, in 1802, Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of the late John Cooke, of Swinton, Yorkshire, and of Shrewsbury, Esq., who survives him. Mr. Vavasour has by will and codicils entailed his estates, &c. in Yorkshire, after payment of certain legacies, to his niece, &c., upon his nephew, W. E. Carter, Esq.; and, in failure of his issue, to his niece, Anne Sutton Beckwith, wife of the Rev. T. F. Beckwith, B. D., Vicar of East Retford, Notts; both the only surviving children of Mr. Vavasour's late sister, Ellen, the wife of the Rev. John Carter, M. A. of Lincoln, deceased.

Mr. Vavasour being desirous that the ancient and honourable name of Vavasour of Weston should die with him, he having left no issue, has by his will forbidden his present or any future successor, to take or assume the surname of Vavasour, on pain or penalty of "forfeiture of the whole of his estates so entailed by him, to the next lawful heir in succession."—Mr. Vavasour's ancestors came over to England with William the Conqueror, in the year 1066, and from that time until the present, the succession has never passed from the male to the female branch of the family.

The remains of the late Mr. Vavasour were interred on the 24th of January in the chancel of the Parish Church of Weston, of which vicarage he was the patron.—*Private Communication.*

#### W.

WAITHMAN, Robert, Esq., Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and one of the Representatives in Parliament of the City of London, Feb. 6. 1833, at his house in Woburn Place, in his 70th year.

Robert Waithman was born of humble parentage, at Wrexham, in North Wales. Becoming an orphan when only four months old, he was placed at the school of a Mr. Moore, by his uncle; on whose death, about 1778, he obtained a situation at Reading, whence he proceeded to London, and entered into the service of a respectable linen-draper, with whom he continued until he became of age. He then entered into business, at the south end of Fleet Market, whence, some years after, he removed to the

corner of New Bridge Street. He appears to have commenced his political career about 1792, at the oratorical displays made in admiration and imitation of the proceedings of the French revolutionists, at Founders' Hall in Lothbury. In 1794 he brought forward a series of resolutions, at a Common Hall, animadverting upon the war with revolutionised France, and enforcing the necessity of a reform in parliament. In 1796 he was first elected a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without; and became a very frequent speaker in that public body. It was supposed that Mr. Fox intended to have rewarded his political exertions by the place of Receiver-General of the Land-Tax. In 1818, after having been defeated on several previous occasions, he obtained his election as one of the Representatives in Parliament of the City of London, defeating the old member, Sir William Curtis, the numbers standing as follows at the close of seven days' poll:—

Mr. Alderman Wood	-	5715
Thomas Wilson, Esq.	-	4846
Robert Waithman, Esq.	-	4617
Mr. Alderman Thorp	-	4349
Ald. Sir Wm. Curtis	-	4236

Very shortly after, on the 4th of Aug. he was elected Alderman of his Ward, on the death of Sir Charles Price, Bart. On the 25th Jan. 1819, he made his maiden speech in Parliament, on the presentment of a petition, praying for a revision of the criminal code, the existing state of which he severely censured. At the ensuing election of 1820 the friends of Sir William Curtis turned the tables upon him, the result of seven days' poll being, —

Mr. Alderman Wood	-	5330
Thomas Wilson, Esq.	-	5328
Ald. Sir Wm. Curtis	-	4887
Mr. Alderman Bridges	-	4236
Mr. Alderman Waithman	-	4077

In this year, however, he attained the honour of the Shrievalty; and in Oct. 1823, he was chosen Lord Mayor. In 1826 he stood another contest for the City, with better success, the numbers being for

Mr. Alderman Thompson	-	6483
Mr. Alderman Waithman	-	5042
William Ward, Esq.	-	4991
Mr. Alderman Wood	-	4880
Mr. Alderman Venables	-	4514

In 1830, 1831, and 1832 he obtained his re-election without difficulty; but in 1831 he suffered a severe disappointment in losing the Chamberlainship, in

the competition for which Sir James Shaw obtained a large majority of votes.

We subjoin the remarks made on his death by the editor of the Times newspaper:—"The magistracy of London has been deprived of one of its most respectable members, and the City of one of its most upright representatives. Everybody knows that Mr. Alderman Waithman has filled a large space in City politics; and most people who were acquainted with him will be ready to admit that, had his early education been better directed, or his early circumstances more favourable to his ambition, he might have become an important man in a wider and higher sphere. His natural parts,—his political integrity,—his consistency of conduct,—and the energy and perseverance with which he performed his duties, placed him far above the common run of persons whose reputation is gained by their oratorical displays at meetings of the Common Council. In looking back at City proceedings for the last 35 or 40 years, we find him always rising above his rivals as the steady and consistent advocate of the rights of his countrymen, and the liberties and privileges of his fellow-citizens. It was his good or bad fortune sometimes to be opposed to those who, courting a base popularity, calculated on the suffrages of the mob; but he never failed to defeat them on their own stage, and wrest from them the applause of their own partisans. His conduct up to the last was fearless and consistent. At the last election he refused to give pledges to those who had depreciated the currency by an over issue, in appealing to his whole life as a pledge; and his last letter to the Lord Mayor, on occasion of the late Common Hall meeting, showed not only considerable talent, but great personal independence."

The following observations from the Morning Herald possess at least equal justice:—"As a representative of the metropolis of a commercial empire, Alderman Waithman rendered eminent services to his country by applying the test of plain practical common-sense and practical knowledge to the fallacious doctrines of the pseudo-economists on the subject of 'free trade.' It required no small degree of moral courage to attempt the exposure of those doctrines in Parliament at the time when the late Member for the City first undertook that task. In doing so he had to encounter overwhelming ma-

ajorities of coalesced Whigs and Tories, united under the banner of Mr. Huskisson, and cheered on by a large portion of the public Press, then so zealously devoted to the mischievous theories of the *Doctrinaires* of commerce as to be perfectly intolerant of any thing like adverse opinion, however enforced by the unanswerable evidence of facts. But he was not easily daunted by the frowns of power, or the fear of losing popularity, when convinced that he was right. He detected and explained the fallacies concealed in the mystified statements of the free-trade party, especially that great *documentary* fiction, which exhibited a paper prosperity of trade, that had no existence in fact, by the substitution of the official for the real value of exports. As one determined and well qualified to bring the real state of trade and manufactures before the Legislature, and to brush away the fine spun sophistries of the sect of Poulett Thompson with the unsparing hand of truth, his loss will be severely felt in the new Parliament. But he lived long enough to witness a great change for the better, wrought in the minds of a large portion of the public, in reference to this important subject, which involves the comfort or destitution, the happiness or misery, of myriads of the British people."

The funeral of Alderman Waithman took place on the 14th February. At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor, and Members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and the Sheriffs, assembled at the Guildhall, where the mourning coaches awaited them, and in half an hour they proceeded to the residence of the deceased Alderman in Woburn Place. The following was the order of the procession:—

The eight Parochial Beadles of St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, St. Andrew's, and St. Dunstan's, with their staves, in deep mourning.

Two Mutes.

Four Ward Beadles, with their maces, in deep mourning.

The State Plume.

Two Mutes.

The HEARSE and six horses.

Three Mourning Coaches, with four horses each, containing the three sons of the deceased, and nine other relatives and friends.

City Marshal on horseback.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in his private carriage, accompanied by the Sword Bearer, &c.

Mr. Alderman Wood, Sir John Key, and G. Grote, Esq. the City Members, in a mourning coach.

Messrs. Aldermen Venables and Kelly, and Sir Chapman Marshall, in a mourning coach.

Sheriffs Peek and Humphery, and one of the Under Sheriffs, in a mourning coach.

The Common Councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon Without, in four mourning coaches :

and upwards of 60 other members of the Court of Common Council, together with some private friends of the deceased Alderman, making in the whole 27 mourning coaches.

Twenty private carriages closed the procession, among which were those of Aldermen Wood, Smith, Venables, Thompson, Sir John Key, Farebrother, Winchester, Copeland, Kelly, and Sir Chapman Marshall ; Messrs. Grote and Harmer ; the Sheriffs ; the Chamberlain ; Mr. Ward, Dr. Babington, and Messrs. Wyatt and Maynard.

The funeral ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the worthy Rector, and a solemn dirge was performed by the organist. Almost every shop in the line of procession through the Ward was closed. The cavalcade left Woburn Place at one o'clock, and went through Russell Square and King Street, down Holborn, along Farringdon Street, and up Fleet Street to St. Bride's Church.

Alderman Waithman is said to have made a considerable fortune by his business, from which he retired some years ago in favour of his sons. His wife, whom he married about the year 1786, died in 1827, since which he has lost one of his sons. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

WAKEFIELD, Mrs. Priscilla, Sept. 12. 1832, at the residence of Mrs. Head, Albion Hill, Ipswich ; in her 82d year.

This clever and benevolent woman was born at Tottenham, Jan. 31. 1751, the eldest daughter of Daniel Bell, late of Stamford Hill, and Catharine Barclay, granddaughter of the celebrated Robert Barclay, who wrote the famous "Apology for the Quakers." On the 3d of Jan. 1771, she was married to Mr. Edward Wakefield, merchant of London. Born a member of the Society of Friends, she remained in it from principle. She was the founder of the Frugality Banks, the first of the Savings' Banks, and also a warm promoter of Lying-in Charities. In her efforts to improve the rising generation, by the publication of useful books

for their perusal, she was eminently successful ; the titles of her productions were as follows: *Juvenile Anecdotes* founded on facts, 1795. *Leisure Hours*, or entertaining Dialogues, 2 vols. 1796. *An Introduction to Botany*, in a series of letters. 1796. *Mental Improvement*, 3 vols. 1797. *Reflections on the present condition of the Female Sex*, with suggestions for its improvement. 1798. *The Juvenile Travellers*. 1801. A familiar Tour through the British Empire. 1804. *Domestic Recreation*, or Dialogues illustrative of natural and scientific subjects. 1805. *Excursions in North America*. 1806. *Sketches of Human Manners*, delineated in stories illustrative of the characters of the inhabitants of different parts of the world. 1807. *Variety*, or *Selections of Anecdotes and curious Facts*. 1809. *Perambulations in London and its Environs*. 1810. *Instinct displayed*, or facts exemplifying the sagacity of various species of animals. 1811. *The Traveller in Africa*. 1814.

In her private character, whether as a daughter, wife, mother, or grandmother, Mrs. Wakefield was exemplary ; in her disposition, remarkably calm and cheerful, bearing with great patience an accumulation of extreme bodily suffering ; indeed, her whole conduct discovered an energy, philosophy, meekness, and resignation, rarely to be met with. She had three children, two sons and a daughter. Edward Wakefield, Esq. the elder son, was the author of a statistical Account of Ireland, published in 4to. 1812 ; and Daniel Wakefield, Esq. the younger, is the author of several pamphlets on agricultural and political economy. Among her numerous relatives, Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield had the happiness of reckoning Mrs. Fry, to whom she was aunt. *Gentleman's Magazine*.

WALKER, Charles Montague, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy ; at Florence.

Captain Walker was the third and youngest son of the late Major Walker (who died at Hampton Court Palace in May 1829), by Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Capt. John Bagster, R. N. ; and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Townshend Walker, G. C. B. and K. T. S. Commander-in-Chief at Madras ; and to Col. Frederic Walker, R. A. of Bushey, in Hertfordshire.

Capt. C. M. Walker was present at the capture and evacuation of Toulon in 1793 ; and served as midshipman on board the *Fortitude* 74, during the subsequent operations against Corsica. He likewise witnessed the reduction of the

islands of St. Lucia and Trinidad, in May 1796 and Feb. 1797. He afterwards served in the *Adamant* 50, on the Cape of Good Hope station, where he assisted at the destruction of *La Preneuse* frigate, Dec. 11. 1799.

Mr. Walker's first commission bore date Jan. 11. 1803. He was a lieutenant of the *Spencer* 74, when that ship accompanied Lord Nelson from the Mediterranean to the West Indies in 1805; also at the battle off St. Domingo, Feb. 6. 1806; during the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807; and at the blockade of Lisbon in the winter of the latter year.

After the convention of Cintra, Lieut. Walker returned home from the river Tagus, in command of a Russian sloop of war, belonging to the squadron surrendered by Vice-Adm. Sinavin. He was subsequently appointed to the *Barfleur* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Tyler, and the *Cologne* 74, attached to the squadron employed in the defence of Cadiz. He was promoted to the rank of Commander, Feb. 1. 1812.

On the 21st Feb. 1824, Captain C. M. Walker was appointed to the *Medina* 20, in which he conveyed Lord Visc. Strangford, then Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, from Constantinople to Trieste, &c. He attained the rank of Post Captain, May 27. 1825.

Captain Walker married in 1811, Anna-Maria, daughter and heiress of Walter Riddell, Esq. of Glen Riddell, co. Dumfries, and granddaughter of the late Governor Woodley; and by that lady he had issue: 1. George-James, an officer of Dragoons; 2. Fred.-Louisa; 3. Charles-Montague; 4. Arthur de Noe; 5. Henry-Riddell; 6. Henrietta-Gertrude; 7. Florence-Fletcher; and 8. Harriet. — *Marshall's Naval Biography*.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. Edward, M. A., Perpetual Curate of Battlefield and Uffington, county Salop, and Rector of Chelsfield in Kent: Jan. 3. 1833; at his residence, Cotton-terrace, Shrewsbury, aged 70.

He was the eldest son of Edward Williams, Esq.\* of Eaton Mascott, county Salop, by Barbara Letitia†,

\* He died Jan. 1824, at the advanced age of 94, and was buried at Berrington, county Salop.

† She died Sept. 1794, aged 64, and was interred under the communion table of Battlefield Church, near to the remains of her first husband, John Corbet, Esq. of Sundorne. The funeral by her particular desire took place at midnight, by torch-light.

daughter of John Mytton, Esq. of Halston, in the same county. He received the rudiments of his education at Repton, then the most popular school in the neighbourhood of his home, and afterwards entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, under the learned Dr. Adams, from whence he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, and took the degree of M. A. Oct. 26. 1787. On the nomination of the late John Corbet, Esq. of Sundorne, his half-brother, he was inducted to the Perpetual Curacies of Battlefield and Uffington, near Shrewsbury, Sept. 25. 1786; and in 1817, on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, to the Rectory of Chelsfield in Kent.

The acquirements of Mr. Williams were of no ordinary description; he was an accomplished classical scholar, and possessed a mind abundantly stored with information on most subjects in polite literature; — he had studied much of botany, was an excellent draughtsman, and in early life devoted considerable attention to the study of antiquities, particularly those connected with Shropshire, his native county: whereby he formed an extensive and valuable collection of materials relating to its history, with pedigrees of the principal families, which the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his prefaces to the “*Sherriffs of Shropshire*” and “*History of Shrewsbury*,” states “were opened to him with a liberality seldom equalled.” The Venerable Archdeacon Corbet, also, in the Introduction to his *Agricultural Survey of Shropshire* (1803), acknowledges the assistance of Mr. Williams in the ecclesiastical portion of that work, as being of such “uniform accuracy as to give a stamp of peculiar authenticity.” Although Mr. Williams did not himself favour the world with any publication showing the result of his learned researches, yet he has left behind a surprising monument of his perseverance and industry in original finished drawings of all the Parish Churches, Parochial Chapels, Monastic Remains, Castles, Sepulchral Monuments and Tablets in Shropshire, the heraldic ornaments of which exhibited great skill in delineation. Besides these he has drawn views of most of the gentlemen's seats in the county. Some of these views have now become the more interesting and valuable from the ravages of time, or the alterations of equally relentless innovators.

Of late years, however, Mr. Williams had entirely given up such pursuits, and

employed his time and talents entirely in the study of the Scriptures and the cares of his pastoral office, in which no individual ever manifested a deeper sense of duty or a more lively zeal. He was indeed an ornament to his profession, illustrating its precepts by the example he himself daily practised, whilst he was loved and honoured as a spiritual father by his flock, whom he frequently visited at their dwellings, conversing freely with them upon religious topics, by which he had ample opportunity of judging as to the efficacy of his public ministrations from the pulpit. As a preacher he was useful and acceptable; his sermons were plain, judicious, and practical, generally interspersed with lively and instructive anecdotes applicable to the subject under consideration, and well suited to the dispositions of those within the sphere of his labours; but when occasion required, he displayed deep and critical reasoning, which was particularly evinced in a discourse delivered at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, in August 1832, before the Bishop and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Salop, from 16th of Mark and 15th verse, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," in which he most ably set forth the subject, extent, and effect of the Apostles' preaching. In fact, he strictly exemplified the character of a village preacher, so beautifully described by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," and continually, as Dryden says, —

"Bore his great commission in his look,

But sweetly temper'd awe; and  
softened all he spoke."

whilst to the sentimental mind it was a truly pleasing sight to see this good soldier of Christ, after catechising his little band of children in the school at Battlefield, — leading them sabbath after sabbath along the verdant plain, on which the contending armies of Henry of Lancaster and the dauntless Hotspur combated for the crown of England, to that venerable edifice which, whilst it commemorates the spot of war's desolating power, will be especially sacred to many as the happy scene where he, under the "banner of Christ," and with the watchword of "faith and prayer," commanded those under his charge to strive for a higher victory — the "victory over sin and death," and the crown of everlasting glory.

It was evident, that he did not value his livings for the revenue which they

brought, but purely as a cure of souls, as the vineyard in which he was God's husbandman; which was proved by his employing the greater part of the income derived from his rectory in Kent, in the respectable maintenance of the officiating clergyman there, in the support of the parochial schools, and in liberal donations to the poor.

On Thursday, Jan. 10. 1833, the remains of this faithful and zealous Pastor were interred, without any unnecessary parade, in the churchyard of Battlefield, amidst a numerous company of the surrounding rustic population, who had assembled, anxious to testify their last tribute of respect. Indeed, the public generally of the town of Shrewsbury, who were acquainted with his willingness to do good, and the poor in particular, who were participants of his benevolence, sympathised in the feelings of his flock, and considered his decease as a general loss, which was manifested by the closing of the houses and shops of Coton Hill and Castleforegate, two suburbs of the town, along which the funeral passed. On the following Sunday, the Rev. C. Bury, B.A. preached at Uffington and Battlefield, to overflowing congregations, an impressive and eloquent sermon on the character and death of the deceased, as a man, a Christian, and a minister of the gospel. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

WINDHAM, William, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White; January, 1833; at Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, aged 64.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the Very Rev. George William Lukin, D. C. L. Dean of Wells (a notice of whom will be found in Nichols's *Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. vi. pp. 720. 896.) by Sarah, afterwards the wife of William Windham, Esq. and brother of the celebrated statesman, the Right Hon. William Windham. He was a Lieutenant in 1793; commanded the Hornet sloop of war in 1795; and obtained the rank of Post Captain on the 28th of Nov. that year. He subsequently commanded l'*Espion* frigate and *Standard* 64; from the latter of which, after cruising for about six months off the Texel, he was, towards the close of 1796, removed into the *Thames* 32. This was one of the fleet at Spithead in the mutiny of 1797; but, in consequence of Capt. Lukin's excellent management, was the first that afterwards sailed, although ordered to the unhealthy station of the West Indies. She

subsequently cruised with considerable success in the British Channel; and, among other vessels, captured l'Aurora corvette, l'Active privateer, and le Diable à Quatre, each of 16 guns, and an armed schooner laden with coffee. At the period of his marriage, in June 1801, Capt. Lukin commanded the Doris frigate. After the renewal of the war, he was Captain of the Thunderer, Gibraltar, and Mars, ships of the line, the last of which was for some time stationed off Rochefort, and bore a very conspicuous part in the capture of four heavy French frigates, full of troops, Sept. 25. 1806; two of which, la Gloire 46, and l'Indefatigable 44, struck to her. In the autumn of 1807, she accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen, and, after the reduction of that place, equipped and escorted to England the Danish ship Fyen, of 74 guns.

Soon after, at the period of the contemplated expedition against Norway, Capt. Lukin conveyed Rear-Admiral Keats, and Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore to Sweden; and from that time he continued in the Baltic for three years, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez. His last appointment was to the Chatham 74; in which he continued to serve, after his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral (June 4. 1814), until after the grand naval review at Spithead, being employed in the interim in conveying the Russian troops from Cherbourg. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1825.

On the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Windham, May 5. 1824, Admiral Lukin succeeded to the estates, and took the name, of Windham. He contested the borough of Sudbury with Sir John Walsh and Mr. Digby Wrangham, at the general election in 1831. He married, June 24. 1801, Anne, daughter of Peter Thellusson, of Brodsworth in Yorkshire, and Plaistow in Kent, Esq., and aunt to the present Lord Rendlesham. By this lady, who survives him, he had a numerous family; of whom the eldest son, William Howe Windham, Esq., is now Knight in Parliament for East Norfolk; and Maria-Augusta, married first, July 12. 1826, to George Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk; and, secondly, July 23. 1831, to William Lord Viscount Ennismore, eldest son of the Earl of Listowel. — *Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.*

WINTER, the Rev. Robert Winter, D. D. for more than 26 years the

revered Pastor of the Independent Congregation, New Court, Carey Street, London: August 10. 1833; at Hastings, aged 71.

He was born in London, in 1762, the youngest son of John Winter, Esq. of Shenley Hill, Herts, by the eldest daughter of the celebrated Nonconformist Minister, Thomas Bradbury; and the nephew of the late Rev. Richard Winter, co-pastor and successor of Mr. Bradbury in the above-named Dissenting Church. It is not a little remarkable, that he should thus have been called to fill the pulpit occupied in succession by his grandfather and his uncle, men of no small eminence in their day. Dr. Winter's eldest brother succeeded to the family estates at Shenley. One of his daughters married James Scott, Esq., of Rotherfield Park, Hants, many years M. P. for Bridport: and father of J. Winter Scott, Esq. now M. P. for Hants. His second brother John was for many years Pastor of the Independent Church, Newbury, Berks; his only sister was married to Ebenezer Maitland, Esq., of Clapham Common, many years an active Bank Director, and father of E. F. Maitland, Esq., formerly M. P. in several parliaments for Wallingford.

Mr. Winter received his theological education at the Old College, Homerton, under the tuition of the Rev. Drs. Gibbons, Conder, and Fisher, where he entered as a student at his own cost. Having completed the course of study, he received a call from the congregation at Hammersmith, over which he was ordained Pastor, Dec. 10. 1783. In 1790 he succeeded Mr. Jacobson as Morning Lecturer at Salters' Hall meeting house; continuing, however, to preach in the afternoon at Hammersmith till the year 1796, when he succeeded Dr. Harris at Hanover Street, Long Acre. In 1802 he resigned both these engagements, and removed to Newport in the Isle of Wight, where he remained until 1806, when the pulpit at Carey Street becoming vacant by the removal of Mr. Thorpe to Bristol, Mr. Winter received the gratifying invitation to succeed him as pastor in the place endeared by his earliest connections, and where he continued to labour within a few days of his decease.

In 1809 Mr. Winter received from the College, New Jersey, U. S. a divinity diploma: a tribute of respect justified by his standing and respectable attainments. Firmly attached to the tenets, order, and discipline of the orthodox



nonconformists, he was yet distinguished by his catholic and liberal spirit; but saw with pain and regret, defections from the churches of the Dissenters, more especially in the families of the opulent, originating, as he conceived, less in enquiry and conviction than in secular preferences.

In all the religious and benevolent institutions of the metropolis Dr. Winter took an active part. His early connection with the remnant of Presbyterianism in London, rendered him, perhaps, unwilling to see the threefold cord of united denominations altogether broken, notwithstanding the lamentable discrepancy of sentiment which now separates them as widely as light and darkness. His own opinions were, however, decidedly evangelical; and, as he advanced in years, a great increase of spirituality was remarked in his public addresses. As a preacher he was solid and practical without affecting eloquence; but he possessed in no ordinary measure the gift and grace of extemporaneous prayer. He was an affectionate and attentive pastor, and in all the private relations of life truly amiable and exemplary. For the last three years his health had been declining, and the infirmities of age visible; but he preached twice and administered the Lord's Supper as usual to his congregation on the Sabbath preceding his death. He left town for Tunbridge Wells and Hastings on the 6th Aug. 1833, in his usual health. On the 9th he was seized with a violent attack, which proved fatal almost suddenly. His remains were interred in the family vault in Bunhill Fields on the 17th. The address over the grave was delivered by the Rev. John Clayton, in the presence of more than 2000 persons. The funeral procession was formed by thirteen mourning coaches and six private carriages; the pall-bearers were ministers, and about 40 gentlemen as mourners; the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Homerton, the following morning.

Dr. Winter was the author of a small volume entitled "Pastoral Letters on Non-Conformity," and of several single Sermons delivered on particular occasions.

Mr. Bradbury was pastor at Carey Street from 1728 to 1759; Mr. Richard Winter from 1759 to 1799; Dr. Robert Winter from 1806 to 1833. Thus, with

the exception of an interval of seven years, the congregation has, during 105 years, been under the pastoral care of three ministers of the same family.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

Y.

YOUNG, James, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White; March 8. 1833, at Barton End House, Gloucestershire; aged 67.

Vice-Admiral Young was brother to the late Sir William Young, Vice-Admiral of England. He was made a Commander by Sir John Jervis, 1794; and on his return from the West Indies, in the Reprisal, was appointed to the Comet fire-vessel. He subsequently acted as Captain of the Zealous, a third-rate, on the Mediterranean station, from which ship he again returned to the Comet. His post commission bore date Oct. 5. 1795. He afterwards commanded the Greyhound frigate, employed first in the North Sea, and subsequently off Marcou, where he captured l'Aventure and la Tartane, French privateers, each mounting 16 guns.

About Feb. 1799, Capt. Young was appointed to the Ethalion 46; and on the 17th Oct. following, had the good fortune to capture, after a running fight of an hour, the Spanish frigate Thetis of 36 guns, laden with specie and cocoa. Her consort, the Santa Brigada of similar force and value, was captured on the following morning by the Naiad, Alcmena, and Triton. The prize money for the cargoes of those vessels was so large that the shares of the four Captains amounted to 40,730*l.* 18*s.*

In the following year Capt. Young removed into the Pique frigate; and during the remainder of the war was employed on the Mediterranean station, from which he returned to England July 2. 1802. His next appointment was to the Valiant of 74 guns, in the spring of 1807. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1814, and a Vice-Admiral in 1830.

He married at Gibraltar, in 1802, the daughter of Col. (the late Lieut.-Gen.) Fyers, of the Royal Engineers, a lady at that time deemed "the Beauty of the Rock." They had a numerous family; of whom, Eliza, the fourth daughter, was married in Jan. 1832, to the Rev. S. Lloyd, M.A. Vicar of Horsley in Gloucestershire.—*Marshall's Royal Naval Biography*.

THE END.

